Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

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DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors Joseph Georges Bensoussan

Robert Bensoussan Olivier Beressi

John Dominic Weir Brown

Vincent Fahmy Marcel Katz

Registered office 1st Floor Beaumont House

Avonmore Road

London

County of London

W14 8TS

Auditors Nexia Smith & Williamson

Chartered Accountants

25 Moorgate London EC2R 6AY

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the group strategic report for Eaglemoss Capital Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of Eaglemoss Capital is to be the holding company of the Eaglemoss Capital group, whose activities comprise of research, production and sale of partworks collections defined as high quality series of magazines and components (e.g. Figurines, Die-cast cars, Bakeware or cooking items, build-ups collectibles, DVDs), linked to a brand/character or a hobby and intended to be collected to form a complete work. The group sells its products across 27 countries with its major markets in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Brazil, USA and Russia.

Eaglemoss is a well-established independent global publisher which has successfully become a multi-channel group, selling across:

- Retail (newsagents, other retailers selling newspapers and magazines directly to the public, stationary and convenience stores, mass market retailers, toy and comics stores)
- Subscriptions (through direct marketing to consumers or derived from retail customers converted to subscribers)
- Wholly-owned Eshops

BUSINESS REVIEW

Since the creation of the Eaglemoss Capital group (dated June 30, 2015), the strategy is based on:

- A centralized London structure primarily focused on the European markets and strategic commercial partnerships in Brazil, Japan and Latin America
- International developments of Eshops and Direct Marketing

The group's key financial performance indicators during the period were as follows:

- Turnover was £82.9M compared £42.3M in previous 6 month period
- Gross Profit was £31.6M compared to £20.9M in previous 6 month period
- Group Operating Income was £8.0M compared to a loss of £(3.9)M in previous 6 month period
- In 2016, the **group profit was £2,221,000** against £873,000 compared to previous 6 month period. The company profit was £12,924,832 against a loss of £851,167 compared to previous 6 month period.

The successful strategy has led the group to outperform in Turnover (+25% to Budget), EBITDA (+71%) and Cashflow (+40%) and continue to grow and publish more products in 2017.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 BUSINESS REVIEW (continued)

In order to develop the new digital and direct channels, the group recruited highskilled talents including Digital Acquisition, Ecommerce, Data analyst, Digital Marketing, Customer Relationship Management, Digital Design, Web Development and Social Media individuals.

On the organization side, the group has pushed further the simplification of its group structure initially engaged in 2015, by removing a dormant holding company from the UK structure (Eaglemoss Holdings (UK) Limited). On December 31, 2016, Eaglemoss Holdings (UK) Limited transferred all its assets and liabilities to Eaglemoss Capital Limited.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties facing the publishing group and company include the following:

- Foreign exchange risk resulting from international trade, although the risk has considerably reduced with the decrease of activity in volatile countries such as Russia, Ukraine, Japan and Brazil. Where possible the risk is reduced through the use of natural hedging whereby revenue is used to settle expenditure in the same currency as well as through FX hedging financial instruments such as forwards contracts and currency options.
- Significant investment in development and promotion of new products, which will only be recovered when sales of new titles are established. In order to mitigate this risk, extensive research and testing is undertaken to gauge consumer responses to products prior to any launch.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk is managed on a group wide basis. Group working capital requirements are met by use of bank loans and retained profits. The areas of financial risk management for the company are as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer, subscriber or joint arrangement partner fails to meet an obligation resulting in financial loss. Credit risk arises primarily from trade and subscription receivables. Such losses are minimised through by evaluating the payment history and credit worthiness of companies.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk is managed to ensure that the company is able to meet future payment obligations as they fall due. Cash flow forecasting is maintained to ensure that sufficient headroom is available to meet operational requirements. The group and company have in place a revolving credit facility.

Price risk

Price risk is managed by negotiating the price of materials to produce a new product prior to the project launch. These negotiations would cover all issues over the life of the series (which is on average 1 to 3 years).

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk of exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability such as future interest payments on a variable rate debt or payment for purchases. The group manages this risk, where significant, by use of FX hedging financial instruments as explained above and close management of its cash flow forecasts.

Details of the group's financial instruments and its policies with regard to financial risk management are given in note 1 to the financial statements.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board

G Bensoussan 13 April 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Eaglemoss Capital Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales and has its registered office and principal place of business at 1st Floor Beaumont House, Avonmore Road, London, W14 8TS.

RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year after taxation was £2,221,000 (2015 6 month period: £873,000). The directors do not recommend a dividend (2015 : nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who served during the year are:

Joseph Georges Bensoussan Robert Bensoussan Olivier Beressi John Dominic Weir Brown Vincent Fahmy Marcel Katz

GOING CONCERN

The group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives and its exposure to risks are described in the strategic report.

As described in note 1 and after making enquires, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that the revolving credit facility of £7,251,322 due for repayment in December 2017 can be renewed on commercial terms. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the group and the company since the year end.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors will continue to develop new products and market them on a multichannel basis. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely changes in the group's activities in the forthcoming year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITORS

In the case of each person who was a director at the time this report was approved:

- so far as that director was aware there was no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors were unaware; and
- that director had taken all steps that the director ought to have taken as a
 director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information
 and to establish that the company's auditors were aware of that
 information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITORS

A resolution to re-appoint the auditors, Nexia Smith & Williamson, will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board

G Bensoussan

13 April 2017

Registered number 9555010 England and Wales

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

The directors are responsible for maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EAGLEMOSS CAPITAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Eaglemoss Capital Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 30. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EAGLEMOSS CAPITAL LIMITED (continued)

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

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Stephen Drew
Senior Statutory Auditor, for and on behalf of
Nexia Smith & Williamson
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

25 Moorgate London EC2R 6AY 13 April 2017

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	12 months ended 31 December 2016 Total £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 Total £'000
Turnover	3	82,859	42,309
Cost of sales		(51,248)	(21,385)
Gross profit		31,611	20,924
Administrative expenses		(21,646)	(23,709)
Exceptional items	5	(1,572)	(962)
Other operating income		0	41
Joint arrangement partners share of profits		(994)	(408)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account		599	201
Gross Operating income (loss)	4	7,998	(3,913)
Release of negative arising on acquisition		0	5,003
Interest receivable and similar income	8	63	537
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(4,876)	(438)
Profit before taxation		3,185	1,189
Taxation	9	(964)	(316)
Profit for the financial period		2,221	873

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	12 months ended 31 December 2016 Total £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 Total £'000
Profit for the financial period		2,221	873
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period			
Exchange differences on retranslation of subsidiary undertakings		(3,482)	1,495
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial period		(1,261)	2,368

Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial period is attributable to the owners of the parent.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible Assets	10	6	7
Tangible assets	11	393	515
	•	399	522
Current Assets	•		
Stocks	13	11,928	3,810
Debtors	14	25,909	18,269
Cash at bank and in hand		11,428	10,295
•		49,265	32,374
Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year	16	(39,321)	(22,681)
Net current assets		9,944	9,693
Total Assets less current liabilities	·	10,343	10,215
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year	18	(7,454)	(6,018)
Provisions for liabilities	22	(1,694)	(1,741)
Net assets		1,195	2,456
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	23	1	1
Share premium account	24	72	72
Transactions with Owners reserve	24	15	15
Retained earnings	24	1,107	2,368
Total equity	•	1,195	2,456

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13 April 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

G Bensoussan Director

Registered company number 9555010

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £′000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets Investments	12	389	389
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	15	20,700	5,130 18
		20,712	5,148
Creditors : amounts falling due in less than one year	17	(1,486)	(282)
Net current assets		19,226	4,866
Total assets less current liabilities		19,615	5,255
Creditors : amounts falling due in more than one year	19	(7,454)	(6,018)
Net assets/(liabilities)		12,161	(763)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	1 72	1 72
Share premium account Transactions with Owners	24 24	72 15	72 15
Profit and loss account	24	12,073	(851)
Total equity		12,161	(763)

The company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2016 was £12,924,832.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13 April 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

