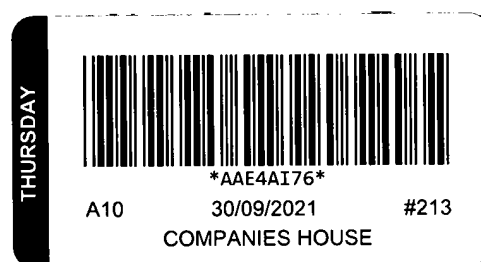


**Strategic Report, Directors' Report and  
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**  
**for**  
**HM Acquisitions Company Limited**



**HM Acquisitions Company Limited**

**Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

**DIRECTORS:**

D Arn  
A Del Prete  
J Franey

**SECRETARY:**

P Dixson

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Dawson Lane  
Bradford  
West Yorkshire  
BD4 6HN

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

02849472 (England and Wales)

**AUDITOR:**

KPMG LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
1 Sovereign Square  
Sovereign Street  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire  
LS1 4DA

**BANKER:**

JP Morgan Chase NA  
25 Bank Street  
London

**SOLICITOR:**

Eversheds LLP  
Bridgewater Place  
Water Lane  
Leeds  
LS11 5DR

## **HM Acquisitions Company Limited**

### **Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The company continues to be a non-trading entity.

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW AND RESULTS**

The company did not trade for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Following a review of the value in use of the fixed asset investments and intercompany receivables as at the 31 December 2020, an impairment was raised for £108.3m (2019: £11m) reducing the value of the investments to £48.7m.

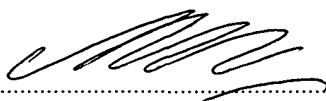
#### **PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

##### **Credit Risk**

The Company's principal financial assets are intercompany receivables and investments.

An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of cash flows.

#### **ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**



.....  
A Del Prete - Director

Date: .....29/9/2021.....

## **HM Acquisitions Company Limited**

### **Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review continues to be the holding of investments.

#### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The results of the company are set out on page 8 of these financial statements.

#### **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment where appropriate.

#### **DIVIDENDS**

The directors have not declared a dividend (2019: £nil).

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2020 to the date of this report.

D Arn  
A Del Prete  
J Franey

#### **STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR**

So far as the directors are each aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **AUDITOR**

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

#### **ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**



A Del Prete - Director

Date: 29/9/2021

## **HM Acquisitions Company Limited**

### **Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HM ACQUISITIONS COMPANY LIMITED

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HM Acquisitions Company Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

## Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

## Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud*

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to Hallmark Cards (Holdings) Limited's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HM ACQUISITIONS COMPANY LIMITED**

We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.

## *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations*

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

## *Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

## **Strategic report and directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HM ACQUISITIONS COMPANY LIMITED

## Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

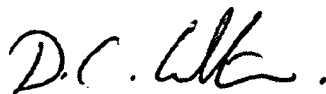
## Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

## The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, 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, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



David Caseldine (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
*Chartered Accountants*  
1 Sovereign Square  
Sovereign Street  
Leeds  
LS1 4DA

29 September 2021



**HM Acquisitions Company Limited****Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

	Notes	31.12.20 £'000	31.12.19 £'000
<b>TURNOVER</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	3	-	-
Amounts written off investments	4	<b>(108,292)</b>	<b>(11,000)</b>
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAXATION</b>		<b>(108,292)</b>	<b>(11,000)</b>
Tax on loss	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<b>(108,292)</b>	<b>(11,000)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b><u>(108,292)</u></b>	<b><u>(11,000)</u></b>

**Balance Sheet**  
**31 December 2020**

	Notes	31.12.20 £'000	31.12.19 £'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Investments	6	48,708	157,000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	7	67,392	67,392
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(217,878)</u>	<u>(217,878)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>(150,486)</u>	<u>(150,486)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>(101,778)</u>	<u>6,514</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	9	-	-
Share premium		35,105	35,105
Accumulated losses		<u>(136,883)</u>	<u>(28,591)</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) / FUNDS</b>		<u>(101,778)</u>	<u>6,514</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29/9/2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....  
A Del Prete - Director

# HM Acquisitions Company Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Accumulated losses £'000	Share premium £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	(17,591)	35,105	17,514
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive loss	<u>(11,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,000)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>(28,591)</u>	<u>35,105</u>	<u>6,514</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive loss	<u>(108,292)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(108,292)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u><u>(136,883)</u></u>	<u><u>35,105</u></u>	<u><u>(101,778)</u></u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 under the historical cost convention.

The Company is exempt by virtue of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

**Going Concern**

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £150.5m as at 31 December 2020, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have performed a going concern assessment for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The company does not trade and it not expected to incur any expenditure or cash outflows over the 12 month period.

The going concern assessment is dependent on the company's intermediate parent company, Hallmark Cards (Holdings) Limited not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2020 amounted to £217.9m. Hallmark Cards (Holdings) Limited has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**Financial instruments**

*Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company*

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- They include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- Where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

## **HM Acquisitions Company Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **Basic financial instruments**

##### *Trade and other debtors / creditors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

##### *Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments*

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

##### *Investments in subsidiaries*

These are separate financial statements of the Company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

#### **Other financial instruments**

##### *Financial instruments not considered to be Basic Financial Instruments (Other financial instruments)*

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss except as follows:

- Investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably shall be measured at cost less impairment; and

#### **Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets**

##### *Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)*

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

## HM Acquisitions Company Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### *Non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of

assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, if goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs or groups of CGUs on a non-arbitrary basis, the impairment of goodwill is determined using the recoverable amount of the acquired entity in its entirety, or if it has been integrated then the entire entity into which it has been integrated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed. Impairment losses recognised for other assets is reversed only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### *Carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings*

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is considered to be the value in use of the underlying Group. Where the aggregate carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and amounts owed by subsidiaries exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognised. The impairment is first allocated against the investment, with any residual impairment recognised against the amounts owed by subsidiaries. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from management forecasts for the next five years, with reference to the Board approved budget for 2021 and growth assumptions aligned to long term business growth expectations. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the sales growth assumptions and the discount rate. Leaving all other assumptions unchanged, a 1% increase in the discount rate used in the value in use calculation of 12% would result in an increase in the provision against investments by £10.7m. Leaving all other assumptions unchanged, a 1% decrease in the long term growth rate used in the value in use calculation of 2% would result in an increase in the provision against investments by £7m.

#### **Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

## HM Acquisitions Company Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The company did not employ any staff in either the current or prior year. There were no employees of the company and no directors emoluments were paid or accrued during the current or prior year.

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

#### 3. OPERATING PROFIT

##### Auditor's remuneration

Audit fees in respect of the audit of these financial statements are borne by Hallmark Cards PLC.

#### 4. AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£'000	£'000
Impairment of investments	108,292	11,000

#### 5. TAXATION

##### Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 December 2020 nor for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### 6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £'000
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>185,591</u>
<b>PROVISIONS</b>	
At 1 January 2020	28,591
Impairments	108,292
At 31 December 2020	<u>136,883</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u>48,708</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>157,000</u>

## HM Acquisitions Company Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued

The company has investments in the following subsidiary undertakings, all of which are 100% owned:

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity
Blue & White Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Britannia Products Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Brownsword Productions Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Castle Cards Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Connoisseur Cards Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Creative Products Limited	Republic of Ireland	Dormant
Delgado Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Duel Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Fine Art Graphics Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Flaxcase Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Gallery Studios Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Greeting Card House Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Hallmark Cards PLC	England & Wales	Publication and sale of greetings cards and related products
Hallmark Cards UK Limited	England & Wales	Holding company
Hambledon Studios Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Hugo & Co Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Image Arts Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Joseph Arnold & Co	England & Wales	Dormant
Liberta IMEX Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Macasel Greeting Cards Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Mansell Licensing Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Matador Paper Mills Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
More Stripes Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Paws for Thought Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Plaintalk Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Raphael Tuck & Sons Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Remglade Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Route One Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Selective Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Selective Print Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
The Britannia Gift Company Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Tigerprint Group Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Tigerprint Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Tigerprint Middle Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Unique Images Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Universal Greetings Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Wilson Bros. Greeting Cards Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Wilson Bros. Limited	England & Wales	Dormant
Wilson Investment Co. Limited	England & Wales	Dormant

The registered address of all the above companies is: Dawson Lane, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD4 6HN, excluding Creative Products Limited which is registered at: 25/28 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1.

The Company has not prepared group financial statements as it is exempt from the requirement to do so by Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements present information about the company and not about its group. In the opinion of the Directors, the aggregate value of the shareholdings is not less than the amount at which they are shown in the balance sheet.



## HM Acquisitions Company Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>67,392</u>	<u>67,392</u>

All amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	217,877	217,877
Other creditors	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>217,878</u>	<u>217,878</u>

All amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.20	31.12.19
			£	£
102	Ordinary	£1	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>

#### 10. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Hallmark Cards Inc, which is incorporated in the state of Missouri, United States of America.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by the ultimate parent company. The consolidated accounts of this company are not available to the public. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Hallmark Cards (Holdings) Limited. The consolidated accounts of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3HZ.

#### 11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Group VAT registration

The company is registered for VAT purposes in a group of undertakings which share a common registration number. As a result it has jointly guaranteed the VAT liability of the group, and failure by all other members of the group would give rise to a maximum additional liability for the company of £7,824k (2019: £3,079k).