Company Registration No. 08309584 (England and Wales)

Bronte Film and Television Limited

Annual report and group financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2022

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Company information

Director

Neil Blair

Company number

08309584

Registered office

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

Independent auditor

Saffery Champness LLP

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

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Strategic report For the period ended 31 March 2022

The director presents the strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2022.

Fair review of the business

Bronte Film and Television Limited continues to develop and produce projects from the novels of acclaimed author J.K. Rowling and her crime writing alias Robert Galbraith.

During the period Bronte Film and Television Limited earned fees from the distribution of The Cuckoo's Calling, The Silkworm and Career of Evil, which had all IP rights assigned from the subsidiary The Cuckoo's Calling Limited to Bronte Film and Television Limited.

Subsidiary Troubled Blood Limited commenced the production of the television drama of Troubled Blood, the fifth Cormoran Strike story by Robert Galbraith.

Lethal White Limited, the subsidiary which produced the television drama Lethal White earned fees through international distribution of the series.

Subsidiary Harry Potter Theatrical Productions Limited was founded by J.K. Rowling and Neil Blair in 2013 to develop and produce the stage play Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, an original new story by J.K. Rowling, Jack Thorne and John Tiffany. The team from Harry Potter Theatrical Productions Ltd work closely with Sonia Friedman Productions and Colin Callender's Playground through their joint ventures to produce and invest in the plays and also in controlling the international rights.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic all productions were closed in March 2020. During the period the London production reopened on 14 October 2021, the New York production reopened in November 2021, the Hamburg production in December 2021 and the San Francisco production in January 2022. The Melbourne production reopened in February 2021, but was subject to a series of capacity restrictions and closures due to temporary lockdowns in Australia until November 2021 when it fully reopened. The run in San Francisco came to a close in September 2022.

Summary

The group has recognised all distribution fees received and costs incurred on Lethal White, The Cuckoo's Calling, The Silkworm and Career of Evil. Royalties and fees have been earned from the licensing of rights and from the provision of producer services to the UK and International productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, as well as profit allocation as a direct investor in the London theatrical production.

Strategic report (continued)
For the period ended 31 March 2022

Financial performance for the period

Turnover for the period to 31 March 2022 was £8.8m compared to £17.8m in the prior year. This decrease is driven by lower income streams and profit shares from theatrical productions which were closed for a large part of the period due to Covid restrictions. In addition, there were no new advances against profit on licensed foreign language theatrical shows in the period. As a result, Pre-tax profits for the period decreased to £1.8m compared to £6.9m in the prior year.

Current trading

At 1 April 2022 a group reconstruction took place, creating a new parent company, HPTP Holdings Limited, for the theatrical companies. Bronte Film and TV Limited remains the parent company for the Film and TV entities.

Two new theatrical productions opened in Toronto and Tokyo in the second quarter of 2022. San Francisco closed in September 2022 and Melbourne has announced the end of its run in July 2023.

In the meantime, the directors of each of the companies that are responsible for the theatrical productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child are carefully monitoring the cash position of their companies to ensure that sufficient cash is available to cover costs.

Lethal White Ltd has continued to earn income from the international sale and distribution of Lethal White,

Troubled Blood Ltd commenced production of the television drama Troubled Blood and has subsequently delivered with turnover recognised on delivery in December 2022.

Outlook for 2024

Production of the dramatisation of The Ink Black Heart, the latest Cormoran Strike novel from Robert Galbraith, will commence towards the end of 2023 with an air date in 2024.

Troubled Blood Ltd will begin to earn income from the international sale and distribution of Troubled Blood.

All theatrical shows are expected to continue performing strongly and remain profitable.

The company and the group is very well placed to deliver a strong financial result going forward.

Strategic report (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk to the group is the ability of the productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child across the globe to continue to operate without further restrictions or closures due to the Coronavirus. A significant resurgence could have a serious impact on audience attendance and therefore group income. The directors as producers of several of the productions and licensors of the others - are working closely with local management to monitor the cash requirements of each production and will take necessary steps if the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and global economic uncertainty affects audience levels.

The Group is working closely with the local management of each production to monitor the cash requirements in each territory. The Group's exposure to the following risks is set out below:

Credit risk	The group's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash and trade and other receivables.
	The credit risk on cash is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk is the risk that the group cannot meet its obligations as they fall due. Many of the payables are pass-through elements, so are not payable onwards until the cash is received and until all other obligations are met.
Cash flow risk	The group's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Foreign currency receipts have a natural hedge with related payments so the group's exposure is limited. Where future foreign currency income is guaranteed forward trades are purchased to minimise foreign exchange risk on receipt of funds and protect against fluctuations from budget rates.

On behalf of the board
Docusigned by: Mil Blair
Neil Blair
Director
30/03/2023
Date:

Director's report

For the period ended 31 March 2022

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of television and theatre production.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 11.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Director

The director who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Neil Blair

Post reporting date events

On 1 April 2022 a group reconstruction took place the company enacted a share for share exchange to sell its shares in the theatrical production subsidiaries to HPTP Holdings Limited.

Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Director's report (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments and financial risk management.

Director's report (continued)
For the period ended 31 March 2022

Going concern

As of 31 March 2022, all productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child across the globe that had been closed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic have reopened. The productions in Toronto and Tokyo opened in the second quarter of 2022.

The directors of each of the companies that are responsible for the theatrical productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child are carefully monitoring the cash position of their companies to ensure that there is sufficient cash to continue as a going concern.

The director of the group also monitors the current cash position of the whole group to ensure that cash levels remain strong and cash is directed to the relevant company in the group, if and when required. Thus, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Docusigned by: Nil Blair	
79873CD40E8F468	
Neil Blair	
Director	

30/03/2023 Date:

Independent auditor's report To the members of Bronte Film and Television Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bronte Film and Television Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the period ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the group's profit for the period 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 group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of Bronte Film and Television Limited

Other information

The director is 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions 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 strategic report and the director's report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have 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 group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the director's 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the parent 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 director either intends to liquidate the parent company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of Bronte Film and Television Limited

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and parent company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the director, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the group and parent company by discussions with director and by updating our understanding of the sector in which the group and parent company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the group and parent company include The Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of group and parent company financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the parent company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the parent company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of Bronte Film and Television Limited

As group auditors, our assessment of matters relating to non-compliance with laws or regulations and fraud differed at group and component level according to their particular circumstances. Our communications included a request to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud that could give rise to a material misstatement of the group financial statements in addition to our risk assessment.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parent 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 parent company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors 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 parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jamie Cassell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Saffey Changuelle

Date: 30 March 2023

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Bronte Film and Television Limited

Group statement of comprehensive income For the period ended 31 March 2022

		Period ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 October
		2022	2020
			as restated
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	8,842,446	17,752,124
Cost of sales		(3,439,774)	(9,597,194)
Gross profit		5,402,672	8,154,930
Administrative expenses		(3,540,066)	(1,281,248)
Operating profit	4	1,862,606	6,873,682
Interest receivable and similar income	7	535	503
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(15,933)	(2,150)
Profit before taxation		1,847,208	6,872,035
Tax on profit	9	(72,364)	(416,942)
Share of results of associates and joint ventu	ıres -		
after tax		616,733	545,066 ——————
Profit for the financial period		2,391,577	7,000,159
Other comprehensive income			
Currency translation differences		(19,682)	(1,958)
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,371,895	6,998,201

Profit for the financial period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Group statement of financial position As at 31 March 2022

			2022		2020
					as restated
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		-		1,389
Investments	11		1,421,120		771,249
			1,421,120		772,638
Current assets					
Stocks	14	7,919,218		-	
Debtors	15	6,914,051		6,235,746	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,799,354		14,159,653	
		27,632,623		20,395,399	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	16	(12,764,702)		(7,250,891)	
Net current assets			14,867,921		13,144,508
Total assets less current liabilities			16,289,041		13,917,146
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			16,289,040		13,917,145
Total equity			16,289,041		13,917,146

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on .30/.03/.2023.....

