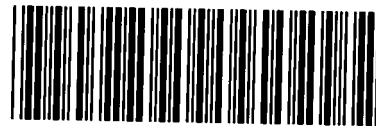

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED
(formerly GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Unitt (appointed 7 September 2015) N A Godfrey (appointed 24 January 2018) T Lynch (appointed 12 September 2018)
Company secretary	T Piccus
Registered number	4316800
Registered office	Maple House 149 Tottenham Court Road London W1T 7NF
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London WC2N 6RH

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

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HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Principal activity

The current principal activity of the Company is that of promotion of audio rights for the Thomas & Friends brand.

The name of the Company was changed by resolution from Gullane (Music Publishing) Limited to HIT Consumer Products Limited on the 21st February 2017.

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Results and dividends

The key performance indicators (KPI's) used by the Company to measure annual performance are turnover and operating profit.

Turnover in 2017 was £259,000; a decrease on the prior year (2016 - £265,000). Operating profit for the year, amounted to £214,000 (2016 – £170,000).

The directors did not pay any dividends throughout the year (2016 - £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

S Mathur (appointed 1 May 2015, resigned 31 August 2018)
J McKenzie (appointed 7 September 2015, resigned 3 March 2017)
A Unitt (appointed 7 September 2015)
J Richardson (appointed 14 December 2016, resigned 5 September 2017)
N A Godfrey (appointed 24 January 2018)
T Lynch (appointed 12 September 2018)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Operational risks

Broadcast distribution is a driver of success for Thomas & Friends and therefore loss of broadcast is a key risk. Management expects programming content to remain in demand for the foreseeable future due to the heritage of the Thomas & Friends brand and its global appeal.

Financial risks

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in respect to its operations in the UK and abroad, and to a lesser extent, net assets denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company maintains sufficient available funds for its daily operations. Management actively monitors all funding requirements, and will manage any financial arrangements needed to meet such requirements.

The Company's policy is to provide for any trade or other debtors balance whose collection is deemed doubtful. The Company is exposed to credit risk of its trade and other debtors to the extent they are not specifically provided for as doubtful accounts.

Future developments

From 2019, the Company is expected to act as a master licencer for the consumer products rights of the numerous brands within HiT Group structure.

The Directors believe that the potential impact on the Company of the UK's decision to leave the EU cannot be fully assessed at this stage.

Research and development activities

The Company does not engage in research and development activities.

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since year end.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

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.



A Unitt
Director

Date: 28 September 2018

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED
(FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)**

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, HIT Consumer Products Limited's (formerly Gullane Music Publishing Limited) financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017; the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED
(FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)**

knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED
(FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)**

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Craig Skelton (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London
WC2N 6RH

28 September 2018

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover	4	259	265
Cost of sales		(49)	(95)
Gross profit		210	170
Administrative expenses		4	-
Operating profit	5	214	170
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	8	-	-
Profit for the year		214	170

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

There was no other comprehensive income recognised for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the profit and loss account, therefore a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 4316800

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,054	874
		<u>1,054</u>	<u>874</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	-	(34)
Net current assets		<u>1,054</u>	<u>840</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,054</u>	<u>840</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,054</u></u>	<u><u>840</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Profit and loss account	12	<u>1,054</u>	<u>840</u>
Total Equity		<u><u>1,054</u></u>	<u><u>840</u></u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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:



A Unitt
Director

Date: 28 September 2018

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up Share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2016	-	670	670
Profit for the year	-	170	170
At 1 January 2017	-	840	840
Profit for the year	-	214	214
At 31 December 2017	-	1,054	1,054

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. General information

HIT Consumer Products Limited (formerly Gullane Music Publishing Limited) (the "Company") promotes audio rights for the Thomas & Friends brand. The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Maple House, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1T 7NF.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years unless otherwise stated:

2.2 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 the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Mattel Inc. as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Mattel Inc. 333 Continental Blvd, El Segundo, CA 90245, United States.

2.3 Turnover

1.3.1 General

The Company has adopted the guidance whereby revenue is recognised only when all of the following conditions are met:

- (i) Evidence of a licensing agreement exists in the form of a signed and fully executed contract;
- (ii) Licensee has obtained control over the necessary property for exploitation of the licensed rights to begin (that is, content has been delivered or available for immediate delivery);

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover (continued)

- (iii) The license period of the arrangement has begun and the customer can begin exploitation, exhibition or sale;
- (iv) The arrangement fee is fixed or determinable; and
- (v) Collections of the arrangement fee are reasonable assured.

1.3.2.1 Variable Fees – no Minimum Guarantee ('MG')

Recognition

All royalty and licensing income is recognised as revenue on an "as-earned" basis during the term of the contract.

For multi-year contracts, royalty income is recognised as revenue on an as-earned basis.

In absence of reported royalties, a royalty revenue accrual is established using the best estimate available, considering but not limited to, licensee sales projections, historical data and seasonal fluctuations and only when the amount is considered material to the individual contract.

Upon receipt of actual reported royalties, "contract inception to reporting date reported royalties" are compared to "contract inception to reporting date recognised revenue" with any associated true up/down recognised in revenue.

Delinquent royalties

Where revenue recognised during a period is based on an accrual (as opposed to actual reported royalties) and royalties are not reported by the reporting period due date (usually a subsequent period) the licensee will be considered delinquent. As such:

- a reversal of previously accrued revenue for the reporting period that is now delinquent is booked in the period that the royalty becomes delinquent; and
- no further revenue is accrued in future periods until the Company receives all delinquent royalty statements.

This is on the basis that where a licensee is not reporting royalties by the reporting period due date, collection of the fees may no longer be reasonably assured.

1.3.2.2 Variable Fees with non-cross collateralised non-refundable MG

The Company's business plan is to build strategic partnerships with key licensees in order to develop relationships that result in consistent revenue growth – both for the licensee and for the Company. With this goal in mind, each licensee contract is managed as its own business plan, weighing up licensee performance and ongoing relationship development when considering minimum guarantees. As a result the Company will, from time to time, subjectively waive all or part of an MG to manage such partnerships. This would generally occur in the final year of a contract and can occur under multiple scenarios.

As the possibility of waiver cannot be determined until contract end when performance can be reviewed, MG revenue is not reasonably determinable for upfront revenue recognition. As such:

- 1) Under contracts which have a specified guarantee for the entire contract term:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover (continued)

- Royalties are recognised on an as-earned basis as per 1.3.2.1 above.
- Royalties earned above and beyond the minimum guaranteed amount are recognised on an as-earned basis in accordance with the 1.3.2.1 above.
- If, at the last reporting period of the contract term, a portion of the non-refundable MG remains unearned ("guarantee shortfall"), any guarantee shortfall is recognised with the recognition of royalty income in the last reporting period of the contract term.
- Recognition of any guarantee balance is subject to the criteria outlined in 1.1 above being met.

2) Under contracts which have stand-alone guarantee periods:

- The guarantee shortfall is recognised with the recognition of royalty income in the last reporting period of each guarantee term.

1.3.2.3 Variable Fees with cross collateralised non-refundable MG's

Fees subject to cross collateralisation are not considered fixed or determinable with respect to each brand/territory/category/year/film until the licensee exploits all the rights. As such revenue is recognised as follows:

1) Under contracts which allow for the cross-collateralisation of guarantee balances and have a specified guarantee for the entire contract term:

- Per 1.3.2.2 above.

2) Under contracts which have stand-alone guarantee periods:

- Per 1.3.2.2 above.

1.3.3 Licensing revenue – TV

Income is recognised upon satisfaction of the criteria outlined in 1.3.1.

The majority of television contracts have a single advance payment. This is referred to as a 'flat fee'.

Flat fees are considered fixed and determinable.

Revenue recognised on owned television programme series and from the distribution of licensed television programmes represents the invoiced value of license fees including withholding tax but excluding value added tax.

Where timing differences arise between the recognition of revenue in the Profit & Loss statement, and the contractual time when the Company is allowed to invoice the licensee, revenue is recognised as follows:

- (1) Where the Company can contractually invoice in the current period but the revenue recognition criteria is not met until a subsequent period (contract signed, material delivered, but license period starts in a future month), recognition of revenue is deferred until the license period starts;
- (2) Where the Company has met the revenue recognition criteria in the current period but

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover (continued)

contractually cannot invoice until a subsequent period (whether several instalments or 1 instalment at end of the license), revenue is accrued until the point at which the invoice can be raised.

1.3.4 Advances

While an advance may be invoiced, it does not meet the revenue recognition criteria outlined in 1.3.1. Advances invoiced/received are booked in the balance sheet as "Deferred Revenue Liability." As revenue is recognised in accordance with 1.3.2 above, any advance in "Deferred Revenue Liability" is offset against "Accrued Revenue Asset" created at the time of recognising revenue.

2.4 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.

2.5 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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income. Foreign tax expense relates to withholding taxes on receipt of royalty income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The directors do not believe there are any estimates and assumptions that have a risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Audio Licensing	259	265
	<u>259</u>	<u>265</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Rest of the world	259	265
	<u>259</u>	<u>265</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Exchange differences	(4)	-
	<u>(4)</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration has been borne by a related party, HIT Entertainment Limited, in the current and prior year. HIT Entertainment Limited incurred audit fees of £213,000 (2016 - £230,000) fees relating to other services of £nil (2016 - £nil) and fees relating to other taxation services of £20,000 (2016 - £37,000).

7. Directors and employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016: £nil).

The directors were remunerated by other group companies and no recharges were made (2016: nil). It is not possible to apportion the share of the directors costs for services undertaken on behalf of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)%. The differences are explained below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	214	170
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)	41	34
Effects of:		
Group relief	(43)	(34)
Transfer pricing adjustments	2	-
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The 2016 Budget, announced that the UK corporation tax rate for the year starting 1 April 2020 will reduce to 17%. These changes have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, UK deferred tax has been provided at 17% (2016: 17%).

HIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED (FORMERLY GULLANE MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

9. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,053	874
Other debtors	1	-
	1,054	874

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Other creditors	-	34
	-	34

11. Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2016: 2) Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

12. Profit and loss account

All movements during the year in the Profit and Loss account have been disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 9 of the financial statements.

13. Controlling parties

The immediate parent undertaking is Gullane Entertainment Limited, which is registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Mattel Inc., a publicly listed company registered in the United States. The largest and smallest group of companies into which the results of the Company are consolidated at the balance sheet date is Mattel Inc.

The consolidated financial statements can be obtained at Mattel Inc. 333 Continental Blvd, El Segundo, CA 90245, United States.