

Hasbro UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 1981543

53-week period ended 31 December 2023

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Officers and professional advisors

(Registered number 1981543)

Directors

R Blane (appointed 28 April 2023 and resigned on 9 February 2024)

J Sargent (appointed 14 August 2023)

D J McNeil (appointed 9 February 2024)

N Fox-Haggarty (appointed 28 April 2023 and resigned 31 July 2023)

M Grossweischede (resigned 28 April 2023)

G Koukoulas (resigned 28 April 2023)

Secretary

J Runnacles

Auditor

MHA

2 London Wall

Barbican

London

EC2Y 5AU

Registered office

4 The Square

Stockley Park

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB11 1ET

Strategic report

(Registered number 1981543)

Principal activities of the Company

Hasbro UK Limited (“Hasbro UK”) was established in 1986 operating in Uxbridge, UK. It is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Hasbro SA. Hasbro UK’s territory includes the UK, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland. During the prior year, the company closed the branch in Norway.

Hasbro UK generates turnover through the provision of marketing, sales and distribution centre services as well as license support services.

2023 performance

Turnover for the period ended 31 December 2023 was £26.1 million compared to £28.1 million in 2022, a decrease of £2million (7.1%).

Net operating expenses decreased period on period by 0.9 million (3.9%) (2022: *increase by £3.3 million*) resulting in a net decrease of £1.1 million (22.4%) in operating profit (2022: *decrease in operating profit of £0.2million*).

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

KPIs	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover	26,079	28,057
Operating profit	3,939	5,073
Profit after tax	3,047	4,007
Net assets	9,704	9,705

The decrease in turnover was due to decreased remuneration for the marketing and sales support services from Hasbro European Trading BV and Hasbro International Trading BV, as well as decreased remuneration for the warehouse operations from Hasbro European Trading BV.

The decrease in operating profit was a result of increased warehouse operation costs for higher stock levels.

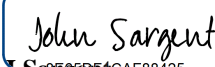
The profit after tax is slightly decreased to £3.0 million.

The increase in net assets was mainly driven by increased prepayments offset by decreased in net amounts owed by group undertakings.

Risks and uncertainties

The directors of the Company have considered the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company as at 31 December 2023 and up to the date of this report. As the Company is primarily transacting with Group entities through the provision of marketing, sales and distribution centre services, the directors believe that the risks and uncertainties faced by Hasbro UK are mitigated to the extent that it acts only as a service provider. Challenges include underperformance, unreliable service, inadequate security or failure to meet contractual obligations.

By order of the board.

DocuSigned by:

 J Sargent CAF88425...
 Director

4 The Square,
 Stockley Park
 Uxbridge
 Middlesex
 UB11 1ET

24 June 2024

Directors' report

(Registered number 1981543)

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 53-week period ended 31 December 2023 (2022: 52-week period ended 25 December 2022).

Paid dividend and reserves

Dividends paid during the year on equity shares comprise £3,036,000 (2022: £3,200,000). The profit for the Company in the financial period was £3.0 million (2022: £4.0 million).

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

R Blane (appointed 28 April 2023 and resigned 9 February 2024)
J Sargent (appointed 14 August 2023)
N Fox-Haggary (appointed 28 April 2023 and resigned 31 July 2023)
M Grossweischede (resigned 28 April 2023)
G Koukoulas (resigned 28 April 2023)

D McNeil was appointed after the year end on 9 February 2024. R Blane has resigned on 9 February 2024. No director who held office at the end of the financial period had any disclosable interest in the shares of the Company.

Employees

The Company has a comprehensive framework of employment policies, some of which apply throughout the Company, with others appropriate to the particular subsidiary or part of the business concerned. The Company fully supports the rights and opportunities of all people to seek, obtain and hold employment with dignity and without any form of discrimination.