Mil Blair

Neil Blair

Director

Company Registration No. 08309584

Company statement of financial position As at 31 March 2022

			2022		2020 (as restated)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		-		1,389
Investments	11		8		7
			8		1,396
Current assets					,
Stocks	14	97,875		_	
Debtors	15	2,408,951		2,056,273	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,694,206		235,794	
		4,201,032		2,292,067	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	e				
year	16	(2,540,843)		(1,754,451)	
Net current assets			1,660,189		537,616
Total assets less current liabilities			1,660,197		539,012
			====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			1,660,196		539,011
Total equity			1,660,197		539,012

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the period was £1,121,185 (2020: £30,872 as restated).

These 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 signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30/03/2023

Neil Blair
Neil Blair

Director

Company Registration No. 08309584

Group statement of changes In equity For the period ended 31 March 2022

Table 1			_
	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
As restated for the year ended 31 October 2020:	-	-	_
Balance at 1 November 2019	1	6,918,944	6,918,945
Year ended 31 October 2020:			
Profit for the year	_	7,000,159	7,000,159
Other comprehensive income:		.,,	.,,,
Currency translation differences	-	(1,958)	(1,958)
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,998,201	6,998,201
Balance at 31 October 2020	1	13,917,145	13,917,146
Period ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit for the period	_	2,391,577	2,391,577
Other comprehensive income:			
Currency translation differences	-	(19,682)	(19,682)
Total comprehensive income for the period	_	2,371,895	2,371,895
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	16,289,040	16,289,041

Company statement of changes in equity For the period ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
As restated for the year ended 31 October 2020:			
Balance at 1 November 2019	1	508,139	508,140
Year ended 31 October 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	30,872	30,872
Balance at 31 October 2020	1	539,011	539,012
Period ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,121,185	1,121,185
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	1,660,196	1,660,197

Group statement of cash flows For the period ended 31 March 2022

		· ·—		
		2022		2020
				as restated
Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from				
operations 22		(118,590)		3,842,552
Interest paid		(15,933)		(2,150)
Income taxes (paid)/refunded		(1,173,491)		1,068,075
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating		<u> </u>		
activities		(1,308,014)		4,908,477
Investing activities				
Receipts from joint ventures	(33,138)		13,299	
Interest received	535		503	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(32,603)		13,802
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash				
equivalents		(1,340,617)		4,922,279
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		14,159,653		9,239,332
Effect of foreign exchange rates		(19,682)		(1,958)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		12,799,354		14,159,653
				

Notes to the group financial statements For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bronte Film and Television Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BE.

The group consists of Bronte Film and Television Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Reporting period

The company, and its subsidiaries, extended the period end to 31 March 2022 to align with other related entities. As such, the current figures represent a 17 month period compared to a 12 month period in the prior year and so are not entirely comparable.

1.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Business combinations

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

1.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Bronte Film and Television Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are carried in the group statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the group's share of the net assets of the entity, less any impairment in value. The carrying values of investments in joint ventures and associates include acquired goodwill.

If the group's share of losses in a joint venture or associate equals or exceeds its investment in the joint venture or associate, the group does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred obligations to do so or has made payments on behalf of the joint venture or associate.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with joint ventures and associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the entity.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Going concern

As of 31 March 2022, all productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child across the globe that had been closed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic have reopened. The productions in Toronto and Tokyo opened in the second quarter of 2022.

The directors of each of the companies that are responsible for the theatrical productions of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child are carefully monitoring the cash position of their companies to ensure that there is sufficient cash to continue as a going concern.

The director of the group also monitors the current cash position of the whole group to ensure that cash levels remain strong and cash is directed to the relevant company in the group, if and when required. Thus, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.6 Turnover

Rights and Producer income is based on weekly theatrical operating profits and is recognised in the period the income is earned.

Revenue arising from theatre show related merchandising is recognised at point of sale and profit share is recognised upon receipt.

