COMPANY NUMBER 09555010

EAGLEMOSS CAPITAL LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors Joseph Georges Bensoussan

Robert Bensoussan Olivier Beressi

John Dominic Weare Brown

Vincent Fahmy Marcel Katz

Registered office 1st Floor Beaumont House

Avonmore Road

London W14 8TS

Auditors Nexia Smith & Williamson

Chartered Accountants & Statutory

Auditors 25 Moorgate London EC2R 6AY

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present the group strategic report for Eaglemoss Capital Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of Eaglemoss Capital Limited is to be the holding company of the Eaglemoss group, whose activities comprise of research, production and sale of collectibles. Core business includes partworks collections defined as high quality series of books or magazines and components (e.g. Figurines, Die-cast cars, Cooking or Craft items, Build-ups collectibles), linked to a brand, a 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, France, Germany, USA, Australia, Brazil and Russia.

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

- Retail (newsagents, other retailers selling newspapers and magazines directly to the public, stationery 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 group (dated June 30, 2015), the strategy is based on:

- International developments of Eshops and Direct Marketing
- Consolidation of its leadership in resilient European partworks markets and commercial partnerships with local players in Latin America, Japan and Brazil.

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

- Turnover was £80.0M compared to £90.5M in previous year and Gross profit was £29.0M compared to £33.3M in previous year due to the reduced number of products released in traditional newsagents.
- Operating income before exceptional items and net foreign exchange losses and gains was £3.5M compared to £3.4M in previous year
- Operating income before net foreign exchanges losses and gains was £1.1M compared to £2.5M in previous year
- Operating income was £1.4M compared to £1.8M in previous year, after including the foreign exchange losses and gains
- In 2018, the group loss was £138,000 against a loss of (£1,210,000) compared to the previous year. The company profit was £570,000 against £3,738,000 compared to the previous year.
- The company's key financial performance indicator is the Group EBITDA, calculated as the operating income before net foreign exchanges losses and gains, the exceptional items and the fixed assets depreciation. The Group EBITDA was £3.8M compared to £3.7M in previous year, which is a 3% annual increase.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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, shareholder 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 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).

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 | 7 April 2019 5-

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Eaglemoss Capital Limited is a company, limited by shares, 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 Group loss for the year after taxation was £138,000 (2017: loss after taxation £1,210,000). The directors do not recommend a dividend (2017: £nil).

DIRECTORS

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

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

GOING CONCERN

The group results show consolidated operating income in the year ended 31 December 2018 of £1,410k (2017: £1,761k) and a consolidated loss after taxation of £138k (2017: loss after taxation £1,210k).

The group had net assets at 31 December 2018 of £12,068k (2017: £839k). £3,591k is included in liabilities in respect of a revolving credit facility that is due for repayment by October 2020. The directors have prepared financial forecasts that assume that funding support at a substantially reduced level will be available on commercial terms. However, the financial forecasts prepared by the Directors support a repayment of the revolving credit facility in full, should the facility be required to be repaid on October 2020.

After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There are no post balance sheet events.

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 2018

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 | 7 April 2019

Registered number 09555010 England and Wales

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eaglemoss Capital Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the group's loss 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.

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

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified
 material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or
 the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis
 of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the
 financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.



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

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 directors' report for the financial year 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.

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 directors' report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are 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 directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and 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 directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



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

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 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 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.

Stephen Drew

Senior Statutory Auditor, for and on behalf of

Nexia Smith & Williamson

Nosin Smith KW.

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

25 Moorgate London EC2R 6AY

Date: 17/4/2019

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 Total £'000	2017 Total £'000
Turnover	3	80,005	90,549
Cost of sales	_	(51,008)	(57,244)
Gross profit		28,997	33,305
Administrative expenses		(25,723)	(28,452)
Exceptional items	5	(2,327)	(900)
Net loss on disposal of a fixed assets		(2)	(11)
Joint arrangement partners share of profits		148	(1,464)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account		38	35
Operating income before net foreign exchange losses and gains	_	1,130	2,513
Foreign exchange losses and gains		280	(752)
Operating income after net foreign exchange losses and gains	4	1,410	1,761
Interest receivable and similar income	8	32	54
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(1,552)	(2,793)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		(110)	(978)
Taxation	9	(28)	(232)
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		(138)	(1,210)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	2018 Total £'000 (138)	2017 Total £'000 (1,210)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		
Exchange differences on retranslation of subsidiary undertakings	(108)	854
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the financial year	(246)	(356)

