R	egi	ste	red	nu	mbe	r

01458936

GWR (WEST) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

AAJK7LCJ

A24 17/12/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE

#299

GWR (WEST) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Steven Gabriel Miron

Darren David Singer

Registered number

01458936

Registered office

30 Leicester Square London, WC2H 7LA

United Kingdom

GWR (WEST) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Statement of comprehensive income	4
Balance sheet	5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 18

GWR (WEST) LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Introduction

The Directors present their Strategic report for GWR (West) Limited (the "Company").

The Directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006. It has been prepared solely to provide the shareholders with information to assess how directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Business review

The principal activity of the Company is that of a radio broadcaster.

Turnover for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounted to £3,492,000 (2020: £4,403,000) and the Company made a loss for the year before tax of £225,000 (2020: £656,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is a subsidiary of Global Media & Entertainment Limited Group, limited by shares. From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. The review of the business of Global Media & Entertainment Limited and its subsidiaries, which provides an analysis of the main trends and factors likely to affect the development, performance and position of the business, and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the business, can be found in the Group financial statements of Global Media & Entertainment Limited.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company uses intercompany borrowings from other Group companies.

Market Risk

The key risk to the business is that an advertising slowdown may put pressure on traditional revenues, and reduce the value of the investments held. The risk is monitored and managed through Group management.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from intercompany balances that bear interest at a fixed rate. The Directors have reviewed the Company's exposure to interest rates and have concluded that the risk is appropriate in relation to the financial results of the Company.

Financial key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The KPIs for the Global Media & Entertainment Limited Group can be found in the Annual Report of Global Media & Entertainment Limited, which is available to the public.

This report was approved by the board on 6 December 2021 and signed on its behalf.

O. Spiga

Darren David Singer Director

GWR (WEST) LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £149,000 (2020: £564,000).

The Directors have not recommended any dividends to be declared at this time. No dividends were paid during the period.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

Steven Gabriel Miron Darren David Singer

Future developments

The Directors confirm that, after making enquiries, they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements. Further information around the assessment of Going Concern can be found in Note 2 of the financial statements.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Directors benefit from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place for the Company and for the Global Media & Entertainment group.

Political contributions

The Company made no political contributions during the year (2020: £nil).

Matters covered in the strategic report

An indication of likely future developments in the business of the Company, and financial risk management objectives and policies are included in the Strategic report.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events impacting the Company post balance sheet date.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 6 December 2021 and signed on its behalf.

Darren David Singer

Director

GWR (WEST) LIMITED DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

GWR (WEST) LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover	4	3,492	4,403
Operating charges		(3,667)	(5,034)
Operating loss	5	(175)	(631)
Interest payable and expenses	8 _	(50)	(25)
Loss before tax		(225)	(656)
Tax on Loss	9 _	76	92
Loss for the financial year	_	(149)	(56 4)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020: £nil)

The notes on pages 7 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

GWR (WEST) LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note		2021 £'000		2020 £'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		456		540
Deferred tax	13	_	12	_	10
		_	468	•	550
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11 _	76	_	1,100	
		76		1,100	
Conditors	10	(4.054)		(4.707)	
Creditors:amounts falling due within one year Net current liabilities	12	(1,051)	(975)	(1,797)	(697)
Net Carrett Habilities			(313)		(097)
Total assets less current liabilities			(507)	-	(147)
Other provisions	14		(179)	_	(390)
Net liabilities		=	(686)	=	(537)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	16		(686)		(537)
			(686)	_	(537)
		_		-	

Registered number: 01458936

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 6 December 2021.

O. Spign

Darren David Singer

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

GWR (WEST) LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Profit and	
	loss	
	account	Total equity
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2020	(537)	(537)
Comprehensive loss for the year		
Loss for the year	(149)	(149)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(149)	(149)
At 31 March 2021	(686)	(686)
	Profit and	
	loss	
	account	Total equity
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2019	27	27
Comprehensive loss for the year		
Loss for the year	(564)	(564)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(564)	(564)
At 31 March 2020	(537)	(537)

The notes on pages 7 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

GWR (West) Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company is a private company limited by shares, and is registered in England and Wales.

The principal activity of the Company is the production and transmission of radio programmes and the sale of radio advertising and sponsorship.

These financial statements are presented in pound sterling (£), which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- · the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
- paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- · the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
 entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which
 is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions (continued)

New accounting standards

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") became effective during the year ended 31 March 2021. The accounting policies adopted in the presentation of these financial statements reflect the adoption of the following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations as of 1 April 2020. The adoption of these standards has not impacted the Company's earnings, however has required certain reclassifications in the Statement of Financial Position and introduced additional disclosure requirements:

- · Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- · Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
- · Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

Standards effective in future periods

New standards and interpretations that are in issue but not effective are listed below:

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non current
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to IAS 16:Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 20182020 Cycle:
- Amendments to IFRS 1 First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases and IAS 41 Agriculture

The Directors considered the impact on the Company's financial information and do not consider the above to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business Review section of the Strategic report on page 1. The Company participates in the group centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Global Media & Entertainment group ("the Group") has prepared detailed forecasts of expected future cash flows for the three years ending 31 March 2024 ("the forecast"). The Board considers the forecast has been prepared on an appropriate basis taking into account current consensus forecasts of the audio advertising market.

The forecasts and going concern review performed at the Group level has not raised concerns over the ability of the Group, or Company, to continue as a going concern and more details on the Group's response to operational and financial risks, including the impact of Covid-19 can be seen within the financial statements of Global Media & Entertainment Limited.

