Dedicated Limited

Director's report and financial statements
Registered number 02426030
31 March 2015

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Director's report

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the production and exploitation of musical recordings.

Business review and results

The company made a profit for the financial year of £4,612 (2014: £4,546 loss). The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the company are integrated with the risks of Sony Music Entertainment UK group and are not managed separately. These risks are discussed in the Sony Music Entertainment UK Limited annual report for the year ended 31 March 2015 which does not form part of this report.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the director is of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Going concern

The director believes that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Sony Corporation. The director has received confirmation that Sony Corporation intends to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

Director

The director of the company who was in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements was:

Michael Smith

The director did not hold an interest in the shares of the company or any other group undertaking at 31 March 2015 (2014: none).

Company Secretary

Abogado Nominees Limited and Simon Jenkins acted jointly and severally as company secretary during the year.

Director's report (continued)

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements:
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the Company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

On behalf of the Board on 4 December 2015

Michael Smith

Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dedicated Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Dedicated Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2015;
- the Profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the director has made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, he has made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Director's remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the director was not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Director's report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dedicated Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of director's responsibilities set out on page 2, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the director's judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Director's report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Matthew Mullins (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

St Albans

→ December 2015

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2015

•		Year ended 31 March	Year ended 31 March
		2015	2014
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	7,025	5,154
Cost of sales		(413)	(1,453)
Gross profit		6,612	3,701
Administration expenses	3	(2,000)	-
Operating profit		4,612	3,701
Interest payable and similar charges	6	-	(10,710)
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxati	ion	4,612	(7,009)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	7	-	2,463
Profit / (loss) for the financial year	12	4,612	(4,546)
		Control of the Contro	

Turnover and profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation for the year and prior year relate exclusively to continuing operations.

There is no difference between the result as disclosed in the profit and loss account and the result on a historical cost basis for both the current and prior year.

A statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been presented as there are no gains or losses other than those dealt within the profit and loss account for both the current and prior year.

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2015

		31 March 2015	31 March 2014
	Notes	£	£
Current assets Debtors	8	4,382	7,043
		4,382	7,043
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(498,849)	(506,122)
Net current liabilities / net liabilities		(494,467)	(499,079)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	6,000,100	6,000,100
Profit and loss account	11	(6,494,567)	(6,499,179)
Total shareholders' deficit	12	(494,467)	(499,079)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements on pages 5 to 12 were approved by the Director on 4 December 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Smith

Director

Notes to the financial statements

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) as applicable to financial statements prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

Cash flow exemption

The company is exempt from the requirement of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (1996), Cash Flow Statements, being a wholly owned subsidiary of Sony Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan and which prepares consolidated financial statements in English containing a consolidated cash flow statement dealing with the cash flows of the group and of the company.

Going concern

The management of Sony Corporation has informed the company that it is their intention to provide such financial support as is required by the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment for a period not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements. In view of this confirmed support, the director has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT and net of trade discounts) of physical goods, digital products, royalty income and of services sold in the normal course of business. Turnover relating to goods is recognised when the product has been dispatched or, if goods are dispatched on a consignment basis, at the time when title has passed to the customer. Turnover relating to digital products is recognised when the products are sold based on reports from digital service providers. Turnover relating to services is recognised once the services have been performed.

Royalties

Royalty income is included on a receivable basis calculated on sales of records arising during each accounting period as reported by licensees. Royalties payable are expensed on an accruals basis except when they are carried forward and recognised as an asset where such advances relate to current released and unreleased products and where it is estimated that sufficient future royalties will be earned for recoupment from those products. Advances for overseas licences received in respect of individual albums are carried forward and recognised as income over the expected life of each individual licence.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Royalty advances and recording costs

Advances paid to artists in respect of future royalties together with recording costs recoverable from future royalties are carried forward as an asset pending recovery through royalties earned on future record sales. When full recovery is uncertain, these costs are written down to estimated recoverable amounts. If recovery is made in subsequent periods of advances previously written off, the recoupment is reflected in cost of sales.

Foreign currencies

Normal trading activities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling at the exchange rates as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year end. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is reported as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Deferred tax is recognised without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19.

Sony Music UK entities which include this company are able to relieve their taxable losses by surrendering them to other group companies where capacity to utilise those losses exists. Such losses will be purchased and paid for by the recipient company. Where there is reasonable certainty that taxable losses can be utilised the group relief receivable is included in the taxation charge or credit for the year.

