

Company Registration No. 10054526 (England and Wales)

Beano Studios Limited
financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2020
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Beano Studios Limited

Balance sheet

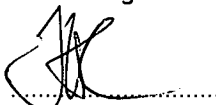
as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	1,150,777		1,861,674	
Tangible assets	4	83,726		73,467	
Investments	5	100		100	
		<u>1,234,603</u>		<u>1,935,241</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		195,405		312,451	
Debtors	6	10,704,263		5,736,192	
Cash at bank and in hand		197,331		940,497	
		<u>11,096,999</u>		<u>6,989,140</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(37,550,111)</u>		<u>(27,807,906)</u>	
Net current liabilities		<u>(26,453,112)</u>		<u>(20,818,766)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(25,218,509)</u>		<u>(18,883,525)</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	100		100	
Profit and loss reserves	9	(25,218,609)		(18,883,625)	
Total equity		<u>(25,218,509)</u>		<u>(18,883,525)</u>	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30/03/20 and are signed on its behalf by:


JHM Clayton
Director

Company Registration No. 10054526

Beano Studios Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Beano Studios Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 185 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 2HS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

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

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The directors have performed a robust analysis of forecast future cash flows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the company, including the ongoing financial support of its parent company D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from services represents amounts receivable in respect of services provided to third parties and from the use of the company's intellectual property by third parties and is recognised in line with underlying contracts and agreements.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets represent the capitalised costs of an acquired television series, valued at historical cost.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The costs of the television series are amortised in line with income recognised in the current period, taking into account the total estimated income for the series. Where estimates of total income are subsequently revised, resulting in a reduction in the fair value of the capitalised asset, provision is made to write the unamortised costs down to the revised fair value.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	10 years straight line
Computers	3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

Beano Studios Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Equity instruments

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

1.12 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Foreign exchange

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 72 (2019 - 49).

Beano Studios Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

3 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	4,180,457
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	2,318,783
Amortisation charged for the year	710,897
At 31 March 2020	3,029,680
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,150,777
At 31 March 2019	1,861,674

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	76,565
Additions	36,206
At 31 March 2020	112,771
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	3,098
Depreciation charged in the year	25,947
At 31 March 2020	29,045
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	83,726
At 31 March 2019	73,467

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	100	100

Beano Studios Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

5 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019 & 31 March 2020	100
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	100
At 31 March 2019	100

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	386,781	892,298
Corporation tax recoverable	2,874,728	2,729,712
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,813,489	1,239,325
Other debtors	629,265	874,857
	<u>10,704,263</u>	<u>5,736,192</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	191,869	252,232
Amounts owed to group undertakings	36,055,938	26,354,617
Taxation and social security	26,294	48,320
Other creditors	1,276,010	1,152,737
	<u>37,550,111</u>	<u>27,807,906</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

The ordinary share carries a vote and is entitled to any dividend or capital distribution.

Beano Studios Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

9 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Gavin Black.

The auditor was MHA Henderson Loggie, a trading name of Henderson Loggie LLP.

11 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Acquisition of intangible assets	<u>5,817,401</u>	<u>5,817,401</u>

12 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland.

There is no individual controlling party of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited.