

Company Registration No. SC375068 (Scotland)

**findmypast newspaper archive limited**

**financial statements**

**for the year ended 31 March 2020**

**Pages for filing with Registrar**



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Balance sheet

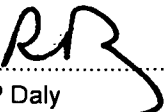
as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3	2,395,586		2,513,215	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	243,791		355,073	
Cash at bank and in hand		106,627		537,681	
		<u>350,418</u>		<u>892,754</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(1,056,518)</u>		<u>(924,919)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(706,100)</u>		<u>(32,165)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,689,486</u>		<u>2,481,050</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		<u>(822,249)</u>		<u>(1,952,692)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(24,749)</u>		<u>(21,560)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>842,488</u></u>		<u><u>506,798</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Profit and loss reserves	8	(2,157,512)		(2,493,202)	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>842,488</u></u>		<u><u>506,798</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31/03/20 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
 RP Daly  
 Director

Company Registration No. SC375068

## 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

findmypast newspaper archive limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Gateway House, Luna Place, Technology Park, Dundee, DD2 1TP.

### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

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

### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The directors have performed a robust analysis of forecast future cash flows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the company, including the ongoing financial support of its parent company D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Subscription revenue is recognised evenly across the period of subscription. Pay-per-view revenue is deferred in the balance sheet until a customer obtains a view of the requested data, whereupon the revenue is recognised as turnover.

### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Datasets	10 years
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## **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

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

### **1.7 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**Basic financial liabilities**

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

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

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

**1.8 Equity instruments**

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

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

**1.9 Taxation**

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

**Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

**Deferred tax**

The tax expense represents the sum of the corporation tax and deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year.

The tax currently payable/(repayable) is based on taxable profit/(loss) for the year. The company's liability/asset for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is measured on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the accounts and the corresponding tax bases, as used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss accounts, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

**1 Accounting policies (continued)****1.10 Employee benefits**

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

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

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

**1.11 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefits of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

**1.12 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

**2 Employees**

The company does not employ staff. All staff are provided on an agency basis by brightsolid online innovation limited. Staff recharges totalled £270,251 (2019 - £271,228).

No remuneration was paid to directors during the year. All directors are paid through D.C. Thomson & Company Limited.

**3 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Datasets £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019	<b>6,951,367</b>
Additions	<b>377,139</b>
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	<b>7,328,506</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2019	<b>4,438,152</b>
Amortisation charged for the year	<b>494,768</b>
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	<b>4,932,920</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	<b>2,395,586</b>
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At 31 March 2019	<b>2,513,215</b>
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## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

**4 Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	59,974	151,130
Corporation tax recoverable	-	912
Amounts due from group undertakings	97,462	49,738
Other debtors	86,355	153,293
	<u>243,791</u>	<u>355,073</u>

There are no fixed repayment terms for amounts due from group undertakings and no interest applies.

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	2,840
Corporation tax	175,234	-
Other taxation and social security	35,149	37,166
Other creditors	846,135	884,913
	<u>1,056,518</u>	<u>924,919</u>

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>822,249</u>	<u>1,952,692</u>

Other creditors represent an intercompany balance which is unsecured and no interest applies.

**7 Called up share capital**

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
3,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares and each share carries one vote and is entitled to participate pari passu in any dividend or capital distribution. On liquidation, surplus assets are to be distributed among the ordinary shares. The ordinary shares are not redeemable at the option of the company or the holder.

**8 Profit and loss reserves**

Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

**9 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Gavin Black.

The auditor was MHA Henderson Loggie, a trading name of Henderson Loggie LLP.

**10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities**

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, holds a bond and floating charge and cross guarantee with brightsolid online innovation limited over all the assets of the company and its subsidiaries. The amount secured at 31 March 2020 was £Nil (2019 - £842k).

**11 Parent company**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Findmypast Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England.

The ultimate parent company is D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland.

There is no individual controlling party of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited.