



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	990 964 076
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	ITV STUDIOS NORWAY AS
Forretningsadresse:	Gullhaugveien 1 0484 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022
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Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Bdo AS
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	26.05.2023

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 10.07.2024



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Revenue	3, 11	158 503 938	114 163 026
Other income		5 850 916	1 795 631
Sum inntekter		164 354 853	115 958 657
Kostnader			
Raw materials and consumables used	3	143 836 091	98 896 572
Employee benefits expense	9, 12	7 295 540	9 565 116
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2	2 002 754	3 012 311
Other expenses	2, 12	6 220 320	4 192 401
Sum kostnader		159 354 704	115 666 401
Driftsresultat		5 000 149	292 255
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		18 801	249
Other financial income		171 147	111 003
Sum finansinntekter		189 948	111 252
Write-down of long-term investments			39 000
Annen rentekostnad		2 022 178	1 619 920
Other financial expenses		151 994	67 761
Sum finanskostnader		2 174 172	1 726 681
Netto finans		-1 984 225	-1 615 429
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		3 015 925	-1 323 174
Income tax expense	10, 13		
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		3 015 925	-1 323 174
Årsresultat		3 015 925	-1 323 174
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		3 015 925	-1 323 174
Totalresultat		3 015 925	-1 323 174



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Other equity	7	3 015 925	-1 323 174
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		3 015 925	-1 323 174



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	13		
Varige driftsmidler			
Equipment and other movables	2	680 057	649 860
Sum varige driftsmidler		5 978 707	9 034 245
Sum anleggsmidler		5 978 707	9 034 245
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Sum varer	3	20 271 507	54 859 718
Fordringer			
Accounts receivables	4	7 813 524	20 969 415
Other short-term receivables		69 583 586	317 540
Konsernfordringer		90 354	
Sum fordringer		77 487 463	21 286 956
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	16 604 827	24 258 198
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		16 604 827	24 258 198
Sum omløpsmidler		114 363 797	100 404 872
SUM EIENDELER		120 342 503	109 439 118
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Share capital	7, 8	100 000	100 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital	7	138 776	138 776



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Sum innskutt egenkapital		238 776	238 776
Opptjent egenkapital			
Other equity	7	-32 799 139	-35 815 064
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-32 799 139	-35 815 064
Sum egenkapital		-32 560 363	-35 576 288
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt	10, 13		
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Other non-current liabilities		5 681 764	8 867 980
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		5 681 764	8 867 980
Sum langsiktig gjeld		5 681 764	8 867 980
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		7 345 577	772 193
Tax payable	10, 13		
Public duties payable	6	3 122 649	8 551 871
Other current liabilities	5	136 752 877	126 823 360
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		147 221 102	136 147 425
Sum gjeld		152 902 866	145 015 405
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		120 342 503	109 439 118



Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler Rune Tystad	Deres dato 06.12.2017	Vår dato 12.12.2017
Telefon 97759464	Deres referanse Kristoffer Vassdal	Vår referanse 2017/1258588

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AS
Postboks 3984
5835 BERGEN

**Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for
ITV Studios Norway AS, org.nr. 990 964 076**

— Vi viser til deres brev av 6. desember 2017 der dere søker om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for ITV Studios Norway AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering ITV Studios Norway AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

ITV Studios Norway AS driver virksomhet innen film- og TV-produksjon, samt annen tilhørende medieproduksjon. Selskapet er et heleid datterselskap av det svenske selskapet ITV Studios Nordic AB. ITV Studios Nordic AB er igjen eid av et britisk morselskap. Av selskapets fire styremedlemmer er to, herunder styreleder, britiske statsborgere. Selskapets virksomhet (TV-produksjon mv.) er rettet mot det internasjonale markedet og en stor del av selskapets kunder og leverandører er utenlandske.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 Oslo

Besøksadresse:
Se www.skatteetaten.no
Org.nr: 996250318
E-post:
skatteetaten.no/sendepost

Sentralbord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60



gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *“informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet er eid av et utenlandsk selskap og at det ultimate morselskapet er britisk. Eierkretsen er derfor begrenset. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapets virksomhet er rettet mot det internasjonale markedet og at to av selskapets fire styremedlemmer er britiske statsborgere.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Torstein Kinden Helleland
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Rune Tystad

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer



ITV Studios Norway AS

Financial Statements

2022



Directors annual report 2022 for ITV Studios Norway AS

The type and location of the business

ITV Studios Norway AS is a company whose business consists of TV production. The company has offices in Oslo and Bergen municipality.

Going concern

In accordance with Section 3-3a of the Accounting Act, it is confirmed that the going concern assumption has been met and this assumption has been used as a basis for the preparation of the accounts. The company's recorded equity shows a positive result as of 31 December 2022. However, the company has lost equity, but the owners of the company will ensure sufficient funding to the company in order for the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to support continued operations for the company for the next 12 months. The company works continuously to optimize operations and takes measures if necessary.

Report on the annual accounts

After a couple of years with large deficits, the company was in 2021 in process of turning the business around. Now in 2022, ITV Studios Norway AS has a profit of NOK 3 015 925. The company has cut fixed costs that was expected to have an effect in 2022. Despite the company's situation in recent years, the company consider that there are no impairment indicators. The company has a negative equity of NOK 32,799,189 as of 31 December 2022.

The liquidity situation as per 31 December 2022 shows a bank and cash equivalent of NOK 16 604 827 which the company finds satisfactory. The company has an internal loan of NOK 96.400.000 at 31 December 2022, the maximum loan limit is NOK 127.000.000.

The company is no longer directly affected by COVID-19

The board is not aware of any matters that are important for an assessment of the company's position and result that are not set out in the annual accounts. Similarly no matters have occurred after the end of the financial year that in the opinion of the board are material to an assessment of the accounts.

Future development

The market has change in recent years as digital players such as Amazon, HBO and Disney are in the process of ordering non-scripted series in Norway. The company has expanding productions and agile staff that combined with market position gives a good outlook for future growth. At present day, the company has already sold projects for NOK 150,000,000 over the next 2 years.

Financial risk

The company's overall objective and strategy are followed and according to plan. The strong market position reduces the risk, but an ever-changing media industry will always be a risk for the production companies.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risk as some revenue and purchases are in foreign currency.

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk through its trade receivables. Most of the company's customers are large corporations and risk is considered to be limited. The finance structure of the projects, where prepayments are made from customers in accordance with contracts, create a fairly low credit and cash flow risk for the company. Management regularly monitors the ageing of the receivables.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables, the company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. This risk is not considered to be material.



Liquidity risk

The company's overall objective and strategy are followed and according to plan. The strong market position reduces the risk, but the continuous shift in media is always a risk for production companies. The company has no external borrowings, and are purely financed through equity and loans from mother company (owner) from which the company had to loan NOK 54.500.000 from 2020/2021 with a maximum limit of NOK 75.000.000. In 2021, the company also took out a separate project loan of NOK 41.900.000, with a maximum limit of NOK 52.000.000 which is going to be settled when the project is delivered to the respective broadcaster, estimated Q1 2023

Working environment, equal opportunity and discrimination

The board considers that the working environment in the company is good. No special measures have been implemented in this connection. The employees of the business have not suffered accidents or injury in connection with their work. Total sick leave over the last year has been 369 days, which amounts to 2,1% of total working time in the accounting year. ITV Studios Norway AS carries out due diligence assessments in line with OECD guidelines for multinational companies. ITV Studios Norway AS's business takes place essentially in Norway and the largest part of the Company's purchases are made by Norwegian suppliers. The company will publish its due diligence assessment under the Transparency Act on the company's website by 30 June 2023"

ITV Studios Norway AS has a goal to be a workplace where there is full equality of opportunity between men and women, and has established a personnel policy that is considered to be gender neutral in all areas. Over the year the company had 191 employees in total, 47,1% women and 52,9% men. The company's board consists of 4 persons, 2 women and 2 men.

Environment reporting

The company does not carry on activity that pollutes the external environment.

Research and development activities

ITV Studios Norway AS has not had research and development activities in 2022 except for planning and development of new concepts and series within the organization.

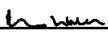
Annual result and allocations

The financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2022, are the fourth the Company has prepared in accordance with simplified IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Norwegian generally accepted accounting principles (NGAAP).

In 2022 the company had a positive result of after tax of NOK 3 015 925 which is proposed to be allocated as follows:

Disposition	Amount
Allocation to (from) other equity	3 015 925


Oslo, 26 May
The board of ITV
Studios Norway AS


Duncan Walker (May 30, 2023 12:34 GMT+2)


Duncan T. R. Walker
Chairman


Lisa Perrin (May 31, 2023 09:20 GMT+2)

Lisa Perrin
Board member


Vibecke Lyse (May 26, 2023 14:53 GMT+2)

Vibecke Lyse
Board member


Lars Finland (May 26, 2023 15:59 GMT+2)

Lars Finland
Board member
CEO



Statement of Profit or Loss

NOK	Note	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	2	160 812 328	115 201 471
Other income	2	3 542 526	757 186
Total operating income		164 354 853	115 958 657
Cost of materials	5, 3	(143 836 091)	(98 896 572)
Personnel expenses	6,3	(7 295 540)	(9 565 116)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss	7	(2 002 754)	(3 012 311)
Other operating expenses	3, 4	(6 220 320)	(4 192 401)
Operating profit (EBIT)		5 000 149	292 255
Financial income		189 948	111 252
Write-down of long-term investments	8	0	(39 000)
Financial expense	5	(2 174 172)	(1 687 681)
Financial expense - net		(1 984 225)	(1 615 429)
Profit/(loss) before tax		3 015 925	(1 323 174)
Income tax expense	9	0	0
Profit/(loss) for the period		3 015 925	(1 323 174)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

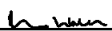
NOK	Note	2022	2021
Profit/(loss) for the period		3 015 925	(1 323 174)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		3 015 925	(1 323 174)




Statement of Financial Position

NOK	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets			
Intangible assets			
Investment in ITV Studios Norway Vest AS	8	0	0
Deferred tax assets	9	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	7	5 978 707	9 034 245
Total non-current assets		5 978 707	9 034 245
Productions in progress / Inventory			
Trade receivables	10	20 271 507	54 859 718
Other current receivables		7 813 524	20 969 415
Cash and cash equivalents	12	69 673 939	317 540
Total current assets		16 604 827	24 258 198
Total assets		114 363 797	100 404 872
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	13	100 000	100 000
Other paid-in capital	13	138 776	138 776
Retained earnings	13	(32 799 139)	(35 815 064)
Total equity		(32 560 363)	(35 576 288)
Lease liabilities			
Intercompany loan long-term	7	3 437 781	6 361 618
Total non-current liabilities	11	54 811 292	76 524 896
Lease liabilities			
Trade payables	7	58 249 072	82 886 513
Tax payable		2 243 983	2 506 363
Social security and other taxes		7 345 577	772 193
Intercompany loan short-term		0	0
Other current liabilities	3	3 122 649	8 551 871
Total current liabilities	11	41 900 000	0
Total equity and liabilities	11.2	40 041 585	50 298 464
Total equity and liabilities		94 653 794	62 128 892
Total equity and liabilities			
		152 902 866	145 015 405
Total equity and liabilities		120 342 503	109 439 118


Oslo, 26.05.2023


Duncan Walker (May 30, 2023 12:34 GMT+2)


Duncan T. R.
Walker
Chairman


Lars Finland (May 26, 2023 15:59 GMT+2)

Lars Finland
CEO


Vibecke Lyse (May 26, 2023 14:53 GMT+2)

Vibecke Lyse
Board member


Lisa Perrin (May 31, 2023 09:20 GMT+2)

Lisa Perrin
Board member



Statement of Changes in Equity

NOK	Share capital	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2021	100 000	138 776	(35 815 064)	(35 576 288)
Profit/loss for the period			3 015 925	3 015 925
Other comprehensive income			0	0
Balance at 31 December 2022	100 000	138 776	(32 799 139)	(32 560 363)



Statement of cash flows

NOK	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss before income taxes		3 015 925	(1 323 174)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation	7, 10	2 002 754	3 012 311
Gain lease contract termination		0	(71 610)
Net interest	4	1 984 225	1 615 429
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Change in trade receivables	10	13 155 892	963 564
Change in trade payables		6 573 383	(3 723 138)
Change in production in progress		34 588 211	(23 189 706)
Change in other provisions		(84 596 787)	14 464 156
Cash generated from operations		(23 276 397)	(8 252 168)
Interest paid		(2 174 172)	(1 687 681)
Interest received		189 948	111 252
Income taxes paid		0	0
Net cash flow from operations		(25 260 622)	(9 828 597)
Cash flow from investment activities			
Net purchase of fixed assets	7	(450 683)	(211 170)
Investments in internally generated intangible assets		0	0
Net cash flow from investments		(450 683)	(211 170)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payments of lease obligation - Deduction		(2 305 098)	(2 733 247)
Payments of lease obligation - Interest		176 632	243 270
Proceeds from intercompany funding		20 186 396	24 914 028
Net cash flow from financing		18 057 930	22 424 051
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(7 653 375)	12 384 284
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		24 258 201	11 873 917
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		16 604 827	24 258 201



Note 1 - Accounting Principles

General

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act and with the Directives specified by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance on 21 of January 2008 on simplified application of international accounting standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS).

1.1 Simplifications

The Company has applied all relevant simplifications in regard to the Directives specified by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance on 21. of January 2008, including: Dividend will be treated in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and deviates from IAS 10 no. 12 and 13.

1.2 Basis for preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the principle of historical cost.

1.3 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

1.4 Revenue recognition

The accounting policies for the group's revenue from contracts with customers are explained in note 9.

1.5 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. Note 9 provides further information on how the group accounts for government grants.

1.6 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

1.7 Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by the company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the company if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- Lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- Initial direct costs incurred; and
- The amount of any provision recognised where the company is contractually required to dismantle, remove, or restore the leased asset.

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made.

Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

When the company revises its estimate of the term of any lease it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognised in profit or loss.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

1.9 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less expected lifetime credit loss.



1.10 Production in progress / Inventory

Production in progress / inventory relates to production costs incurred in producing a programme and is recognized in line with IAS 2. All costs directly attributable to a programme are recognized as stock (inventory), including material, labor and production overheads.

Production stock is recognised within current assets as incurred and accumulates until delivery of a programme. Productions in progress/inventory comprises of both commissioned programmes and development stock. Commissioned programs constitute programs where the Company has entered in to a contract with a customer concerning the respective productions in progress. Development stock constitute productions in progress where the Company has not entered in to a contract with a customer.

Productions in progress / Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period to assess whether the net realisable value is lower than cost, and if the Company's assessment of the net realisable value is lower than cost a write-down of the productions in progress / inventory is performed.

1.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the group are disclosed in note 2. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

1.12 Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30-60 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.13 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The group operates defined contribution plans only. With a defined contribution plan the company pays contributions to an insurance company. After the contribution has been made the company has no further commitment to pay. The contribution is recognised as payroll expenses. Prepaid contributions are reflected as an asset (pension fund) to the degree the contribution can be refunded or will reduce future payments.

1.14 Investment in subsidiaries

The company has investments in subsidiaries that are not consolidated in accordance to IFRS 10 no. 4. Investments in subsidiaries that are not consolidated, are initially recognised at cost. If there are indications that the investments may be impaired, the company will perform an impairment test of the carrying amount of the investment. In the case of impairment losses these are recognised in profit and loss.



Note 2 Operating income

Revenue by activity

NOK	2022	2021
Programme production	160 812 328	115 201 471
Other income*	3 542 526	757 186
Total	164 354 854	115 958 657

*Reconciliation of other income

NOK	2022	2021
Other contract related revenue	-	-
Government grants**	3 542 526	736 946
Assets disposal	-	20 240
Total	3 542 526	757 186

**Government grants

NOK	2022	2021
Received	3 542 526	2 191 946
Not recognised as income 2022	-	1 455 000
Total	3 542 526	736 946

Revenue distribution - Programme production

NOK	2022	2021
External revenue	160 812 328	114 079 580
Internal revenue	-	1 121 891
Total	160 812 328	115 201 471

Geographical distribution - Programme production

NOK	2022	2021
Norway	67 278 590	91 530 096
Other countries	97 076 264	24 428 561
Total	164 354 853	115 958 656

Production in progress / Inventory

NOK	2022	2021
Production in progress - cost	20 271 507	60 209 368
Production in progress - impairment (presented as cost of materials)	-	-5 349 650
Production in progress - book value	20 271 507	54 859 718

Liabilities related to contracts with customer

NOK	2022	2021
Contract liabilities	28 551 434	39 563 546
Total	28 551 434	39 563 546



Accounting policies

Format Fee

Format Fee amounts to 2 308 389,60 in 2022, and is included in Revenue from contracts with customers in the Income Statement

Programme production

The Company's revenue is generated from programmes produced for broadcasters. The revenue recognised at the point of delivery of an episode and acceptance by the customer and each episode is considered to be a separate performance obligation. The transaction price, being the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled and has rights to under the contract is allocated evenly to each episode.

The transaction price is normally paid in defined installments. As such, a contract liability is recognised when the payment (or invoices due) exceeds the allocated value of episodes delivered and a contract asset is recognised when the payment (or invoices due) is less than the allocated value of episodes delivered.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. The grants are recognised as other income on a linear basis over the periods in which the group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Assets and liabilities

The contract liabilities relates to up-front payment from counterparties to production in progress.



Note 3 Payroll expenses, number of employees, remunerations, loans to employees, etc.

Personell expenses

NOK	2022	2021
Salaries/wages	42 392 324	51 344 962
Social security fees	6 152 445	7 207 627
Pension expenses	791 934	788 647
Other remuneration	-104 203	-390 813
Total	49 232 500	58 950 422
Reclassified production wages	-41 936 961	-49 385 306
Total, after reclassified production wages	7 295 540	9 565 116

	2022	2021
The number of employees in the accounting year:		
Administrative and production	10	17
Freelance (production related)	79	98
Sum	89	114

Remuneration to executives

NOK	CEO *	Board
Salaries/board fee	2 248 243	-
Pension expenses	24 047	-
Other remuneration	7 957	-

* Chief Executive Officer;

If the Board terminates the employment contract with the CEO, he is entitled to receive salary in a further 3 months.

No loans/scurities have been granted to the CEO, Board chairman or other related parties.

Expensed audit fee

NOK	2022	2021
Statutory audit (incl. technical assistance with financial statements)	391 811	406 481
Other assurance services	92 500	37 988
Tax advisory fee (incl. technical assistance with tax return)	-	-
Total audit fees	484 311	444 469

Note 4 Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions:

NOK	2022	2021
Sales of goods and services		
Parent company and group companies	8 528 825	1 121 891
Purchases of goods and services		
Entity controlled by key management personnel	0	0
Parent company (management services)	7 567 918	5 217 609
Interest expense		
Parent company	1 905 229	1 375 052



Note 5 Financial risk

Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risk as some revenue and purchases are in foreign currency.

Summary of currency exposure:

NOK	2022	2021
Exchange gains	166 231	111 252
Exchange losses	-151 994	-67 761
Net exchange gains and losses (-) reclassified to production	-497 162	-497 162
Total	-482 925	-453 671

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk through its trade receivables. Most of the company's customers are large corporations and risk is considered to be limited. The finance structure of the projects, where prepayments are made from customers in accordance with contracts, create a fairly low credit and cash flow risk for the company. Management regularly monitors the ageing of the receivables.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables, the company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. This risk is not considered to be material.

Liquidity risk

The company's overall objective and strategy are followed and according to plan. The strong market position reduces the risk, but the general shift in media is always a risk for production companies.

The company has no external borrowings, and are purely financed through equity and loans from mother company (owner) from which the company had to loan NOK 54 500 000 from 2020/2021 with a maximum limit of NOK 75 000 000. In 2021/2022, the company also took out a separate project loan of NOK 41 900 000, with a maximum limit of NOK 52 000 000 which is settled when the project is delivered to the respective broadcaster, estimated Q1 2023.

Note 6 Pensions

The company has pension schemes which cover a total of 289 persons in 2022, and the average number of employees during the year was 59,7.

The company's pension schemes meet the requirements of the law on compulsory occupational pension.

During the year, a total of NOK 791 934 has been paid and booked as a cost.



Note 7 Property, plant and equipment

NOK	Movables	Right-of-use assets	Sum
Purchase cost 01.01.	5 454 878	11 758 676	17 213 554
Additions	450 683		450 683
Revaluations*	-	-1 503 468	-1 503 468
Disposals	-	-	-
Purchase cost 31.12.	5 905 561	10 255 208	16 160 769
Accumulated depreciation 01.01.	4 805 018	3 374 291	8 179 309
Disposals*	-	-	-
Revaluations*	-	-	-
Depreciation in the year	420 486	1 582 267	2 002 753
Accumulated depreciation 31.12.	5 225 504	4 956 558	10 182 062
Net book value 31.12.	680 057	5 298 650	5 978 707
Expected useful life	3-5 years	3-5 years	
Depreciation plan	Straight line	Straight line	

* Revaluations; relates to a long-term lease agreement in Bergen and Server rental in Oslo.

* Disposals; relates to balance sheet adjustment of expired lease contracts that have previously been fully depreciated.

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Right of use assets*		
Property	4 804 195	7 607 386
IT equipment	494 454	776 999
Net book value 31.12.	5 298 649	8 384 385

* included in the line item "Property, plant and equipment" in the balance sheet.

Contracts included in right of use assets

Contract type	Line in balance sheet	Annual lease	End date
Server rental	IT equipment	300 168	30.09.2024
Rental office - Bergen*	Property	41 940	31.12.2026
Rental office - Oslo	Property	1 962 989	14.06.2025

* Rental office - Bergen During 2022 the lease-agreement has increased by NOK 2 010 per month, starting July 2022.

NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Lease liabilities		
Current	2 243 983	2 506 363
Non-Current	3 437 781	6 361 618
Sum	5 681 764	8 867 980

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

NOK	2022	2021
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Properties	1 299 722	2 153 563
IT equipment	282 545	282 545
Sum depreciation	1 582 268	2 436 108
Interest expense	116 949	243 270

The total cash outflow for leases as at 31.12.2022 was NOK 2 128 466.



Note 8 Investments in subsidiaries

List of subsidiaries:

Company	Ownership
ITV Studios Norway Vest AS	100 %

The company owns 100% of the shares in all its subsidiaries and an equal amount of the votes.

According to the exception in IFRS 10 no. 4, the financial statements of ITV Studios Norway and its fully owned subsidiary ITV Studios Norway Vest AS are not consolidated. The investment in ITV Studios Norway Vest AS was recognised in the balance sheet at historical cost in 2020. Due to the lack of activity in its subsidiary in 2021, the carrying amount of the shares has reduced to 0. Accordingly an impairment of 39 000 has been expensed in the company's profit and loss for 2022.



Note 9 Taxes

Calculation of deferred tax/deferred tax benefit

NOK	2022	2021
Fixed assets	-1 255 191	-1 346 419
Trade receivables	-390 354	-300 000
Productions in progress / Inventory	0	-5 349 649
Lease contracts	-383 115	-483 595
Net temporary differences	-2 028 660	-7 479 663
Tax losses carried forward	-57 595 974	-55 233 758
Basis for deferred tax	-59 624 634	-62 713 421
Deferred tax	-13 117 419	-13 796 953
Deferred tax benefit not shown in the balance sheet	13 117 419	13 796 953
Deferred tax in the balance sheet	-	-

The deferred tax asset is not booked per 31.12.2022 due to uncertainty with respect to the future taxable income, and the company's potential to offset future income against the accumulated loss.

Basis for income tax expense, changes in deferred tax and tax payable

NOK	2022	2021
Result before taxes	3 015 925	-1 323 174
Permanent differences	72 862	40 367
Basis for the tax expense for the year	3 088 787	-1 282 807
Change in temporary differences	-5 451 004	-75 783
Basis for payable taxes in the income statement	-2 362 217	-1 358 590
+/- Group contributions received/given	-	-
Taxable income (basis for payable taxes in the balance sheet)	-2 362 217	-1 358 590

Components of the income tax expense

NOK	2022	2021
Payable tax on this year's result	-	-
Adjustment in respect of priors	-	-
Total payable tax	-	-
Change in deferred tax based on original tax rate	-	-
Change in deferred tax due to change in tax rate	-	-
Tax expense	-	-

Reconciliation of the tax expense

NOK	2022	2021
Result before taxes	3 015 925	-1 323 174
Calculated tax	663 503	-291 098
Tax expense	-	-
Difference	-663 503	291 098

The difference consist of:

Tax of permanent differences	16 030	8 881
Change in deferred tax due to change in tax rate	-	-
Negative tax, not recognized in P/L	-679 533	282 217
Sum explained differences	-663 503	291 098

Payable taxes in the balance sheet

NOK	2022	2021
Payable tax in the tax charge	-	-
Tax effect of group contribution	-	-
Payable tax in the balance sheet	-	-



Note 10 Debtors

NOK	2022	2021
Trade debtors at nominal value	7 813 524	20 969 415
Bad debts provision*	-	-
Trade debtors in the balance sheet	7 813 524	20 969 415
Debtors which fall due later than one year;	-	-
Total	-	-

* Historically there has been no or limited losses related to trade debtors.

Note 11 Balance with group companies, etc.

NOK	2022	2021
Group companies - loan (funding)	54 811 292	54 624 896
Group company - Production loan RIP Henry short-term	41 900 000	21 900 000
Group companies - short term debt	1 690 199	1 784 322
Total	98 401 491	78 309 218

Production loan RIP Henry is paid in February 2023

As per 31 December 2022, the company has a long term loan with the group company in the UK. The interest rate is 3,75%.

The termination date for the funding loan is estimated to be in June 2024 and the production loan is in the first quarter in 2023.

Note 12 Restricted bank deposits, overdraft facilities

Restricted bank deposits

NOK	2022	2021
Withheld employee taxes	1 329 655	1 811 205

The company has no overdraft facilities.

Note 13 Share capital and shareholder information

The share capital of NOK 100.000 consists of 1.000 shares with nominal value of NOK 100 each.

All shares are owned by ITV Studios Nordic AB (Sweden).

ITV plc is the ultimate owner of ITV Studios Norway AS.

ITV plc adresse; 2 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London EC1N 2AE, England. Company number 4967001.

The Group Financial statements of ITV plc can be obtained through www.itvplc.com

The company has negative equity, and as such the Board's responsibilities in accordance with the Norwegian Private Limited Liabilities Companies Act §3-5 must be met. However, the owners (ITV plc) has expressed their intention to secure continued operations with funds, and has the ability to do so. As per year end, the owners in the UK has provided a loan with a limit of NOK 75 mill of which NOK 54.5 mill has been drawn upon. During the fall 2021 the company got 21.9 in production loan to the project RIP Henry, this will be granted during the spring 2023. This loan has increased to 41.9 during 2022. Based on this, it is the view of the management that the going concern presumption is secured. We refer to the Board's annual report for further description of the situation.



To the General Meeting of ITV Studios Norway AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ITV Studios Norway AS (the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022, the Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), 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 Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Directors annual report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Directors annual report report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Directors annual report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Directors annual report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Directors annual report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Directors annual report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Directors annual report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Dronning Eufemias gate 71, Postboks 748 Sentrum, NO-0106 Oslo
T: 02316, org. no.: 987 009 713 MVA, www.pwc.no
Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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 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 these financial statements.

For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger>

Oslo, 26 May 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Berit Alstad
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)



 Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning

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