Licence fees generated through the sale of a licence to overseas producers are recognised when specific milestones are met and become non-refundable.

Television production revenue is recognised in the period it is contractually due. Where revenue received exceeds costs incurred to date and profits are not anticipated, the balance is treated as deferred income and held on the Statement of financial position until further costs are incurred or profits anticipated. At this point the deferred income is released to the Statement of comprehensive income

Distribution revenue receivable, shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. Distribution revenue is recognised when it is earned.

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes on the date the service has been provided.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings
Office equipment

25% straight line 25% straight line

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks balance is related to Work In Progress (WIP) for production and development in progress at the year end. WIP is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.12 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

1.14 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.15 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.16 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Accounting for joint controlled entities

Based on the legal documents that determine the ownership structure of the relevant entities, the directors have concluded they are jointly controlled entities under FRS 102. This is on the basis that no shareholder or member has the deciding vote on matters that relate to financial and operational management of the relevant entities.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Accrued income

Accrued income is considered a key estimate, arising due to the timing of income generation and subsequent reporting. The accrued income is calculated based on available third party sales data, combined with knowledge of the management team. It is our expectation that all amounts are recoverable after the year end.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Profit share	595,978	7,366,614
Royalties	1,843,191	3,407,077
Production fees	26,044	1,978,396
Distribution rights	3,920,942	2,371,735
Other	2,456,291	2,628,302
	8,842,446	17,752,124

3	Turnover and other revenue (continued)		
		2022	2020
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	£	£
	Europe	3,025,534	5,968,413
	North America	4,670,833	
	Asia Pacific	1,146,079	6,640,078
		8,842,446	17,752,124
		2022	2020
		£	£
	Other revenue		
	Interest income	535 ————	503
4	Operating profit		
		2022	2020
		£	£
	Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange losses/(gains)	125,784	(329,856)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,389 ———	3,360
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2022	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	32,500	36,000
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	39,500	54,000
		72,000	90,000
	For other services		
	Other assurance services	29,350	17,500
	All other non-audit services	18,300	17,650
		47,650	35,150

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the period was:

	Group 2022 Number	2020 Number	Company 2022 Number	2020 Number
		16	10	9
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
	Group		Company	
	2022	2020	2022	2020
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,952,042	1,004,737	1,952,042	858,098
Social security costs	238,743	113,392	238,743	93,156
Pension costs	55,337	32,388	55,337	32,388
	2,246,122	1,150,517	2,246,122	983,642

The director has not been paid any remuneration in either the current period or the prior year.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

		2022 £	2020 £
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	535	503
8	Interest noughle and similar expenses		 _
0	Interest payable and similar expenses	2022	2020
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	15,933	2,150

Taxation		
	2022	2020
Current tax	£	£
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	36,233	380,175
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	36,131	71,309
Total UK current tax	72,364	451,484
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	-	(34,542)
Total current tax	72,364	416,942
	2022 £	2020 £
Profit before taxation	1,847,208	6,872,035
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the		
UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	350,970	1,305,687
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable		
profit	791	(1,433)
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	122,952	(19,703)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	4,094	- (0.5)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	- /444 722\	(96)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(444,722)	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate Effect of overseas tax rates	(223) 2,371	(64,541)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	36,131	71,309
Effect of restatement in subsidiary accounts	30,131	(15,029)
Enhanced losses arising from television tax credit	_	(582,664)
Difference between rate of corporation tax and relief under television tax		(302,004)
credit	_	(287,184)
Deferred tax movement	_	(711)
Effect of prior year restatement	-	11,307
Taxation charge	72,364	416,942

Tangible fixed assets

10

Group	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2020 and 31 March 2022	1,024	12,448	13,472
			-
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2020	1,024	11,059	12,083
Depreciation charged in the period	-	1,389	1,389
At 31 March 2022	1,024	12,448	13,472
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-
At 31 October 2020	-	1,389	1,389

Company	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2020 and 31 March 2022	1,024	12,448	13,472
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2020	1,024	11,059	12,083
Depreciation charged in the period	-	1,389	1,389
At 31 March 2022	1,024	12,448	13,472
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	-	_	-
			
At 31 October 2020	-	1,389	1,389

1	Fixed asset investments					
			Group 2022	2020	Company 2022	2020
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	12	-	-	8	7
	Investments in joint ventures	13	1,421,120	771,249	-	-
			1,421,120	771,249	8	7
	Movements in fixed asset investn	nents				
	Group					Shares in
					uı	ndertakings
						group ndertakings and articipating
						ndertakings and articipating interests
	Cost or valuation					ndertakings and articipating
	Cost or valuation At 1 November 2020 (as restated)					ndertakings and articipating interests
						ndertakings and articipating interests £
	At 1 November 2020 (as restated)					ndertakings and articipating interests £ 771,249
	At 1 November 2020 (as restated) Additions					ndertakings and articipating interests £ 771,249 33,139
	At 1 November 2020 (as restated) Additions Share of profits for the period					ndertakings and articipating interests 771,249 33,139 616,732
	At 1 November 2020 (as restated) Additions Share of profits for the period At 31 March 2022					ndertakings and articipating interests 771,249 33,139 616,732

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

11 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments Shares in Company group undertakings £ **Cost or valuation** At 1 November 2020 7 **Additions** 1 At 31 March 2022 8 **Carrying amount** At 31 March 2022 8

7

12 Subsidiaries

At 31 October 2020

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Harry Potter Theatrical Productions Limited	71 Queen Victoria Street, London, UK, EC4V 4BE	Production - Theatre	Ordinary	100
Harry Potter Theatrical Productions (Broadway) Limited	71 Queen Victoria Street, London, UK, EC4V 4BE	Production - Theatre	Ordinary	100
The Cuckoo's Calling Limited	71 Queen Victoria Street, London, UK, EC4V 4BE	Distribution - Television	Ordinary	100
Lethal White Limited	71 Queen Victoria Street, London, UK, EC4V 4BE	Production - Television	Ordinary	100
Harry Potter Theatrical Productions (Broadway) Inc	Corporate Service Bureau Inc, 614 N Dupont HWY Suite 210, Dover, Kent, Delaware, 19901	Production - Theatre	Ordinary	100
Harry Potter Theatrical Productions (San Francisco) LLC	11111 Santa Monica Blvd, Suite 1750, Los Angeles, CA 90025	Production - Theatre	Ordinary	100
Troubed Blood Limited	71 Queen Victoria Street, London, UK, EC4V 4BE	Production - Television	Ordinary	100

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

12 Subsidiaries (continued)

The above named subsidiaries were all included in the consolidated results for the group in the current period and prior year.

The following wholly owned subsidiaries were not included in the consolidation, as they were dormant in both the current period and prior financial year:

- The Casual Vacancy Limited
- · Cormoran Strike Limited
- · Career of Evil Limited

The registered office for all dormant accounts is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, UK, EC4V 4BE.

The Cuckoo's Calling Limited, Lethal White Limited and Troubled Blood Limited were exempted from the requirement to a statutory audit in the period by virtue of taking the s479A exemption from audit through issuance of a parental guarantee by Bronte Film and Television Limited.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

13 Joint ventures

Details of joint ventures at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Interest held	% Held Indirect
HPCC Group Limited	5th Floor, Chandos Place, London WC2N 4HG	Production - Theatre	Ordinary shares	50
Train Times Broadway Limited Partnership	230 West 41st Street, Suite 1703, New York, NY 10036	Production - Theatre	Joint control	50
Train Times SF Limited Partnership	230 West 41st Street, Suite 1703, New York, NY 10036	Production - Theatre	Joint control	50
TT GP Limited Liability Company	230 West 41st Street, Suite 1703, New York, NY 10036	Licensor of ancillary rights	Joint control	50

HPCC Group Limited owns 100% HP West End Limited, HP Melbourne Finance Limited and HP Melbourne Toronto and has an indirect holding of 100% HPCC Toronto UCL and Class B LP interest in HPCC Toronto Limited Partnership.