The Directors have received suitable representations from Global Media & Entertainment Limited that it will continue to provide sufficient financial support to enable the Company to continue to trade for the foreseeable future and to not seek repayment of intercompany loans for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue recognition is based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer. The transaction price is allocated to these identified performance obligations, including an estimate of any variable consideration, and stated net of any sales taxes, agency commissions and trade discounts.

Under IFRS 15, the Company must evaluate whether the goods or services are transferred over time or at a point in time for each performance obligation.

A summary of how the key classes of revenue are recognised is provided below:

Radio advertising
Sponsorship
Internet revenue
Transmission fees

Point in time, at date of broadcast
Over the term of the contract
Over the term of the contract
Over the term of the contract

Production of adverts Point in time, on date of release to clients

Enterprise revenue Point in time, on agreed settlement with all parties

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Share capital and reserves

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Profit and loss account

Retained earnings includes the cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property

- 20% straight-line per annum or over the term of the lease when shorter

Fixtures & fittings

- 20% straight-line per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future profits: and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below: Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Fair value through profit or loss

All of the Company's financial assets other than those which meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses being recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised or at FVOCI. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, when the financial liability is held for trading, or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This designation may be made if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, or the financial liability forms part of a group of financial instruments which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, or the financial liability forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, management have not made any significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and other disclosures.

4. Turnover

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Radio advertising	3,492	4,403
	3,492	4,403
All advertising revenue arose within the United Kingdom.		
Timing of revenue recognition:		
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Good and services transferred at a point in time	3,492	4,403
	3,492	4,403
5. Operating loss		
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	84	78

For the year ending 31 March 2021 the Company was entitled to an exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

During the year ended 31 March 2021 Darren David Singer and Steven Gabriel Miron received remuneration from Global Media Group Services Limited and the majority of their time was spent on services to Global Media & Entertainment Limited, the ultimate parent company. Their remuneration as directors of Global Media & Entertainment Limited is disclosed in that company's financial statements. None of the Directors received remuneration in respect of qualifying services to the Company.

6. Agency agreement

During the year Global Media Group Services Limited provided personnel and other services to the Company. The amounts included in 'operating charges' contain a charge for these services of £2,017,483 (2020: £2,117,831).

7. Employees

The Company did not directly employ any staff in the year (2020 : nil)

8. Interest payable and similar expenses		
·	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Interest from loans from group undertakings	50	25
·	50	25
9. Taxation		
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on loss for the year	(76)	(125)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	1	33
	(75)	(92)
Total current tax	(75)	(92)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1)	
Total deferred tax	(1)	
Taxation on Loss	(76)	(92)
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 - higher than) the standard ra of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	ate of corporation ta	x in the UK
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(225)	(656)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(43)	(125)
Effects of:	_	
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(34)	1
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	1	33
Changes in corporation tax rate	_	(1)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(76)</u>	(92)

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the March 2021 Budget the UK Government announced that legislation will be introduced in the Finance Bill 2021 to increase the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, effective 1 April 2023.

As the changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, the deferred tax balances at 31 March 2021 continue to be measured at a rate of 19%.

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2020	651	276	927
Disposals	(3)	(111)	(114)
At 31 March 2021	648	165	813
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2020	234	153	387
Charge for the year on owned assets	44	40	84
Disposals	(3)	(111)	(114)
At 31 March 2021	275	82	357
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	373	83	456
At 31 March 2020	417	123	540

11. Debtors

2021	2020
£'000	£'000
76	_
_	1,100
12	10
88	1,110
	76 — 12

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and attract a 6% interest charge.

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,051	1,797
		1,051	1,797
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are deemed repayable on dinterest charge.	emand and subject to a	6% annual
13.	Deferred taxation		
		2021	2020
		£.000	£'000
	At beginning of year	10	10
	Charged to profit or loss	2	
	At end of year	12	10
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Deferred capital allowances	12	10
		12	10
14.	Provisions		
			Vacant
			property rovision
		r	£'000
At 1	1 April 2020		390
Utilised			(154)
Released			(57)
	31 March 2021		179

Provisions for vacant office exist where the Group has leased but is not currently using or where the Group is committed to vacate. Such provisions are calculated as the difference between the total future lease payments less any amounts expected to be recovered by subleasing the space.

15. Share capital

	2021 £′000	2020 £'000
Authorised, called up and fully paid 2 (2020 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Retained earnings includes the cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account.

17. Guarantees

Guarantees as at the balance sheet date were as follows:

- a) An inter-group cross guarantee held by HSBC Bank plc (as agent) whereby the Company guarantees to meet the obligations of Global Media & Entertainment Limited under its banking facilities arrangements.
- b) A floating charge over the assets of the Company held by HSBC Bank plc (as agent) by way of debenture.
- c) The Company is a member of a group for VAT purposes, resulting in a joint and several liabilities for amounts owing by other group companies for unpaid VAT.

18. Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Global Media & Entertainment Limited (the ultimate parent company) the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 101.8(k) and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned group companies (or investees of the group qualifying as related parties). The consolidated financial statements of Global Media & Entertainment Limited, within which this Company is included, can be obtained from the address given below.

19. Controlling party

The Directors regard Global Media Group Services Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, as the immediate parent company. The Company is limited by shares.

The Directors regard Global Media & Entertainment Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, as the Company's ultimate parent undertaking.

The Directors consider that Global Radio Group Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey, is the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Global Media & Entertainment Limited, the ultimate parent company which is incorporated in Great Britain. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the registered address, 30 Leicester Square, London WC2H 7LA.

20 Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events impacting the Company since year end.