

Company Registration No. 11329450 (England and Wales)

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020**



Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Company information

Directors	Julie Gardiner Natasha Hale Pauline Tranter
Company number	11329450
Registered office	Wolf Studios Wales Building 1 Glass Avenue Cardiff CF24 5EN
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Statement of financial position	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 16

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of television production.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Julie Gardiner
Natasha Hale
Pauline Tranter

Covid-19

The global outbreak of the coronavirus disease ("COVID-19") was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. There has been only a limited impact on the company. Two members of staff were temporarily placed on furlough and some additional costs were incurred but the company was still able to deliver the programme during the year as planned.

Auditor


Saffery Champness LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

.....A89398C42ED1A4D.....
Pauline Tranter
Director

Date: 02/03/2021

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

**Directors' responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position and 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its 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.

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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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, 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

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

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

Audit response to risks identified:

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

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

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 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.

Darren Drake (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

5 March 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	as restated £
Turnover	3	8,261,497	21,866,671
Cost of sales		(10,585,061)	(27,427,416)
Gross loss		(2,323,564)	(5,560,745)
Administrative expenses		(55,711)	(27,000)
Other operating income		231,407	33,444
Loss before taxation		(2,147,868)	(5,554,301)
Tax on loss	6	2,154,118	5,573,051
Profit for the financial year		6,250	18,750

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

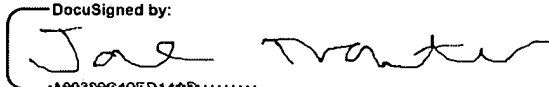
Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020**

		2020		2019	
				as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	7	2,488,241		8,420,941	
Cash at bank and in hand		89,850		540,004	
		<u>2,578,091</u>		<u>8,960,945</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(2,553,090)</u>		<u>(8,942,194)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>25,001</u>		<u>18,751</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			25,000		18,750
Total equity			<u>25,001</u>		<u>18,751</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 02/03/2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:



A89398C42ED14AD:.....

Pauline Tranter

Director

Company Registration No. 11329450

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wolf Studios Wales, Building 1, Glass Avenue, Cardiff, CF24 5EN.

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.

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

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Bad Wolf Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, see Note 13.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

In respect of long-term contracts for ongoing services, turnover represents the value of work done in the period, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Value of work done in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for ongoing services is determined by reference to the stage of completion.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the period in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments, or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**
For the year ended 31 December 2020**1 Accounting policies (continued)*****Basic financial liabilities***

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

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

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

1.6 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation

The tax credit represents the sum of the tax currently receivable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently recoverable is based on relievable losses arising in the period as the result of High End Television tax relief legislation. Relievable losses differ from net losses as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because they include an additional deduction relating to qualifying television development expenditure and exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods, as well as items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's tax position is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.8 Employee benefits

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

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

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

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.11 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 income statement for the period.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Tax credit estimate

The key accounting estimate within the financial statements for this Company is the valuation of the high-end TV tax credit available. The estimate is based on the assessment of the value of qualifying expenditure as per HMRC legislations and guidance plus assessment of the qualification of the underlying production as eligible for the tax relief.

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**
For the year ended 31 December 2020**3 Turnover and other revenue**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of TV production rights	8,255,247	21,847,921
Production service fee	6,250	18,750
	<u>8,261,497</u>	<u>21,866,671</u>
	2020	2019
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	14,339	-
	<u>14,339</u>	<u>-</u>

100% of turnover is attributable to the United Kingdom.

4 Operating loss

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	15,000	16,500
Fees payable to the company's auditor for non audit services	5,500	10,500
	<u>20,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 17 (2019 - 40).

6 Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(2,154,118)	(5,573,051)
	<u>(2,154,118)</u>	<u>(5,573,051)</u>

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2020****6 Taxation (continued)**

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Loss before taxation	(2,147,868)	(5,554,301)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(408,095)	(1,055,317)
Enhanced losses arising from the film tax credit	(1,670,259)	(4,195,773)
Difference between the rate of corporation tax and the rate of relief under the film tax credit	(516,989)	(1,337,532)
Losses carried forward	441,225	1,015,571
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation credit for the year	(2,154,118)	(5,573,051)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	2,154,118	5,573,051
Other debtors	334,123	2,847,890
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,488,241	8,420,941
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	1,476,452	4,362,330
Trade creditors	-	176,482
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	752,846	1,981,020
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	-	43,750
Other creditors	323,792	2,378,612
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,553,090	8,942,194
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2020****9 Loans and overdrafts**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	1,476,452	4,362,330
	<u>1,476,452</u>	<u>4,362,330</u>
Payable within one year	1,476,452	4,362,330
	<u>1,476,452</u>	<u>4,362,330</u>

10 Government grants

Government grants totalling £14,359 have been received during the period under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. The grants have been recognised under the accruals model in relation to furlough costs for payroll staff in March to July 2020.

No grants were outstanding at year end.

11 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary Share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Sky UK Limited holds a fixed and floating charge over all rights, title and interest in the series in respect of amounts advanced to Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited in connection with the production of the series.

MUFG Union Bank, N.A. holds a fixed and floating charge over all rights, title and interest in the series owned by the company in respect of amounts advanced to Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited in connection with the production of the series.

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1a of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

Bad Wolf (ADOW2) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Bad Wolf Limited. The parent company is registered in England and Wales.

The directors of Bad Wolf Limited consider there to be no one ultimate controlling party.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bad Wolf Limited. Financial statements for Bad Wolf Limited are publicly available and can be obtained from Wolf Studios Wales, Trident Park Estate, Glass Avenue, Cardiff, CF24 5EN.

15 Prior period adjustment

The prior period financial statements have been restated as a result of an identified under accrual in the prior year. As a result the following restatements have been made:

Accruals have increased by £810,114 with a corresponding increase in cost of sales. As a further result of this, sales have increased by £648,091 and the tax income by £162,023 for the prior year.

Finally, amounts due to the parent undertaking increased by £648,091.

Opening balances for both have been adjusted accordingly.