# **Crunchyroll Limited**

# **Financial statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Registered number: 02202664

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# Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		957,460		1,285,903
Tangible assets	5		-		8,851
Investments	6		1		1
,			957,461	-	1,294,755
Current assets					
Stocks	7	732,563		781,058	
Debtors	8	306,885		949,968	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,196,482		2,228,485	
		4,235,930	•	3,959,511	
Creditors	9	(2,611,537)		(2,935,088)	
Net current assets			1,624,393		1,024,423
Total assets less current liabilities		,	2,581,854	-	2,319,178
Net assets		,	2,581,854	-	2,319,178
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			5,820,497		5,820,497
Share premium account			71,255		71,255
Profit and loss account			(3,309,898)		(3,572,574)
			2,581,854	-	2,319,178

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Travis Page
Travis Page (Dec 6, 2023 10:22 PST)

T Page Director

Date: 06/12/2023

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

#### 1. General information

Crunchyroll 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' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the future cash flows of the company and, using conservative estimates for revenue, and on the basis of sources of funding available, have concluded that the company is in a position to meet its debts as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. 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;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

# 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 ten years.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 slow 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 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2.9 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.

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## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 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.

#### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.12 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.

#### 2.13 Interest income

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

# 2.14 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 directors, during the year was 8 (2022 - 11).

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# 4. Intangible assets

	Investment in films £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	6,764,855
Additions	167,550
At 31 March 2023	6,932,405
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022	5,478,952
Charge for the year	495,993
At 31 March 2023	5,974,945
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	957,460
At 31 March 2022	1,285,903

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# 5. Tangible fixed assets

			Computer equipment £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2022		29,000
	At 31 March 2023		29,000
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2022	*	20,149
	Charge for the year		8,851
	At 31 March 2023		29,000
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2023	•	-
	At 31 March 2022		8,851
6.	Fixed asset investments		
			Investments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2022		1
	At 31 March 2023		1
7.	Stocks		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Finished goods	732,563	781,058
		732,563	781,058

For the year ended 31 March 2023

#### 8. Debtors

		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	23,847	323,592
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	23,038
	Other debtors	-	12,938
	Prepayments and accrued income	263,219	590,400
•	Tax recoverable	19,819	-
		306,885	949,968
9.	Creditors	2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	150,789	471,735
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	492,082	346,180
	Corporation tax	-	54,472
	Other taxation and social security	200,449	178,665
	Other creditors	28,000	28,000
	Accruals and deferred income	1,740,217	1,856,036
		2,611,537	2,935,088

#### 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 £21,728 (2022 - £25,484). At 31 March 2023, £nil remained payable in relation to these pension schemes (2022 - £2,380).

#### 11. Inclusion in consolidated financial statements

The parent undertaking of the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared which include the company is Crunchyroll LLC. The registered office of Crunchyroll LLC is 835 Market St, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA.

#### 12. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 14 December 2023 by Katherine White (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Buzzacott LLP.