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	35	59
Tangible assets	11	682	423
Debtors : Amount falling due after one year	12	195	
		912	482
Current assets			
Stocks	14	17,620	14,437
Debtors	15	24,293	23,747
Cash at bank and in hand		4,600	7,460
		46,513	45,644
Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year	17	(30,399)	(35,041)
Net current assets	_	16,114	10,603
Total assets less current liabilities		17,026	11,085
Creditors : amounts falling due in more than one year	19	(3,591)	(8,304)
Provisions for liabilities	23	(1,367)	(1,942)
Net assets		12,068	839
Capital and reserves			·
Share capital	24	11,441	1
Share premium account	25	107	72
Transactions with owners reserve	25	15	15
Retained earnings	25	505	751
Total equity	<u></u>	12,068	839

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on $\prec{7}{\text{April}}$ 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

G Bensoussan Director

Registered company number 09555010

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Fixed assets Investments	13	6,689	389
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	16	25,905 722	24,864 12
		26,627	24,876
Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year	18	(1,781)	(1,062)
Net current assets		24,846	23,814
Total assets less current liabilities		31,535	24,203
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year	20	(3,591)	(8,304)
Net assets		27,944	15,899
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account Transactions with Owners Profit and loss account	24 25 25 25 25	11,441 107 15 16,381	1 72 15 15,811
Total equity		27,944	15,899

The company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2018 was £570,000 (2017: £3,738,000).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on \mathcal{T} April 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

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G Bensoussan Director

Registered number 09555010

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 AND 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Transaction with owners reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2018	1	72	15	751	839
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(138)	(138)
Other comprehensive loss	-		<u>-</u>	(108)	(108)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-		-	(246)	(246)
Issue of equity share capital	11,440	35	-	-	11,475
Balance at 31 December 2018	11,441	107	15	505	12,068
	Share capital	Share premium £'000	Transaction with owners reserve £'000	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2017	1_	72	15	1,107	1,195
Loss for the year	-	-	· -	(1,210)	(1,210)
Other comprehensive income	-	· -	-	854	854
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-		-	(356)	(356)
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	72	15	751	839

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 AND 31 DECEMBER 2017

December 2017	<u> </u>	72	15	15,811	15,899
Balance at 31					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,738	3,738
Balance at 1 January 2017	<u> </u>	72	15	12,073	12,161
	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000
	Share capital	Share premium	Transactions with owners reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
December 2018	11,441	107	15	16,380	27,944
Balance at 31					
Issue of equity share capital	11,440	35	-	-	11,475
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	570	570
Balance at 1 January 2018	1	72	15	15,811	15,899
	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000	£′000
	Share capital	Share premium	Transaction with owners reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £′000
Net cash used in operating activities	25	(1,813)	(1,547)
Investing activities Payments to acquire intangible assets Payments to acquire tangible assets	-	(1) (592)	(67) (312)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(593)	(379)
Financing activities Issue of ordinary share capital New long term bank loans Repayment of loans Interest paid Net cash flow used in financing activities	-	2,709 3,545 (6,255) (420)	(1,356) (660) (2,016)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,826)	(3,942)
Effect of exchange rates on cash & cash equivalents		(34)	(26)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	_	7,460	11,428
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	. =	4,600	7,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1st Floor Beaumont House, Avonmore Road, London, W14 8TS.

The financial statements of the company and the group are 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.

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.

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; and
- 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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.

Going concern

The group results show consolidated operating income in the year ended 31 December 2018 of £1,410k (2017: £1,761k) and a consolidated loss after taxation of £138k (2017: loss after taxation £1,210k).

The group had net assets at 31 December 2018 of £12,068k (2017: £839k). £3,591& is included in liabilities in respect of a revolving credit facility that is due for repayment by October 2020. The directors have prepared financial forecasts that assume that funding support at a substantially reduced level will be available on commercial terms. However, the financial forecasts prepared by the Directors support a repayment of the revolving credit facility in full, should the facility be required to be repaid on October 2020.

After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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 value 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.

Revenue recognition

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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 measured reliably;
- It is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 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 above operating profit and loss. 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. Exchange differences arising are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

Translation

The trading results of Group undertakings are translated into pound 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'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Withholding tax on royalty income is expensed to 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 year end.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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
Intellectual property - 3 years

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the profit and loss.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets comprise leasehold improvements, plant and equipment. Leasehold improvements, 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.

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 purchase price. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

Bad debt provisions

For trade debtors balances of £14,524,000 (2017: £13,278,000) recorded in the consolidated 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 may ultimately prove to be uncollectible.

Tax provisions

The provision balance recorded in the consolidated balance sheet includes a provision of £1,367,000 (2017: £1,942,000) 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.

Impairment of intercompany notes

The amounts owed by group undertakings of £25,755 (2017: £24,720) are net of provisions to write down the amounts receivable. The provisions booked are based on the future cash flow projections of the intercompany entities and management's assessment of the potential risk to the repayment of these balances in the future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements (continued)

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	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
	An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:		
	United Kingdom	17,084	22,164
	Continental Europe	39,558	45,875
	Rest of World	23,363	22,510
		80,005	90,549

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

4	Operating income for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Impairment of stock Cost of stock recognised as an expense Exceptional items	181 50,827 2,327	(91) 57,819 900
	Depreciation Amortisation of intangible assets	331 · 23	273 14
	Impairment of trade debtors Net foreign exchange losses / (gains)	135 (280)	295 752
	Auditor's remuneration: - Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Group (£16,000 relating to the Company)	78	75
	 Fees payable to the associates of the Company's auditor for the audit of the Group 	21	28
	 Non audit fees payable to the Company's auditor 	22	27
	Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Operating lease rentals – equipment Impairment of tangible assets	1,229 81 -	1,025 76 47

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Exceptional items

Exceptional costs for the year includes reorganisation and restructure cost of £656,000 (2017: £430,000), prior period expenses of £658,000 and additional provisions for risks in foreign countries of £648,000 (2017: £470,000), costs related to change of overseas distribution of £189,000 and a commercial dispute of £176,000.

6 Staff costs - group and company

The average number of persons in the group, including executive directors, was:	2018 Number	2017 Number
Administration Editorial	71 23	70 24
Production	47	36
	141	130
Staff costs for the above persons were:	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
Wages and salaries	6,773	6,784
Social security costs	832	750
Pension costs	235	208
•	7,840	7,742

The parent company has no employees (2017: none). The parent company has £nil staff costs (2017: £nil).

7 Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration comprised:	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	628	721

Two 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 £nil (2017: £nil).

Highest paid director's remuneration comprised:	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	419	481

The highest paid director did not exercise any options (2017: £nil) during the year ended 31 December 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Directors' remuneration (continued)

The highest paid director received pension contributions during the year of £nil (2017: £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 1,806,016 (2017: £2,005,885) including £51,724 (2017: £61,734) of pension contributions to a defined contribution purchase scheme.

8 Interest receivable and payable	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
Bank interest receivable	32	54
Interest receivable and similar income	32	54
Interest payable on bank loans Interest on shareholder loan notes Other interest payable and similar charges Foreign exchange losses on cash and borrowings	(204) (201) (399) (748)	(286) (925) (1,438) (144)
Interest payables and similar charges	(1,552)	(2,793)
9 Taxation	2018 £'000	2017 £′000
Corporation tax In respect of the current period	(28)	(232)
Total tax expense for the period	(28)	(232)

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 19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9 Taxation (continued)

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit before taxation	(110)	(978)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19%)	(21)	(188)
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Unused tax losses and another deductible	18	-
temporary differences	350	596
Difference in tax rate of foreign countries Utilisation of unrecognised tax losses and other	122	(41)
deductions	(450)	(403)
Other difference permanent	9	183
Withholding tax	-	85
Tax credits		
Total tax expense for the period	28	232

Subject to the applicable tax authority's agreement, the group has tax losses of approximately £27,789k (2017: £27,343k) available for carry forward and offset against future non-trading profits. The group has a potential deferred tax asset on these losses of £6,366k (2017: £5,194k), which has not been recognised.

Subject to the UK tax authority's agreement, the company has tax losses of approximately £nil (2017: £nil) available for carry forward and offset against future non-trading profits. The company has a potential deferred tax asset on these losses of £nil (2017: £nil), which has not been recognised.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of corporation tax was 19% (2017: 19%) from 1 April 2018. In March 2016 a further reduction in corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 was substantively enacted. These changes are reflected in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10	Intangible assets – group		Softwar Intelle pro	
			:	£′000
	Cost At 31 December 2017 Additions Exchange adjustment At 31 December 2018			88 - (2) 86
	Amortisation At 31 December 2017 Charge for the period Exchange adjustment At 31 December 2018			29 23 (2) 51
	Net book value At 31 December 2017 At 31 December 2018			59 35
11	Tangible assets – group	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fitting & computer	Total
		£′000	equipment £'000	£′000
	Cost At 31 December 2017 Additions	120	888 592	1,008 592
	At 31 December 2018	120	1,480	1,600
	Depreciation At 31 December 2017. Charge for the period Exchange adjustment	109 6 -	476 325 2	585 331 2
	At 31 December 2018	115	803	918
	Net book amount At 31 December 2017	11	412	423
	At 31 December 2018	5	677	682

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11 Tangible assets – group (continued)

Tangible assets with a carrying value of £682,000 (2017: £423,000) are pledged as security for the group's bank borrowings as disclosed in note 20.