14 Stocks

	Group		Company	
	2022	2020	2022	2020
	£	£	£	£
Work in progress	7,919,218	-	97,875	-

15 Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2022	2020	2022	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	1,148,483	120,818	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable	28,963	-	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	606,971	69,588	1,975,764	921,569
Other debtors	217,664	882,623	-	4,237
Prepayments and accrued income	4,911,970	5,162,717	433,187	1,130,467
	6,914,051	6,235,746	2,408,951	2,056,273

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

16	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one yea	ır			
	_		Group		Company	
			2022	2020	2022	2020
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Trade creditors		942,014	266,655	18,552	24,285
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		315,487	50,000	1,867,882	1,201,581
	Corporation tax payable		-	1,072,164	-	746
	Other taxation and social security		124,933	44,636	293,027	30,973
	Deferred income	17	7,374,566	-	97,875	-
	Other creditors		448,890	782,668	12,150	448
	Accruals and deferred income		3,558,812	5,034,768	251,357	496,418
			12,764,702	7,250,891	2,540,843	1,754,451
17	Deferred income					
			Group		Company	
			2022	2020	2022	2020
			£	£	£	£
	Other deferred income		7,374,566		97,875	
18	Retirement benefit schemes				2022	2020
	Defined contribution schemes				2022 £	2020 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of d	efined co	ontribution sche	emes	55,337	32,388

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

19 Share capital

Group and company	2022	2020	2022	2020
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

19 Share capital (continued)

Shares rank equally for voting purposes. On a show of hands each member shall have one vote and on a poll each member shall have one vote per share held. Each share ranks equally for any dividend declared. On winding up each share ranks equally for any distribution made on a winding up. The shares are not redeemable.

20 Events after the reporting date

On 1 April 2022 a group reconstruction took place the company enacted a share for share exchange to sell its shares in the theatrical production subsidiaries to HPTP Holdings Limited.

21 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2022	Sales 2020	Purchases 2022	Purchases 2020
	£	£	£	£
Group				
Entities under common control	1,886,648	260,799	3,312,834	4,408,248
The following amounts were outstanding at	the reporting end o	date:		
Amounts due to related parties			2022	2020
•			£	£
Group				
Entities under common control			3,685,574	4,453,491
The following amounts were outstanding at	the reporting end o	date:		
Amounts due from related parties			2022	2020
·			Balance	Balance
			£	£
Group				
Entities under common control			10,846	26,394

Notes to the group financial statements (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2022

22	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from group	up operations				
				2022	2020	
				£	£	
	Profit for the period after tax			2,391,577	7,000,159	
	Adjustments for:					
	Share of results of associates and joint ventures			(616,733)		
	Taxation charged			72,364	416,942	
	Finance costs			15,933	2,150	
	Investment income			(535)	(503)	
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible		1,389	3,360		
	Movements in working capital:					
	Increase in stocks			(7,919,218)	-	
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors			(649,342)	5,886,455	
	Decrease in creditors			(788,591)	(8,920,945)	
	Increase in deferred income			7,374,566	_	
	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from ope	rations		(118,590)	3,842,552	
23	Analysis of changes in net funds - group					
	Analysis of changes in her fullus group	1 November	Cash flows Ex	change rate	31 March	
		2020		movements	2022	
		£	£	£	£	
	Cash at bank and in hand	14,159,653	(1,379,981)	19,682	12,799,354	

24 Prior period adjustment

A prior year adjustment has been made in the Bronte Film and Television Limited accounts for £119,761 of income in relation to commission recharges in the period ended 31 October 2020 not previously recognised.

A prior year adjustment has been made in the Bronte Film and Television Limited accounts for £50,000 of direct costs in relation to costs payable in the period ended 31 October 2020 not previously recognised.

A prior year adjustment has been made in the Bronte Film and Television Limited accounts for £50,000 of income in relation to the incorrect recharge of costs payable to group companies in the period ended 31 October 2020.