COMPANIES HOUSE

Extreme Music RMF Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

30 June 2004

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COMPANIES HOUSE 28/07/05

Company Registration No. 3800894

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

D Taylor

R J Emanuel

P R Bennett

SECRETARY

P R Bennett

COMPANY NUMBER

3800894 (England and Wales)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Greenland Place 115-123 Bayham Street London NW1 0AG

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly 446 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK9 2EA

BANKERS

Barclays Bank Plc London Corporate Banking 50 Pall Mall London SW1A 1QA

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and financial statements of Extreme Music RMF Limited for the year ended 30 June 2004.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a music library.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect trading to be at the same level in the foreseeable future.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading loss for the year was £3,922.

The directors do not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend.

DIRECTORS

The following directors have held office since 1 July 2003:

D Taylor

R J Emanuel

M L Levinson

(Deceased 29 July 2003)

P R Bennett

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

Directors' interests in the shares of the company, including family interests, were as follows:

Ordinary shares of £ 1 each 30.6.04 1.7.03

D Taylor	-	-
R J Emanuel	-	-
P R Bennett	-	-

AUDITORS

The company has by elective resolution dispensed with the obligation to appoint auditors annually in accordance with Section 386(1) of the Companies Act 1985. Therefore, the auditors, Baker Tilly, will be deemed to be reappointed for each succeeding financial year.

On behalf of the board

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and 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 proper accounting records which 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 1985. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EXTREME MUSIC RMF LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 10.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the other information in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the Directors' Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies within the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2004 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Registered Auditor

Chartered Accountants
Milton Keynes

Buckinghamshire

MK9 2EA

25th July 2008

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 30 June 2004

	Notes	2004 £	2003 £
TURNOVER	1	13	406
Other operating expenses	2	3,935	4,127
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	3	(3,922)	(3,721)
Taxation	5	-	-
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	9	(3,922)	(3,721)

The operating loss for the year arises from the company's continuing operations.

No separate Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has been presented as all such gains and losses have been dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2004

	Notes	2004 £	2003 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	134	1,474
Cash at bank and in hand		622	437
		756	1,911
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	13,598	10,831
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(12,842)	(8,920)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(12,842)	(8,920)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8	2	2
Profit and loss account	9	(12,844)	(8,922)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	10	(12,842)	(8,920)

Approved by the board on 25 July 2005

Director

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The directors have prepared performance and funding requirement projections for the period to 30 June 2006 and on the basis of these projections, the company's funding provider has issued a letter of support. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary which is included in the consolidated accounts prepared by the parent company.

LONG TERM CONTRACTS

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, represent amounts advanced against future royalties receivable. Royalties payable are charged to to the profit and loss account at the rates stated in the contracts based upon sales.

Provision is made where it is anticipated that the advance will not be recouped by future royalty charges.

DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is measured on a non discounted basis.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents the invoiced value, net of Value Added Tax, of services provided to customers and royalties received from third parties. Royalties received are recognised on a receipts basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2004

1. TURNOVER AND LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The company's turnover and loss before taxation were all derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

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2.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	2004 £	2003 £
	Administrative expenses	3,935	4,127
3.	LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2004 £	2003 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Auditors' remuneration	2,574	3,851
4.	EMPLOYEES		
	There were no employees during the year apart from the directors		
5.	TAXATION	2003	2002
	Current tax charge	£ -	£ -
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(3,922)	(3,721)
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19.00% (2003: 19.00%)	(745)	(707)
	Effects of:	715	707
	Other tax adjustments	745	707
		745	707
	Current tax charge	-	-

The company has estimated losses of £ 5,415 (2003: £ 9,135) available for carry forward against future trading profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 30 June 2004

6.	DEBTORS	2004 £	2003 £
	Due within one year: Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	-	1,000
	Called up share capital not paid Other debtors	132	472
		134	1,474
7.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2004	2003
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	10,428 3,170	8,481 2,350
		13,598	10,831
8.	SHARE CAPITAL	2004 £	2003 £
	Authorised:		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, issued and fully paid: 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2 Ordinary shares of 21 each		
9.	STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON RESERVES		
		Pi	rofit and loss account £
	1 July 2003 Retained loss for the year		(8,922) (3,922)
	30 June 2004		(12,844)
10.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2004 £	2003 £
	Loss for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds	(3,922) (8,920)	(3,721) (5,199)
			(8,920)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 30 June 2004

11. CONTROL

The immediate parent company is The Extreme Music Library plc, a company registered in England and Wales. Consolidated accounts can be obtained from Greenland Place, 115-123 Bayham Street, London NW1 0AG.

The ultimate parent company is Clooney Finance Corporation, a company registered in Tortola, British Virgin Islands, which is the controlling party of The Extreme Music Library plc.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No 8 from the requirement to make disclosures concerning transactions with group companies.