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G Bensoussan Director

Registered number 9555010

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Transaction with Owners reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	1	72	15	2,368	2,456
Profit for the year Other				2,221	2,221
comprehensive loss Total			. 	(3,482)	(3,482)
comprehensive loss for the year				(1,261)	(1,261)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	72	15	1,107	1,195
	Share capital	Share premium	Transaction with Owners reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000
Balance at 22 April 2015 Profit for the period Other	-	-	-	- 873	- 873
comprehensive income	-		<u>-</u>	1,495	1,495
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	2,368	2,368
Transactions with owners: Issue of equity share capital Share based payments	1 -	72	- 15	- -	73 15
Balance at 31 December 2015	1	72	15	2,368	2,456

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Transactions with Owners reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£′000	£′000	£'000	£′000	£′000
Balance at 1 January 2016	1	72	. 15	(851)	(763)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	12,924	12,924
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	72	15	12,073	12,161
	Share capital	Share premium	Transactions with Owners reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000
Balance at 22 April 2015 Profit and total	-	-	-	-	-
comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(851)	(851)
Transactions with owners: • Share based					
payments	-	-	15	-	15
 Issue of equity share capital 		72	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> .	73
Balance at 31 December 2015	1	72	15	(851)	(763)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 Months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	25	1,167	(948)
Investing activities Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired Payments to acquire tangible assets		(145)	5,750 (117)
Net cash flow generated from investing activities		(145)	5,633
Financing activities Issue of ordinary share capital Repayment of loans New shareholder loan notes Net proceeds from finance leases Interest paid		- - - - (595)	73 (65) 5,811 17 (92)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities		(595)	5,744
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		427	10,429
Effect of exchange rates on cash & cash equivalents	1	706	(134)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		10,295	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		11,428	10,295

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Basis of preparation

Eaglemoss Capital Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is $1^{\rm st}$ Floor Beaumont House, Avonmore Road, London, County of London, W14 8TS.

These financial statements are of the company and the group prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets in accordance with the company's accounting policies.

Exemptions

The parent company has taken advantage of the following exemptions available under FRS 102:

- the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- the exemption from disclosing key management personnel compensation;
- reduced disclosures for share based payments (as equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated financial statements presented alongside the parent company's own financial statements).

Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and entities controlled by the company (its subsidiaries) prepared to 31 December each year. Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the profit or loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the group.

All intra-group transactions and balances and any unrealised gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to publish its individual statement of comprehensive income and related notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The group has made a consolidated profit after tax of £2.2m (2015: £873k) and has net assets of £1,195k (2015: £2,456k). The group has a revolving credit facility of £7,251,322 which is due for repayment in December 2017. The directors have prepared financial forecasts which assume the continued support of the Group's funders on commercial terms.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that company has adequate resources to continue in operation existence for the foreseeable future and that the revolving credit facility can be renewed on commercial terms. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Directors' Report.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the group.

The cost of a business combination is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group in exchange for control and the costs directly attributable to the business combination. The consideration transferred includes the estimate of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement where the transfer of further consideration is probable and can be measured reliably. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in the business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Contingent liabilities are only recognised where the fair value can be measured reliably.

The group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. Subsequently goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life of 5 years.

When the excess is negative, the negative goodwill arising is recognised separately on the face of the balance sheet and released up to the fair value of the non-monetary assets as the non-monetary assets are recovered and otherwise in the periods expected to be benefited.

Group reconstructions

During the year and the prior period, the Company has undertaken a group reconstruction to reorganise the group and reduce the number of legal entities where multiple companies exist performing the same operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Group reconstructions (continued)

The assets and liabilities of the companies being closed are sold to another member of the Group under a legal sale agreement and are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method. The fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities is deemed to be equal to the NBV, due to there being no additional value created as a result of the sale.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is derived from the company's principal activity being research, production and sale of partworks.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of returns, discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The company bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the specifics of each customer, transaction and arrangement.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

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

Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The Group financial statements are presented in pound sterling and rounded to thousands. The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses on foreign currency borrowings and deposits are presented within the profit and loss account within net interest payable or net interest receivable. Differences on all other transactions are presented in the profit and loss account within administrative expenses. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at reporting date and their income statement is translated at average rate for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)
Foreign currency (continued)
Transactions and balances (continued)

Exchange differences arising are dealt with in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Translation

The trading results of Group undertakings are translated into sterling at the average exchange rates for the year. The assets and liabilities of overseas undertakings, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the year end. Exchange adjustments arising from the retranslation of opening net investments and from the translation of the profits or losses at average rates are recognised in 'Other comprehensive income'.