2 Turnover

The turnover for the year is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

A geographical analysis of turnover is shown below:

	Year ended 31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
	2013	Restated
	£	£
United Kingdom	1,927	492
Rest of World	5,098	4,662
	7,025	5,154

The comparative turnover figures have been restated in the current year financial statements to show the correct geographical split between the United Kingdom and the Rest of World.

3 Administrative expenses

The audit fee for the company is £2,000 (2014: £2,000). Last year, this fee was borne by the immediate parent undertaking, Sony Music Entertainment UK Limited.

4 Remuneration of director

The director who served during the year received emoluments from the group for his services to the company and certain other subsidiaries in the group. The total emoluments are charged in the financial statements of the parent company, Sony Music Entertainment UK Limited.

Retirement benefits accruing to 1 director (2014: 2) under a money purchase pension scheme are charged in the financial statements of Sony Music Entertainment UK Limited.

5 Staff numbers and costs

There were no persons employed by the company during the year (2014:nil) and consequently no staff costs (2014: £nil).

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 March 2015 £	Year ended 31 March 2014 £
Interest payable to group undertakings	-	10,710

With effect from 1 April 2014 intercompany balances between 100% members of the Sony Music Entertainment UK group were interest free (2014 applied interest of 2.02%).

7 Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities

Analysis of tax credit for the year

Current tax: 31 March 2015 31 March 2014 £		Year ended	Year ended
United Kingdom Corporation tax at 21% (2014: 23%) Adjustments in respect of prior years - (2,463)		31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Corporation tax at 21% (2014: 23%) Adjustments in respect of prior years - (2,463)	Current tax:	£	£
Adjustments in respect of prior years	United Kingdom		
	Corporation tax at 21% (2014: 23%)	-	(2,463)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities - (2,463)	Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities - (2,463)			
	Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	-	(2,463)

7 Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2014: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% (2014: 23%) applied to the pre-tax loss of the company. The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 March 2015 £	Year ended 31 March 2014 £
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax	4,612	(7,009)
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% (2014: 23%)	969	(1,612)
Effects of: Adjustments in respect of prior years Capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses and other deductions	- (90) (879)	(119) (732)
Total current tax charge / (credit)	-	(2,463)

Factors affecting current and future tax charges:

Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015 was substantively enacted on 2 July 2015.

The company has trading losses carried forward of £337,672 (2014: £341,859). No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these losses as at 31 March 2015 (2014: £nil), as it is considered more likely than not that there will not be suitable profits in the future years against which to relieve them. Relief for these deficits will only be obtained if there are suitable profits in future periods.

The corresponding potential deferred tax asset unrecognised as at 31 March 2015 is £67,534 (2014: £68,372).

8 Debtors

	31 March 2015 £	31 March 2014 £
Group relief debtor Trade debtors	4,368 14	7,043
		
	4,382	7,043

9	Creditors: amounts faming due within one year		
		31 March 2015 £	31 March 2014 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors	492,700 6,149	501,110 5,012
		498,849	506,122
10	Called up share capital		
		31 March	31 March
		2015 £	2014 £
	Allotted and fully paid		
	100 (Year ended 31 March 2014: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each 6,000,000 (Year ended 31 March 2014: 6,000,000) preference shares of £1 each	100 6,000,000	100 6,000,000
		6,000,100	6,000,100

The preference shares are redeemable at the option of the company in lots of 500 once the company makes a profit available for distribution. On a winding up, they would have a priority over the ordinary shares. These shares do not carry any voting rights or rights to a dividend.

11 Profit and loss account

	31 March 2015 £	31 March 2014 £
Opening balance Profit / (loss) for the financial year	(6,499,179) 4,612	(6,494,633) (4,546)
Closing balance	(6,494,567)	(6,499,179)

12 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit

	2015	2014
	£	£
Opening shareholders' deficit	(499,079)	(494,533)
Profit / (loss) for the financial year	4,612	(4,546)
Closing shareholders' deficit	(494,467)	(499,079)
		

Year ended

31 March

Year ended 31 March

13 Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Sony Music Entertainment UK Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Sony Corporation, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Sony Corporation consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 7-1, Konan 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-0075.

14 Related party disclosures

The company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No 8 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Sony Corporation group of companies. The company has no other related party transactions.