It is the Company's policy that employees of all levels shall not in the course of employment discriminate against any other person, or be discriminated against on the grounds of race, religion, sex, marital status or ethnic or national origins. The policy applies in respect of all conditions of employment, including salaries and wages, hours of work, holiday entitlement, sick pay, recruitment, training, promotion, redundancy and use of available amenities.

It is the Company's policy to offer equal opportunity to disabled persons, whether registered or not, applying for vacancies having regard to their aptitudes and abilities. Arrangements are made to continue the employment, wherever possible, of those employees who have become disabled. Consideration is also given to arranging appropriate training facilities or providing special aids where necessary. The Company's policy is to provide disabled persons with the same opportunities for training, career development and promotion as are available to all employees within the same limitations of their aptitudes and abilities.

Information on matters of concern to employees is made available through a comprehensive internal communications programme incorporating meetings, conferences, printed and electronic news systems and publications. Employees are made aware of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the Company.

The Company recognises the need for a well-trained, creative and adaptable workforce at all levels. Resources are directed to training activities which are continuously updated and enhanced. The Company operates an employee bonus scheme based on a number of performance factors.

Political contributions

The Company made no political contributions during the period (2022: £Nil).

Overseas operations

Hasbro UK Limited has foreign branches in the Nordic countries of Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

Director's report *(continued)*

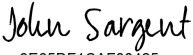
Auditor

Following a rebranding exercise on 15 May 2023, the trading name of the Company's independent auditor changed from MHA MacIntyre Hudson to MHA. A resolution to reappoint MHA as independent auditor will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board.

DocuSigned by:

8E65DF1CAF88425...
J Sargent
Director

4 The Square,
Stockley Park
Uxbridge
Middlesex
UB11 1ET

24 June 2024

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the Financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the 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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hasbro UK Limited (“the company”) for the period ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company’s affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company’s financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements (“the going concern period”).

In our evaluation of the directors’ conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company’s business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company’s financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors’ assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect*Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud*

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud (“fraud risks”) we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and management and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company’s high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Company’s channel for “whistleblowing”, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management/ directors/ sales staff.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because revenue is generated from the recharge of intercompany services.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of some of the Company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those containing key words, those appearing as duplicate entries, those posted to unrelated accounts, those posted during holiday periods and those appearing as an unbalanced posting.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, GDPR compliance and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hasbro UK Limited *(continued)*

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the Strategic report and the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic report and the Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hasbro UK Limited *(continued)*

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Andrew Moyser FCA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of MHA, Statutory Auditor

2 London Wall
Barbican
London
EC2Y 5AU

24 June 2024

MHA is the trading name of Macintyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (Registered No OC312313).

Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income
for the period ended 31 December 2023

	<i>Note</i>	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover	2	26,079	28,057
Gross profit		26,079	28,057
Operating costs			
Distribution costs		(18,585)	(19,917)
Administrative expenses		(3,427)	(3,016)
Other operating expenses		(128)	(51)
Net operating costs		(22,140)	(22,984)
Operating profit	3	3,939	5,073
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	388	75
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(48)	(54)
Profit before taxation		4,279	5,094
Tax on profit	8	(1,232)	(1,087)
Profit for the financial year		3,047	4,007
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation differences – foreign operations		(12)	37
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(12)	37
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,035	4,044

All income and expenditure in the current and prior periods arose from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of the financial statements.

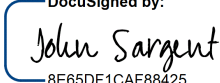
Balance sheet

at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2022 £000
Non-current assets					
Tangible assets	9		2,347		3,048
Deferred tax assets	12		131		-
			<u>2,478</u>		<u>3,048</u>
Current assets					
Debtors due within one year	10	26,484		16,159	
Cash and cash equivalents		177		579	
		<u>26,661</u>		<u>16,738</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(19,435)		(10,001)	
			<u>7,226</u>		<u>6,737</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>9,704</u>		<u>9,785</u>
Provisions for liabilities	12		-		(80)
Net assets			<u>9,704</u>		<u>9,705</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		625		625
Capital contribution reserve			3,338		3,334
Profit and loss account			5,741		5,746
			<u>9,704</u>		<u>9,705</u>
Equity shareholders' funds			<u>9,704</u>		<u>9,705</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors 24 June 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 8E65DF1CAF88425...
J Sargent
 Director

Registered number 1981543

Statement of changes in equity
for the period ended 31 December 2023

	Called up share capital £000	Capital contribution reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
Balance as at 26 December 2021	625	3,391	4,902	8,918
Profit for the year	-	-	4,007	4,007
Foreign exchange gains on translation of foreign entities	-	-	37	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,044	4,044
Capital contribution for the year *	-	(57)	-	(57)
Dividend paid to holding company	-	-	(3,200)	(3,200)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total transaction with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	(57)	(3,200)	(3,257)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 25 December 2022	625	3,334	5,746	9,705
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Profit for the year	-	-	3,047	3,047
Foreign exchange losses on translation of foreign entities	-	-	(12)	(12)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,035	3,035
Capital contribution for the year *	-	4	(4)	-
Dividend paid to holding company	-	-	(3,036)	(3,036)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total transaction with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	4	(3,040)	(3,036)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 December 2023	625	3,338	5,741	9,704
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

* The capital contribution in the year represents the cost of employee share-based payments issued to employees of the Company by Hasbro Inc., the company's ultimate parent company ("Hasbro").

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of any dividends.

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

General information

Hasbro UK Limited is a private Company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 4 The Square, Stockley Park, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB11 1ET, and its registered number is 1981543.

Hasbro UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hasbro SA.

Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Hasbro UK Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the Companies Act 2006, under the provision of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost accounting rules. The period is the 53-week ended 31 December 2023. The comparative period is the 52-week period ended 25 December 2022.

Going concern

The Directors have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is appropriate for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Directors are not aware of any plans to alter the group’s trading operations in the UK in such a way that the current remuneration model utilising Hasbro UK might cease to operate. As such, to the best of the knowledge of the Directors, the existing intercompany trading agreements between Hasbro group entities and Hasbro UK Limited will continue for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

As such, the immediate parent company Hasbro SA has indicated its continued intention to make available financial and other support to the Company as required for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements to enable the Company to continue to trade and to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient resources to continue to trade and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements and thus have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. Hasbro UK Limited is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the consolidated financial statements of Hasbro, Inc. which are publicly available from the company’s website.

As a qualifying entity, the Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102;
- (ii) from the requirement to present financial instrument disclosures, as required by FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A, paragraphs 12.26 and 12.29;
- (iii) from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- (iv) from the requirement to present certain share-based payment disclosures as required by FRS 102 paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23; and

Notes *(continued)***1 Accounting policies** *(continued)*

(v) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives (i.e. on the straight line basis), as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	4% per annum
Leasehold improvements	-	over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings	-	10% to 33% per annum

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Notes *(continued)***1 Accounting policies** *(continued)***Foreign currencies**

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or, if hedged forward, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

The assets and liabilities of overseas branches are translated into the presentational currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the year. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Leases

At inception the Company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

- Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and the outstanding future lease obligations are shown in creditors.

- Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

- Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in respect of lease incentives on leases in existence on the date of transition to FRS 102 (29 December 2013) and continues to credit such lease incentives to the profit and loss account over the period to the first review date on which the rent is adjusted to market rates.

Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

- Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

- Post-retirement benefits

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged against profits represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Notes *(continued)***1 Accounting policies** *(continued)***Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

- Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

- Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax shall be recognised when income and expenses from a subsidiary, associate or branch, or interest in joint venture have been recognised in the financial statements, and will be assessed to or allowed for tax in a future period, except where:

- a) the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference; and
- b) it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total income received by Hasbro UK Limited pursuant to its provision of various intercompany services.

Turnover is measured as the consideration received or receivable in accordance with the intercompany contracts. Turnover is recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

Other operating income

Other operating income represents income that does not fall within the definition of turnover or finance income.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Notes *(continued)***1 Accounting policies** *(continued)****Share-based payments***

Hasbro has a stock-based compensation plan for key employees that is administered from the U.S. This is part of a group share-based payment scheme.

Under this plan, Hasbro may grant stock options at or above the fair market value of Hasbro, Inc.'s stock, as well as restricted stock, restricted stock units and contingent stock performance awards. All share-based payments are equity settled, and the fair value of share entitlements granted is recognised as an employee expense in the profit and loss account with a corresponding increase in a capital contribution reserve. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model. The Black-Scholes method includes four significant assumptions: (1) expected term of the options, (2) risk-free interest rate, (3) expected dividend yield, and (4) expected stock price volatility.

Options are granted free of conditions excepting that the employee must be employed on the vest date (i.e. any unvested options at the termination date lapse) and employees have three months post termination to exercise vested options after which they also lapse. Should the options lapse, the cumulative charge to the profit and loss account is reversed.

The share-based payment vehicles in operation during the period are:

- Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) where shares are released to the qualifying employee on or around the vest date. The number of shares released equals to the number of shares awarded.

Performance Stock Units (PSUs) where the number of shares released depends on the Company's performance against Earnings Per Share (EPS), and/or Revenue targets stated in the award agreements.

RSU shares vest in 1/3 increments and are fully vested on the third anniversary of the grant date and released to the employee. PSU shares have a performance period equal to 3 fiscal years before vesting. Shares are released after Board approval.

1.2 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and Assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the times when the decisions are made and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

Critical judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty in applying the Company's accounting policies

Due to the nature of Hasbro UK, there are no critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements.

Notes *(continued)***2 Turnover analysis**

All turnover arose from the provision of services in the Company's principal activities and is analysed by geographical market as follows:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Turnover		
United Kingdom and Ireland	23,235	24,811
Nordic countries	2,844	3,246
	<hr/> 26,079 <hr/>	<hr/> 28,057 <hr/>

Turnover by destination is not materially different to turnover by origin.

3 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):</i>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,289	1,322
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of these financial statements	55	90
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(14)	10
Operating lease charges	1,412	1,526
	<hr/> 1,412 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,526 <hr/>

4 Remuneration of directors

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Directors' emoluments	288	-
Pension contributions	6	-
	<hr/> 294 <hr/>	<hr/> - <hr/>

Two of the directors did not receive any remuneration from Hasbro UK Limited in 2023 (2022: none). In both years, these directors were remunerated by other group companies, with no recharge made to Hasbro UK Limited. Due to the directors' allocation of time on Hasbro UK Limited, there is no material impact on the financial statements.

Notes *(continued)***4 Remuneration of directors (continued)**

	Number of directors	
	2023	2022
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:		
Money purchase schemes	1	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The aggregate of emoluments and Company contributions to the pension scheme of the highest paid director was £179,000 (2022: £nil) of which Company pension contributions of £6,000 (2022: £nil) were made to a money purchase scheme on their behalf.

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the period, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2023	2022
Management and clerical staff	130	152
Warehousing staff	36	42
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	166	194
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	9,685	10,224
Severance pay	377	62
Social security costs	966	1,083
Share-based payments	79	59
Pension costs (<i>see note 15</i>)	746	807
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	11,853	12,235
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Other interest receivable and similar income	388	75
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes *(continued)***7 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar expenses	(48)	(54)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<i>a) Tax expense included in profit or loss</i>		
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	1,011	875
Foreign corporation tax on profits for the year	97	214
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	336	(29)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	1,444	1,060
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(120)	11
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(64)	(2)
Change in tax rate	(9)	7
Deferred tax on share-based payments	(19)	11
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred tax	(212)	27
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,232	1,087
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<i>b) Tax expense included in profit and loss</i>		
Current tax	1,444	1,060
Deferred tax	(212)	27
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax expense included in comprehensive income	1,232	1,087
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes (continued)**8 Taxation (continued)***c) Reconciliation of tax charge*