Share-based payments

The cost of share-based employee compensation arrangements, whereby employees receive remuneration in the form of shares is recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss. Shares issued to directors employed by a subsidiary entity, who are also shareholders of Eaglemoss Capital, are treated as a capital contribution to the subsidiary in the profit and loss account and booked to the 'transactions with owners' reserve.

Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits including holiday pay and annual bonuses are accrued as services are rendered. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. Differences between contributions payable in the year and those actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are arrangements with partner companies for the production of a particular partworks series, with each partner's contribution and share of profits agreed at the outset. The operations are either fully managed by one of the Eaglemoss group entities, including all assets and liabilities, or by the partner. No assets or liabilities are shared. Cash advances may be received from or provided to the partner company to help fund the initial operations and are included within creditors until repaid. The income statement reflects 100% of the turnover and cost of goods sold in relation to these arrangements that are operated by the Eaglemoss group companies. The partner companies' share of net profit/loss is then shown in the statement of comprehensive income. Where the partner manages the operations, the Eaglemoss group includes their share of losses or gains in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts owed by joint arrangement partners is presented as part of debtors and amounts owed to joint arrangement partners is presented as part of creditors.

Exceptional items

The company is disclosing every significant uncommon transaction so as to separate normal business operations from unusual ones in note 5.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Interest payable and similar charges

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the depreciable amounts of the assets and their residual values over their useful lives, as follows:

Software: 3 to 5 years.

Amortisation in charged to Administrative expenses in Profit and Loss.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets comprise freehold property, plant and equipment. Freehold property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets to their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements - Lower of 10 years or remaining life of the

lease

Fixtures and fittings - Over 5 – 10 years Computer equipment - Over 3 years

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, tangible assets and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

Stock

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is based on the cost of purchase. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Financial instruments

The Group has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 and 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.

Derivatives, including options on forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow Group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Loan notes

Shareholder loan notes issued in the year attract interest of 12% p.a., the terms of the loan note agreement provide for 7% of interest to be capitalised annually while the remainder is to be paid. The interest capitalised is included within the loan balance reported in creditors due after more than one year. The remainder is recognised within the profit and loss account within interest payable.

2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key sources of judgement and estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

Financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments as "basic" or "other" requires judgement as to whether all applicable conditions for classification as basic are met. This requires consideration of the form of the instrument and its return.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements (continued)

Goodwill and intangible assets

For the negative goodwill that arose in 2015 in relation to the acquisition of the publishing group, the directors have determined that the negative goodwill balance arising should be fully reflected within the period given the balance relates to working capital items utilised in the period.

Bad debt provisions

For trade debtors balances of £12.1M recorded in the group balance sheet, a full line by line review of trade debtors is carried out at the end of the month. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provision is as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectible.

Tax provisions

The provision balance recorded in the Group's balance sheet includes a provision of £1.67M for a potential tax liability which might arise in the future as a result of a foreign tax audit. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the provisions are as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the final payments which might be paid.

Inventory provisions

The group inventory balance is net of provisions booked to write down the finished goods stock in relation to excess issues that have been returned. The group have estimated that the value of excess issues returned has either zero or nominal net realisable value to the business, depending on the collection involved, and is written down accordingly.

