Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Registered number: 02202664



Company Information

Directors T Page (appointed 30 October 2020)

I Durndell (appointed 18 April 2019) R Purini (appointed 18 April 2019) C W Decker (appointed 10 March 2020)

Registered number 02202664

Registered office 12th Floor, Brunel Building

2 Canalside Walk

London W2 1DG

Independent auditor Buzzacott LLP

130 Wood Street

London EC2V 6DL

Bankers Coutts & Co

440 Strand London WC2R 0QS

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Directors' report For the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their Directors' report and the financial statements of Manga Entertainment Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

F Cazemajou-Flint (appointed 18 April 2019, resigned 3 March 2020)
I Durndell (appointed 18 April 2019)
R Purini (appointed 18 April 2019)
C W Decker (appointed 10 March 2020)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements 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 directors are 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware,
 and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

Impact of COVID-19

The directors' have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the company's operations, with a particular focus on its effect on the company's customers, suppliers and employees.

The directors do not consider there to be a cause for material uncertainty in respect of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has adapted well, successfully employing contingency plans, and the directors consider that the company has sufficient financial resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis.

Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

----82DE564EFA0046A.

T Page Director

Date: 12/8/2020

Buzzacott

Independent auditor's report to the members of Manga Entertainment Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Manga Entertainment Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of 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 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Buzzacott

Independent auditor's report to the members of Manga Entertainment Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' 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 Directors' 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime
 and to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' report and from the
 requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Buzzacott

Independent auditor's report to the members of Manga Entertainment Limited (continued)

Use of our report

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

Simon Wax (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP Statutory Auditor 130 Wood Street London

Revacott LLP

Date: 8 January 2021

EC2V 6DL

Statement of income and retained earnings For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Period ended 31 March 2019 £
Revenue	4,837,111	4,880,068
Cost of sales	(2,256,354)	(3,247,897)
Gross profit	2,580,757	1,632,171
Distribution costs	(508,851)	(590,977)
Administrative expenses	(1,585,672)	(1,399,679)
Operating profit/(loss)	486,234	(358,485)
Interest receivable and similar income	1,694	342
Profit/(loss) before tax	487,928	(358,143)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(127,218)	61,695
Profit/(loss) after tax	360,710	(296,448)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	(4,896,092)	(4,599,644)
Profit/(loss) for the year	360,710	(296,448)
Retained earnings at the end of the year	(4,535,382)	(4,896,092)
The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.		

Manga Entertainment Limited - Registered number: 02202664

Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2020					
			2020		2019
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets				`	
Intangible assets	4		1,535,173		831,977
Tangible assets	5		28,194		223,427
		•	1,563,367	•	1,055,404
Current assets					
Stocks	6	568,455		412,153	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	958,800		779,387	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,013,238		253,142	
		2,540,493	•	1,444,682	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,728,438)		(1,479,397)	
Net current liabilities			(187,945)		(34,715)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	1,375,422	-	1,020,689
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	9	(19,052)		(25,029)	
			(19,052)		(25,029)
Net assets		·	1,356,370	- -	995,660
Capital and reserves		•		•	
Called up share capital			5,820,497		5,820,497
Share premium account			71,255		71,255
Profit and loss account			(4,535,382)		(4,896,092)
			1,356,370	-	995,660
		:		=	

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

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T Page Director

Date: 12/8/2020

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

Manga Entertainment Limited ('the company') is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England & Wales. Its registered office and principal place of business is 12th Floor, Brunel Building 2, Canalside Walk, London W2 1DG. The registered number is 02202664.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared for the year ended 31 March 2020. In the prior period the accounts were prepared on a 15 month period ending 31 March 2019. This was to bring the company's reporting period in line with its new parent company. As a result, the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements and related notes are not entirely comparable.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the company's business, with a particular focus on its effect on the company's customers, suppliers and employees.

The directors do not consider this to be a cause for material uncertainty in respect of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has adapted well, successfully employing contingency plans, and the directors consider that the group has sufficient financial resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue includes the sale of DVDs, which is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue generated from the licensing, marketing and distribution and trading of feature films, television and video programming, television and film production and merchandising sales is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
 and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed six years.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

- 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks of raw materials and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and stow moving items. Stock values are computed using the first in, first out method. Costs included are those incurred in bringing the product to its present location and condition, including purchase price and other directly attributable costs less trade discounts and subsidies.

The estimation technique used for the calculation of provisions against cost for obsolete and slow moving item uses historic sales as a basis for future stock level requirements.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Office staff	9	7
Sales staff	2	2
	11	9

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

4. Intangible assets

	Investment in films	Development costs	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	4,606,334	392,478	4,998,812
Additions	551,067	437,208	988,275
Reclassification	829,686	(829,686)	-
At 31 March 2020	5,987,087	-	5,987,087
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2019	4,166,835	-	4,166,835
Charge for the year	285,079	-	285,079
At 31 March 2020	4,451,914		4,451,914
Net book value			•
At 31 March 2020	1,535,173		1,535,173
At 31 March 2019	439,499 ————	392,478	831,977

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

6.

	Computer equipment £	Master film costs £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	10,549	3,344,220	3,354,769
Additions	29,000	-	29,000
Disposals	-	(3,344,220)	(3,344,220)
At 31 March 2020	39,549	-	39,549
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	10,549	3,120,793	3,131,342
Charge for the year	806	(3,120,793)	(3,119,987)
At 31 March 2020	11,355	<u> </u>	11,355
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	28,194		28,194
At 31 March 2019	-	223,427	223,427
Stocks			
		2020 £	2019 £
Finished goods		568,455	412,153

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

7. **Debtors**

8.

	2020 £	2019 £
	-	_
Trade debtors	436,429	479,757
Other debtors	15,960	97,596
Prepayments and accrued income	506,411	202,034
	958,800	779,387
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	478,284	566,058
		979
Amounts owed to group undertakings	208,917	979
Corporation tax	18,628	-
Other taxation and social security	129,974	169,803
Other creditors	154,631	17,897
Accruals and deferred income	1,738,004	724,660
	2,728,438	1,479,397

9. **Provisions**

	Other provisions £
At 1 April 2019	25,029
Utilised in year	(5,977)
At 31 March 2020	19,052

Other provisions represent an estimate of the value of future returns of DVDs sold as the majority of sales are made on a sale or return basis.

10. **Pension commitments**

The company makes payments to employees' personal pension schemes. The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions paid by the company and amounted to £25,484 (period ended 31 December 2019 - £30,161). At 31 March 2020, £2,380 remained payable in relation to these pension schemes (31 December 2019 - £3,262).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	•	30,075
	-	30,075

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption to disclose related party transactions with other group companies conferred by FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A "Related party disclosures" on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and consolidated group accounts are prepared, which include the company.

The smallest and largest entity for which group accounts are prepared is FUNimation Productions, LLC ('FUNimation').

13. Controlling party

On 18 April 2019, the company was acquired by FUNimation Productions, LLC ('FUNimation').

FUNimation's registered office is 1200 Lakeside Parkway Suite 100 Flower Mound, TX 75028, United States.

At 31 March 2020, the ultimate controlling party was FUNimation Productions, LLC ('FUNimation').

14. Change in accounting policies

The company updated their accounting policy for amortisation in the year ended 31 March 2020. In previous years, this would be recognised by amortising 85% of cost in the first year. In order to provide a more accurate representation of the value of the assets to the company, amortisation is now charged on a straight line basis over the duration of each contract, up to a maximum of 6 years.

The company also updated their accounting policy for depreciation in the year ended 31 March 2020. In previous years, mastering costs would be depreciated over the course of three years, 85% in the first year, 9% in the second and 6% in the third year. In order to provide a more accurate representation of the type of costs, these costs are now fully expensed in the year of purchase.

The changes in accounting policy have not been adjusted for retrospectively, as given the number and value of contracts in place it would be impracticable to find an accurate value to reflect the changes. Therefore, prior year numbers remain unchanged.