

Company Registration No. 09164691 (England and Wales)

Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018**



Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

Company information

Directors	Ilene Aultman Rhonda Hjort Russell Haywood
Company number	09164691
Registered office	3 Queen Caroline Street Hammersmith London W6 9PE
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

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Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Fair review of the business

During the year the company was involved in the production of a film. The company incurred a loss before tax of £7,853,551 (2017: £9,644,536) during the year and at year end had net assets of £50,258 (2017: £39,021).

The directors have reviewed the risks and resultant uncertainties facing the business as being the ability to secure future contracts. However, the ultimate parent company has provided sufficient assurances that it will continue to support the company and provide the necessary finances for its future operations.

The directors consider the company's key financial performance indicator to be whether the film is completed in line with the production budget. At the year end the final total cost of production exceeded the budgeted expenditure. However, the film continued to be funded by the financier.

The directors consider the company's key non-financial performance indicator to be whether the film is certified as British. The company has received the Final British Film Certificate following completion of the film.

On behalf of the board


.....
Russell Haywood

Director
9/7/19
.....

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of motion picture production.

Directors

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

Ilene Aultman
Rhonda Hjort
Russell Haywood

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

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

Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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). 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;
- 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.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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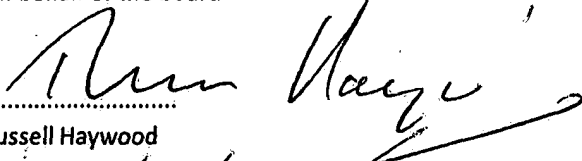
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

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.

On behalf of the board


.....
Russell Haywood
Director
Date: 9/7/19

Independent auditor's report

To the member of Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 2018 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.

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 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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

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 strategic report and 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.

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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



John Graydon (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

9/7/19.....

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

		Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period ended 31 December 2017 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	35,877,561	76,616,957
Cost of sales		(43,697,060)	(86,232,711)
Gross loss		(7,819,499)	(9,615,754)
Administrative expenses		(34,052)	(28,782)
Loss before taxation		(7,853,551)	(9,644,536)
Tax on loss	6	7,864,788	9,653,406
Profit for the financial year		<u>11,237</u>	<u>8,870</u>

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

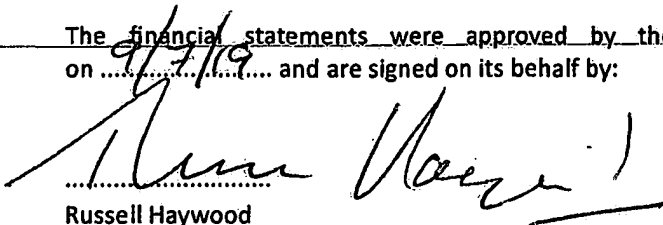
Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets				
Debtors	7	8,333,317	12,517,586	
Cash at bank and in hand		92,837	874,423	
		<u>8,426,154</u>	<u>13,392,009</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(8,375,896)	(13,352,988)	
Net current assets			<u>50,258</u>	<u>39,021</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	9		1	1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>50,257</u>	<u>39,020</u>
Total equity			<u>50,258</u>	<u>39,021</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9/1/19 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Russell Haywood
Director

Company Registration No. 09164691

Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 13 August 2016	1	30,150	30,151
Period ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	8,870	8,870
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	39,020	39,021
Period ended 31 December 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	11,237	11,237
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	50,257	50,258

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Space Bear Industries (UK) Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Queen Caroline Street, Hammersmith, London, W6 9PE.

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.

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

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.

1.3 Turnover

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going 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 for on-going 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 at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 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, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and 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 have been affected. 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 or 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and 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 hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently recoverable is based on relievable losses arising in the period as the result of film tax relief legislation. Relievable losses differ from net losses as reported in the profit and loss account because they include an additional deduction relating to qualifying film development expenditure and exclude items of income or expense that are never taxable or deductible in other years as well as items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's asset 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.8 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions where practicable, else at the average rate over the period in which the transactions were incurred. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date.

1.10 Exemptions

Under FRS102 (section 1), the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that its ultimate parent company (The Walt Disney Company) includes the company's cash flows in its own published consolidated financial statements.

The entity is a qualified entity and had also taken advantage of the financial instrument disclosures and exemptions and the exemption from disclosing key management compensation (other than directors emoluments) under FRS102 (Section 1.12).

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.

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Film production	35,877,561	76,616,957

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

3 Turnover and other revenue (continued)

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United States of America	35,877,561	76,616,957

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Total	4	28

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	13,580	618,058
Social security costs	1,607	87,699
	15,187	705,757

5 Operating loss

	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration	27,508	20,621
Auditors' remuneration - fees for non-audit services	6,544	8,161

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

6 Taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(7,864,788)	(9,775,007)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	121,601
	<u>(7,864,788)</u>	<u>(9,653,406)</u>
Total current tax	<u>(7,864,788)</u>	<u>(9,653,406)</u>

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:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loss before taxation	<u>(7,853,551)</u>	<u>(9,644,536)</u>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.46%)	(1,492,175)	(1,876,827)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	21,600
Enhanced losses arising from the film tax credit	(5,956,056)	(7,845,156)
Difference between the rate of corporation tax and the rate of relief under the film tax credit	(1,887,550)	(2,143,979)
Losses carried forward	<u>1,470,993</u>	<u>2,190,956</u>
Taxation credit for the period	<u>(7,864,788)</u>	<u>(9,653,406)</u>

7 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	7,864,788	9,775,007
Amounts owed by group undertakings	455,476	1,993,544
Other debtors	<u>13,053</u>	<u>749,035</u>
	<u>8,333,317</u>	<u>12,517,586</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	4,603
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,674,450	13,242,398
Accruals and deferred income	1,701,446	105,987
	<u>8,375,896</u>	<u>13,352,988</u>

9 Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

10 Related party transactions

The company was under the control of LFL Productions Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, throughout the current period. LFL Productions Limited owns 100% of the issued shares of the company.

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 a party to the transaction is a wholly owned member of that group.

11 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is LFL Productions Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, The Walt Disney Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of group accounts of The Walt Disney Company can be obtained from 500 Buena Vista Street, Burbank, California, 91521, USA.

The directors are unable to identify the ultimate controlling party of the Walt Disney Company, if any.