3	Turnover	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
	An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:		
	United Kingdom Continental Europe Rest of World	21,656 34,166 	11,895 19,797 10,617
		82,859	42,309

Turnover by activity has not been separately disclosed as all revenues relate to the sale of partworks products.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4	Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
	Impairment of stock Cost of stock recognised as an expense Exceptional items	- 51,248 1,572	2,553 21,385 962
	Depreciation Amortisation of intangible assets	277 5	114 7
	Impairment of trade debtors Net foreign exchange (gains) / losses	67 (6,769)	337 3,203
	Auditor's remuneration: - Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Group (£16,000 relating to the Company) - Fees payable to the associates of the	70	74
	Company's audit for the audit of the Group	24	22
	Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Operating lease rentals – equipment	1,032 94	537 43

5 Exceptional items

Exceptional costs for the year includes reorganisation and restructure cost of £111,000 (2015 6 months: £540,000) and prior period expenses along with additional provisions for tax risks in foreign countries of £1,461,000 (2015 6 months: £422,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Staff costs - group and company

The average number of persons in the group, including executive directors, was:	12 months ended 31 December 2016 Number	6 months ended 31 December 2015 Number
	4.0	F.0
Administration	40	58
Editorial	28	32
Production	46	23
	114	113
	12 months ended	6 months ended
	31 December	31 December
	2016	2015
	£′000	£′000
Staff costs for the above persons were:		
Wages and salaries	5,193	2,589
Social security costs	649	375
Pension costs	163	76
Share based compensation	-	15
·		•
	6,005	3,055

The parent company has no employees (2015 : none). The parent company has £nil staff costs (2015 : £nil).

7 Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration comprised:	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	600	236

Three directors received remuneration for their services to the group, paid by the subsidiary company, Eaglemoss Limited. Two directors received pension contributions during the year of £1,745 (2015: £nil).

Highest paid director's remuneration comprised:	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	396	150

The highest paid director did not exercise any options (2015: £nil) during the year ended 31 December 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7 Directors' remuneration (continued)

The highest paid director received pension contributions during the year of £1,212 (2015: £nil).

Key management are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, controlling and directing the activities of the group, or in relation to the company. In the opinion of the board, the group and company's key management are the directors of Eaglemoss Capital Limited and directors of the subsidiary, Eaglemoss Ltd. Their total remuneration in the period was £1,734,892, including £55,423 of pension contributions to a defined contribution purchase scheme.

8 I	Interest receivable and payable	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
F	Bank interest receivable Foreign exchange gains on cash and porrowings	63	64 473
I	Interest receivable and similar income	63	537
I C	Interest payable on bank loans Interest on shareholder loan notes Other interest payable and similar charges Foreign exchange losses on cash and	(290) (794) (281)	(85) (353) -
	porrowings	(3,511)	-
	Interest payables and similar charges	(4,876)	(438)
9 Т	Γaxation	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
	Corporation tax In respect of the current period	(964)	(316)
Т	Total tax expense for the period	(964)	(316)
9 1	Interest on shareholder loan notes Other interest payable and similar charges Foreign exchange losses on cash and corrowings Interest payables and similar charges Taxation Corporation tax In respect of the current period	(794) (281) (3,511) (4,876) 12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 mont ended Decemb 20 £'0

The tax payable above relates mainly to Eaglemoss Editions Russia LLC.

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax of 20.00%. The differences are explained below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9 Taxation (continued)

	12 months ended 31 December 2016 £'000	6 months ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Profit before taxation	3,185	1,189
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK		
corporation tax rate of 20%	637	238
Effects of:		
Negative goodwill recognised	-	(1,001)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Unused tax losses and another deductible	48	855
temporary differences	1,159	1,091
Difference in tax rate of foreign countries Utilisation of unrecognised tax losses and other	606	(412)
deductions	(983)	(452)
Other difference permanent	(497)	
Tax credits	(6)	(3)
Total tax expense for the period	964	316_

Subject to the applicable tax authority's agreement, the group has tax losses of approximately £22,700,000 available for carry forward and offset against future non-trading profits. The group has a potential deferred tax asset on these losses of £4,500,000, which has not been recognised.

Subject to the UK tax authority's agreement, the company has tax losses of approximately £18,425,000 available for carry forward and offset against future non-trading profits. The company has a potential deferred tax asset on these losses of £3,500,000, which has not been recognised.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 8 July 2015 the UK Government announced its intention to propose to Parliament a reduction in the corporation tax to 19% for the tax years from 2017 to 2020 and 18% for the tax year 2020.

Finance (No. 2) Bill 2015 provides that the rate of corporation tax for the 2017 financial year (commencing the 1^{st} of April 2017) will be 19% and that the rate from the 1^{st} of April 2020 would be 18%. This bill became substantively enacted on 26^{th} October 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10	Intangible assets –		Soft	ware	
	group		i	E'000	
	Cost			1.4	
	At 31 December 2015	•		14	
	Acquired with subsidiary Exchange adjustment			1 9	
	At 31 December 2016			24	
	Amortisation				
	At 31 December 2015			7	
	Charge for the period			5	
	Exchange adjustment			5 6	
	At 31 December 2016			18	
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2015			7	
	At 31 December 2016			6	
11	Tangible assets –	Leasehold	Fixtures		
	group	improvements	and fitting &	•	То
			computer equipment		
		£′000	£′000	£	E'O
	Cost				

Tangible assets – group	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fitting &	Total
	£′000	computer equipment £'000	£′000
Cost			
At 31 December 2015	120	487	607
Acquired with subsidiary	-	-	-
Additions	-	145	145
Disposals	-	´ (71)	(71)
Exchange adjustment		29	29
At 31 December 2016	120	590	710
Depreciation			
At 31 December 2015	(30)	(62)	(92)
Charge for the period	(40)	(237)	(277)
On disposals	-	71	71
Exchange adjustment	-	(19)	(19)
At 31 December 2016	(70)	(247)	(317)
Net book amount			
At 31 December 2015	90	425	515
At 31 December 2016	50	343	393

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Tangible assets – group (continued)

Tangible assets with a carrying value of £393K are pledged as security for the group's bank borrowings as disclosed in note 20.

12	Investments – company	Subsidiaries £'000
	Cost	
	At 31 December 2015 and at	
	31 December 2016	389

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Registered office	% voting rights and shares held
Subsidiaries:		<u> </u>		10001
Eaglemoss Holdings (UK) Ltd *	UK Beaumont House Avonmore Road London W14 8TS	Holding company	Beaumont House Avonmore Road London W14 8TS	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss France	France	Production and sale of partworks	144 Avenue Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly-sur- Seine France	100% of ordinary shares
Vadis International	Belgium	Production and sale of partworks	Avenue des Gloires Nationales 3 Koelkelberg 1081 Bruxelles Belgium	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Limited	UK	Production and sale of partworks	1 st Floor, Beaumont House, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, London, W14 8TS	100% of ordinary shares
GE Eaglemoss Ltd	ÜK	Holding company	1 st Floor, Beaumont House, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, London, W14 8TS	100% of ordinary shares
GE Eaglemoss Beijing WFOE*	China	Dormant company	Room C09 11th Floor, Building A, Gateway Plaza No. 18 Xianguangli, North Road East, Third Ring, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China	100% of ordinary shares

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12 Investments – company (continued)

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Registered office	% voting rights and shares held
Subsidiaries:				
Eaglemoss Polska sp. z.o.o	Poland	Sale of partworks and central warehouse	ul. Broniewskiego 3, 01-785 Warszawa Akacjowy Park lok. 3.2b	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Editions Russia LLC	Russia	Sale of partworks	26, Nikoloyamskaya str., b. <u>1-1a</u> 109004 Moscow, Russia	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Russia LLC	Russia	Sale of partworks	71, Bakuninskaya St., bld 10, office 45, Moscow, 107082, Russia	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Editions Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	Sale of partworks	38 Turgenivska Str., Kyiv, 01054 Ukraine	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Japan Co Ltd	Japan	Sale of partworks	6 – 19 – 19 Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-004 Japan	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Do Brazil Particapacoes Ltda	Brazil	Sale of partworks	Barueri, State of São Paulo, Alameda Araguaia, 2044, Tower I, 5th floor Room 505, part, Zip Code 06455-906,	100% of ordinary shares
Eaglemoss Inc	USA	Sale of partworks	1017 Putnam Blvd, Wallingford PA 190 86-6754, USA	100% of ordinary shares

The entities marked * are in the process of being, or have been, closed, as part of the group simplification project.

On December 31, 2016, Eaglemoss Holdings (UK) Limited transferred all its assets and liabilities to Eaglemoss Capital Limited as part of the group reorganisation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Stock – group	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	-	89
Work-in-progress	9,243	3,107
Finished goods	2,685	614
	11,928	3,810
14 Debtors – group	2016	2015
	£′000	£′000
Trade debtors	12,111	10,610
Prepayments	4,748	3,508
Other debtors	7,856	3,646
Financial asset – forward foreign exchange contracts	1,194	505
	25,909	18,269
15 Debtors – company	2016	2015
	£′000	£′000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,557	5,130
Other debtors	143	-
	20,700	5,130

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and attract interest of EURIBOR \pm 3.75% p.a.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year - group

	2016 £′000	2015 £'000
Bank loan	7,251	6,264
Trade creditors	16,761	5,955
Other taxes and social		
security costs	18	224
Accruals and deferred		
income	5,921	7,281
Income tax payable	306	-
Other creditors	7,053	2,914
Amounts owed by joint		
arrangement partners	2,011	43
	39,321	22,681
		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year - company

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	64	32
Accruals & deferred income	345	250
Other creditors	716	-
Amount owed to group undertakings	361	-
	1,486	282

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year - group

	2016	2015
	£′000	£′000
Shareholders loan notes	7,454	6,018

The loan notes are repayable in 2023 and attract interest of 12%, of which 5% is repayable each year while the remainder is added to the loan note balance to be settled in 2023.

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year – company

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Shareholder loan notes	7,454	6,018

The loan notes are repayable in 2023 and attract interest of 12%, of which 5% is repayable each year while the remainder is added to the loan note balance to be settled in 2023.

20	Borrowings - group Falling due within one	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Year Revolving credit facility - drawdown	7,251	6,264
	Falling due after more than one year Shareholder loan notes	7,454	6,018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

20 Borrowings – group (continued)

The $\[\in \] 8,500,000 \]$ drawdown under the bank revolving credit facility is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and subsidiaries. Interest is payable on the balance drawdown under the revolving bank credit facility at a variable rate of EURIBOR +3.75% updated every 6 months.

21	Borrowings - company	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Falling due after more than one year		
	Shareholder loan notes	7,454	6,018
22	Provisions for liabilities and charges		
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Provisions	1,694	1,741

The group has booked a provision for a potential foreign tax liability following a tax audit assessment. The final payment is contingent on the final outcome of the audit, which is currently being challenged by the group. The directors expect the authorities to reach a conclusion within the next year.

There are no provisions for liabilities and charges within the company.

23 Called up share capital – group and company

	Number	£′000
Issued and fully paid 'A' ordinary shares		
At 31 December 2015 and at 31		
December 2016		
A ordinary shares of €0.0001 each	3,214,561	
Issued 'B' ordinary shares		2/2.2.2
At 31 December 2015 and at 31 December 2016	Number	£′000
B ordinary shares of €0.0001 each	778,260	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid 'C' ordinary shares At 31 December 2015 and as at 31	Number	£′000
December 2016		
C ordinary shares of €0.0001 each	6,902,820	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

23 Called up share capital – group and company (continued)

The shares rank equally in terms of voting rights. The A, B and C Shares rank equally if the business is sold unless the A Shareholders achieve a 10% IRR on their investment. In this instance, 20% of the proceeds in excess of the 10% IRR are to be reallocated to the holders of the A Shares and the B Shares.

24 Reserves

A description of each reserve is set out below.

Share premium

The share premium account is used to record the aggregate amount or value of premiums paid when the company's shares are issued at an amount in excess of nominal value.

Transactions with Owners reserve

This reserve relates to the fair value of the shares granted in the parent to employees of the subsidiaries (please see Note 1 on share based payments).

Retained earnings

This reserve relates to the cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to shareholders.

25 Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities - group

	12 months	6 months
	ended 31	ended 31
	December	December
	2016	2015
	£′000	£′000
Profit after tax	2,221	873
Tax charge	964	316
Depreciation charge	275	114
Amortisation charge	-	7
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	6	88
Share based payment	-	15
Current derivatives purchase	(961)	(201)
Release of goodwill		(5,003)
Net finance costs	1,374	233
(Increase)/Decrease in stock	(7,688)	1,622
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(5,187)	3,343
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	11,022	(6,255)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(82)	716
(Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange	(391)	3,203
Cash generated from / (used in)		
continuing operations	1,552	(929)
Tax payment	(385)	(19)
Net cash flows generated from /		
(used in) operations	1,167	(948)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

26 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts – group

The group has one hire purchase contract for IT equipment. At the balance sheet date the group has operating lease agreements in respect of properties and equipment for an average of three years with fixed rentals over the lease.

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Due: Within one year Within two to five years After five years	2016 £'000 1,078 954	2015 £'000 1,004 1,831
	2,032	2,836

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable hire purchase agreements are as follows:

Due:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Within one year	27	17
Within two to five years	31	9
	58	26

27 Related party transactions and ultimate controlling party

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with its wholly owned subsidiaries.

During the current year, the group traded with various companies that were controlled by shareholders or directors.

The group incurred royalty fees of £29,594 (2015:£10,000) in relation to Calmels Design and Construction Ltd, a company controlled by the spouse of a director of Eaglemoss Limited and shareholder of Eaglemoss Capital Ltd. At the year end, £nil (2015: £4,400) was outstanding to be paid.

The company paid consulting fees of £9,239 (2015: £35,000) to Financière Mistletoe Sprl, a company controlled by a director. As at 31 December 2016, there was £nil (2015: £10,554) owing to this company.

The group accrued for professional fees of £31,363 (2015:£14,700) from Verdoso S.A.S, a company controlled by a director and shareholder. At the year end, £31,363 (2015: £14,700) was outstanding to be paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

27 Related party transactions and ultimate controlling party (continued)

The group accrued for professional fees of £12,253 (2015: £5,500) to Cesar Capital, a company controlled by a director and shareholder. At the year end, £12,253 (2015: £5,500) was outstanding to be paid.

On June 30, 2015 the shareholders made a loan to the group of €7,886,000, in the form of loan notes.

The loan notes are repayable in 2023 and attract interest of 12%, of which 5% is repayable each year while the remainder is added to the loan note balance to be settled in 2023.

The ultimate controlling party of the group is Verdoso S.A., a company registered in Luxembourg, holding 25% of the issued share capital of the company. The remaining shares are owned by private shareholders and companies, none of whom own more than 20% of the issued share capital of the company.

28 Financial instruments - group

, ,	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,194	505
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Cash Trade & other receivables	11,428 24,715 36,143	10,295 17,764 28,059
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	46,451	28,475

The group enters into forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risk for certain foreign currency transactions. The forward currency contracts are measured at fair value, which is determined using valuation techniques that utilise observable inputs. The key inputs used in valuing the derivatives are the forward exchange rates for EUR:USD, GBP:EUR. The fair value of the forward foreign currency contracts is disclosed above.

29 Financial instruments - company

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Cash	12	18
Trade & other receivables	<u>20,700</u> <u>20,712</u>	5,130 5,148
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8,940	6,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

30 Contingent liabilities

The group has booked a provision for a potential foreign tax liability following a tax audit assessment. The final payment is contingent on the final outcome of the audit, which is currently being challenged by the group. The amount is included within provisions in the consolidated balance sheet.

Under the terms of the sale on 30 June 2015 of the Eaglemoss publishing group to Eaglemoss Capital Limited, there was a deferred consideration clause included. Deferred consideration will have to be paid to the former senior and the mezzanine lenders of Financière Aurenis if the shareholders of the Company generate an internal rate of return of 15% from any future sale. If this situation arises, then the first €2,900,000 of the excess will be payable to the former senior and the along with 2% of any remaining amount. There is no expiration date but the directors consider this liability to be remote and have therefore not included any provision for any payment within the financial statements. The potential liability would also be impossible to quantify at this time.