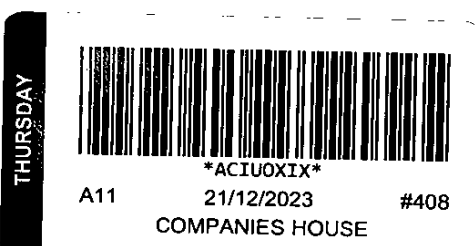


Company registration number 05435918 (England and Wales)

**BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**



---

## **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors</b>	Stephen Coogan Jonathan Merrell Sarah Monteith
<b>Secretary</b>	Jackline Ryland
<b>Company number</b>	05435918
<b>Registered office</b>	1 Television Centre 101 Wood Lane London W12 7FA
<b>Accountants</b>	FLB Accountants LLP 1010 Eskdale Road Winnersh Triangle Wokingham Berkshire RG41 5TS

---

**BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 - 2
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Balance sheet	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

---

## **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023***

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for Baby Cow Manchester Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report by virtue of it qualifying as a small company as defined by the Companies Act 2006, section 415(A).

#### **Principal activities**

During the year the entity became active having previously been dormant. The entity will be involved in film and television production going forward.

#### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

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

Stephen Coogan  
Jonathan Merrell  
Sarah Monteith

#### **Research and development**

The Company develops film projects and, where certain criteria are met as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, capitalises and amortises development costs. Where the outcome of projects does not meet the criteria for capitalisation, under international financial reporting standards, development costs are expensed or provided against where previously capitalised.

#### **Future developments**

The Company intends to develop television programme and related projects.

## **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

---

##### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

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), including Financial Reporting Standard 101: Reduced Disclosure Framework. 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify the company's shareholders in writing about the use of FRS 101 in the preparation of 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 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.

##### **UK small company exemptions**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and the Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

By order of the board

DocuSigned by:



.....D328DBC3FECB4F7.....

Jackline Ryland

**Secretary**

18 December 2023

Date: .....

# **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023***

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Administrative expenses		(284)	-
Tax on loss	4	-	-
<b>Loss and total comprehensive loss for the financial year</b>		<u>(284)</u>	<u>-</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

**BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	2		2	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(284)		-	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(282)		2
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>			(282)		2
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(284)		-
<b>Total equity</b>			(282)		2

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and the Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 Dec 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

*Jonathan Jeffrey Merrell*

.....7D4E123FD08D41D.....

Jonathan Merrell

Director

Company registration number 05435918

**BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY*****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023***

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>	2	-	2
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	2	-	2
<b>Year ended 31 March 2023:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(284)	(284)
	<u>2</u>	<u>(284)</u>	<u>(282)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>2</u>	<u>(284)</u>	<u>(282)</u>



# **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Baby Cow Manchester Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Television Centre, 101 Wood Lane, London, W12 7FA. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

##### **1.1 Accounting convention**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK (IFRS), amended where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j), B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii) and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture.
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 103(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraphs 110, 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations, related party transactions and revenue.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Baby Cow Productions Limited. The group accounts of Baby Cow Productions Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 9.

##### **1.2 Going concern**

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, 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.

## **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **1.3 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

##### **1.4 Financial assets**

Financial assets are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

##### **Loans and receivables**

Trade Debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

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

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the assets have been affected.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

##### **1.5 Financial liabilities**

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

##### **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities, including trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

# **BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **1.6 Equity instruments**

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

##### **1.7 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 is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary 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.

#### **2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

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, 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 directors do not consider there are estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

#### **3 Employees**

The Company had no employees (2022 - Nil) other than its directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2022 - Nil).

**BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023****4 Taxation**

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Loss before taxation	(284)	-
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	(54)	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	54	-
<b>Taxation charge for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

In the March 2021 Budget it was announced that legislation will be introduced in Finance Bill 2021 to increase the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, effective 1 April 2023. The expected future impact of this will be an increase in current tax charges for any profits taxed at the main rate.

The Company has tax losses carried forward of £284 (2022: £nil) for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised, as the timing of future taxable profits arising within the Company against which to utilise these losses, is uncertain.

The tax losses do not have an expiry date.

**5 Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Amount owed by parent undertaking	2	2

Amounts owed by parent undertaking consists of intercompany loans which are unsecured, carry no interest, and are repayable on demand.

**6 Creditors**

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Loans and overdrafts	7	284	-

**7 Loans and overdrafts**

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Borrowings held at amortised cost:</b>		
Bank overdrafts	284	-

**BABY COW MANCHESTER LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023****8 Share capital**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

**9 Controlling party**

The Company's immediate parent is Baby Cow Productions Limited. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is the BBC, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom by Royal Charter. The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by the BBC. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Baby Cow Productions Limited, also incorporated in the United Kingdom. The accounts of Baby Cow Productions Limited may be obtained at Companies House or the registered office 1 Television Centre, 101 Wood Lane, London, W12 7FA.

The consolidated accounts of the BBC may be obtained online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk>.