12 Debtors: Amount falling due after one year - group

Rent deposit for the office recoverable in 12 January 2028 of £195,000 (2017: £nil).

13. Investments – company	Subsidiaries
Cost	£′000
At 31 December 2017 Additions	389 6,300
At 31 December 2018	6,689

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Registered office	% voting rights and shares held	Capital and reserves	Profit/ (Loss) for the year £'000
Subsidiaries						
Eaglemoss Holdings (UK) Ltd	UK	Dormant Company	Beaumont House Avonmore Road London W14 8TS	100% of ordinary shares	. <u>-</u>	-
Eaglemoss France	France	Production and sale of partworks	144 Avenue Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly- sur-Seine France	100% of ordinary shares	(830)	573
Vadis International	Belgium	Production and sale of partworks	Avenue des Gloires Nationales 3 Koelkelberg 1081 Bruxelles Belgium	100% of ordinary shares	702	(95)
Eaglemoss Limited	UK	Production and sale of partworks	Beaumont House Avonmore Road London W14 8TS	100% of ordinary shares	()	(467)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13 Investments – company (continued)

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Registered office	% voting rights and shares held	Capital and reserve s	Profit/ (Loss) for the year £'000
Subsidiarie s						
Eaglemoss Polska sp. z.o.o	Poland	Sale of partworks and central warehous e	ul. Broniewskiego 3, 01-785 Warszawa Akacjowy Park lok. 3.2b	100% of ordinary shares	663	50
Eaglemoss Editions Russia LLC	Russia	Sale of partworks	26, Nikoloyamska ya str., b. <u>1-</u> <u>1a</u> 109004 Moscow, Russia	100% of ordinary shares	1,381	(281)
Eaglemoss Editions Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	Sale of partworks	38 Turgenivska Str., Kyiv, 01054 Ukraine	100% of ordinary shares	(2,912)	64
Eaglemoss Japan Co Ltd	Japan	Sale of partworks	6 – 19 – 19 Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105- 004 Japan	100% of ordinary shares	(303)	(4)
Eaglemoss do Brasil Publicações e Distribuição LTDA	Brazil	Sale of partworks	São Paulo, State of São Paulo São Gualter avenue, 1296, 1st floor, room 11 Zip code 05455-002, Brazil	100% of ordinary shares	(3,702)	(492)
Eaglemoss Inc	USA	Sale of partworks	1017 Putnam Blvd, Wallingford PA 19086- 6754, USA	100% of ordinary shares	2,315	648

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14	Stock - group	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Raw materials		65
	Work-in-progress	6,697	8,736
	Finished goods	10,923	5,636
		10,510	3,000
		17,620	14,437
15	Debtors – group	2018	2017
		£′000	£′000
	Trade debtors	14,524	13,278
	Prepayments	3,996	4,798
	Other debtors	5,773	5,649
	Financial asset – forward foreign exchange contracts	-	22
		24.202	22.747
		24,293	23,747
16	Debtors – company	2018	2017
		£′000	£′000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	25,755	24,720
	Other debtors	150	144
		25,905	24,864

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

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year - group

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Bank loan	-	6,220
Trade creditors	18,882	15,149
Other taxes and social		
security costs	14	15
Accruals and deferred		
income	4,253	4,411
Income tax payable	-	-
Other creditors	7,121	7,684
Amounts owed by joint		
arrangement partners	129	1,562
	•	
	30,399	35,041

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year - company

	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
Trade creditors	82	94
Accruals & deferred income	134	144
Other creditors	783	624
Amount owed to group undertakings	782	-
Shareholder loan notes	·	200
	1,781	1,062

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

	2018	2017
	£′000	£′000
Shareholders loan notes	-	8,304
Bank loan	3,591	-
	3,591	8,304

On December 24, 2018, the company converted the Shareholders loan notes in the principal amount of EUR 7,886,131 and payment in kind notes in the principal amount of EUR 1,774,717 issued by the Company to certain investors into newly issued D shares of EUR 1.00 each in the capital of the company on a 1:1 basis. Upon the allotment and issue of the D Shares as a consequence of the conversion, the Shareholders loan notes and all amounts outstanding thereon were deemed to have been redeemed in their entirety and cancelled.

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

	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
Shareholder loan notes (note 19)	-	8,304
Bank loan	3,591	-
	3,591	8,304

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21	Borrowings - group	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
	Falling due within one Year		
	Revolving credit facility – drawdown (note 17)	<u>-</u>	6,220
	Falling due after more than one year		
	Shareholder loan notes (note 19) Bank loan	- 3,591	8,304-

21 Borrowings – group (continued)

The €4,000,000 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 +3.50% updated every 6 months.

22	Borrowings - company	2018 £′000	2017 £'000
	Falling due after more than one		
	year		
	Shareholder loan notes (note 20)	_	8,304
	Bank loan	3,591	-

The shareholder loan note is repayable in more than five years.

23 Provisions for liabilities and charges - group

	£ 000
At 31 December 2017	1,942
Movement	(575)
At 31 December 2018	1,367

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

24 Called up share capital - group and company

	Number	£′000
Issued and fully paid 'A' ordinary shares		
At 31 December 2017		
A ordinary shares of €0.0001 each	3,241,561	-
Shares issued in the year	1,441,968	-
At 31 December 2018	4,656,529	
Issued 'B' ordinary shares		
At 31 December 2017 and at 31 December 2018	Number	£'000
B ordinary shares of €0.0001 each	778,260	-
Issued and fully paid 'C' ordinary shares At 31 December 2017 and as at 31 December 2018	Number	£′000
C ordinary shares of €0.0001 each	6,902,820	1
Shares issued in the year	2,393,794	-
At 31 December 2018	9,296,614	1
Issued and fully paid 'D' ordinary shares At 31 December 2017	Number	£′000
D ordinary shares of €1 each	_	· -
Shares issued in the year	12,696,633	11,440
At 31 December 2018	12,696,633	11,440

On 24 December 2018, the shareholders invested EUR 3,075,000 in the company and converted the Shareholders loan notes of EUR 7,886,131 and payment in kind notes of EUR 1,774,717 into newly issued D shares of EUR 1.00 each in the capital of the company on a 1:1 basis. The company also allotted 1,441,968 A ordinary shares of EUR 0.0001 each in the capital of the company; 2,393,794 C ordinary shares of EUR 0.0001 each in the capital of the company; and 12,696,633 D shares of EUR 1.00 each.

A, B and C Shares rank equally in terms of voting rights and D Shares shall not carry the right to vote on any written resolution of the Company. If the business is sold, holders of D Shares are paid first and then the A, B and C Shares rank equally 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.

25 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).

Retained earnings

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

26 Net cash used in operating activities – group

	2018	2017
	£′000	£′000
(Loss) / Profit after tax	(138)	(1,210)
Tax charge	28	232
Depreciation charge	331	272
Amortisation	23	14
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	11
Current derivatives purchase	(123)	(1,116)
Net finance costs	804	2,331
Increase in stock	(3,112)	(2,614)
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(930)	822
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	1,834	(1,831)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(575)	249
Loss on foreign exchange	70	1,787
Cash used in continuing operations	(1,788)	(1,053)
Tax payment	(25)	(494)
Net cash flows used in operations		
_	(1,813)	(1,547)

27 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:	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Within one year	875	563
Within two to five years	2,417	532
After five years	2,347	
	5,639	1,095

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

Due: Within one year Within two to five years	2018 £'000 18	2017 £'000 17 18
	18	35

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

28 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.

The group incurred royalty fees of £4,883 (2017: £13,542) 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 (2017: £nil) was outstanding to be paid.

The group paid consulting fees of £nil (2017: £420) to Financière Mistletoe Sprl, a company controlled by a director. As at 31 December 2018, there was £nil (2017: £nil) owing to this company.

The group paid for professional fees of £35,781 (2017: £35,128) from Verdoso S.A.S, a company controlled by a director and shareholder. At the year end, £nil (2017: £nil) was outstanding to be paid.

The group accrued for professional fees of £13,299 (2017: £33,321) to Cesar Capital, a company controlled by a director and shareholder. At the year end, £13,299 (2017: £33,321) was outstanding to be paid.

The ultimate controlling party of the group is Verdoso S.A., a company registered in Luxembourg, holding 27% 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.

During the year the shareholder loan notes of $\[\in \]$ 7,886,131 and the payment in kind notes of $\[\in \]$ 1,774,717 were converted into newly issued D shares of EUR 1.00 each in the capital of the Company on a 1:1 basis.

29 Financial instruments - group

3	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		22
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Cash Trade & other receivables	4,600 24,488 29,087	7,460 23,725 31,185
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	_33,990_	43,345

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

30 Financial instruments - company

rmancial instruments – company	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Cash . Trade & other receivables	722 25,905 26,627	12 24,864 24,876
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,372	9,366

31 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. (note 22).

Under the terms of the sale on 30 June 2015 of the Eaglemoss 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 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.

32 Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events.