The total tax charge for the period is *higher* (2022: *higher*) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,278	5,094
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax 23.52% (2022: 19%)	1,006	968
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	17	101
Stock option statutory deduction	(18)	-
Tax incentives	(1)	(30)
Deferred tax charged at different rate	(9)	7
Impact of overseas tax rates	(35)	72
Adjustments in respect of prior years	272	(31)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tax charge for the year	1,232	1,087
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised, or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been acted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

d) Factors affecting future tax charges

An increase to the UK Corporation Tax main rate from 19% to 25% was announced in March 2021 (to be effective from 1 April 2023) for non-ring fenced profits, the new charge applying to profits over £250,000.

Notes *(continued)***9 Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Leasehold improvements £000	Fixtures, fittings, plant & machinery and motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost				
At beginning of period	10,735	481	10,538	21,754
Additions	202	-	386	588
Disposals	-	-	(39)	(39)
Exchange differences	7	-	8	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of period	10,944	481	10,893	22,318
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation				
At beginning of period	9,060	348	9,298	18,706
Charge for period	554	133	602	1,289
Disposals	-	-	(39)	(39)
Exchange differences	(2)	-	17	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of period	9,612	481	9,878	19,971
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	1,332	-	1,015	2,347
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 25 December 2022	1,675	133	1,240	3,048
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Freehold land and buildings include an amount of £345,000 (2022: £345,000) in respect of land which is not depreciated.

10 Debtors due within one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	22,888	14,515
Prepayments and VAT	1,399	795
Other debtors	2,197	849
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,484	16,159
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes *(continued)***11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	62	504
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,284	5,203
Accruals	6,089	4,294
	<u>19,435</u>	<u>10,001</u>

12 Deferred taxation

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Difference between depreciation and capital allowances	77	(81)
Differences arising on share-based payments	54	1
	<u>131</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Net deferred tax Asset / (Liability)	<u>131</u>	<u>(80)</u>

The movement during the period on deferred tax balances were:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Liability at beginning of period	(80)	(53)
Current period charge – profit and loss account	138	(22)
Change in tax rate	9	(7)
Prior year adjustment	64	2
	<u>131</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Asset/ (Liability) at end of period	<u>131</u>	<u>(80)</u>

13 Called up share capital

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<i>Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
625,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	625	625
	<u>625</u>	<u>625</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Notes *(continued)***14 Commitments**

There were no capital commitments at either period end.

The Company's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Leasehold properties	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<i>Non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:</i>		
Not later than one year	1,692	1,311
Later than one year and not later than two years	2,472	207
Later than two years but not later than five years	7,074	622
Over five years	215	-
	11,453	2,140
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Other lease commitments	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<i>Non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:</i>		
Not later than one year	149	134
Later than one year and not later than two years	133	57
Later than two years but not later than five years	259	27
	541	218
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The operating leases are for commercial offices in the United Kingdom. The lease terms are up to ten years.

1,187,000 or 55.7% (2022: £536,000 or 25.0%) of annual lease expenses for leasehold properties is recharged to other group entities.

15 Pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £746,000 (2022: £807,000).

There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at either the beginning or end of the financial period.

16 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary, the Company is exempt under the terms of Section 33.1A of FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are wholly owned within the Hasbro, Inc. group. No other related party transactions have occurred in the year (2022: *£nil*) or remain outstanding at year end (2022: *£nil*).

Refer to note 4 for disclosures on directors' remuneration.

17 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Hasbro SA, incorporated in Switzerland, which is based at Rue Emile Bouchat 31, 2800 Delemont, Switzerland.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Hasbro, Inc., incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company and controlling party may be obtained from Corporate Finance, Hasbro, Inc., 200 Narragansett Park Drive, P.O. Box 200, Pawtucket R.I. 02862-0200, U.S.A.