Melted Stone Limited

Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Registered number: 06555877

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Company information

Director

A Adkins

Company Secretary

A Adkins

Registered number

06555877

Registered office

5th Floor, 89 New Bond Street

London

W1S 1DA

Auditor

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Abbots House Abbey Street Reading

RG1 3BD

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Strategic report

PENCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company continued to be the provision of music recording services of the singer/songwriter Adele Adkins.

Business review

The performance of the company is measured by reference to turnover and the level of artist activity and the company's saw an increase in turnover from £3,303,497 to £30,738,216 and an increase in profit after tax from £768,019 to £15,870,524. This increase was in line with the Director's expectations, reflecting a year where the company continued to exploit the existing recordings and shortly before the year and, released new material.

The company had a net asset position at the balance sheet date of £13,668,534 increasing from £354,729 in 2014.

Future developments

With the exploitation of the new material, the company expects the turnover to remain strong in the coming year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As a recording company, the company's success is dependent on that of the artist and the production of new material. To date, the artist has had phenomenal international success with her first three albums which have carned her numerous industry awards and huge popularity.

The company's principal financial instrument is cash. As such, it is not exposed to liquidity or credit risk, due mainly to the nature of its income being royalties. It does, however, receive a significant amount of its income in US dollars and, as such, is exposed to the changes in foreign currency exchange rates. It is the company's policy to continually monitor movements in the exchange rate and take appropriate action as necessary.

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Approved by the sole Director

A Addina

Director

25 September 2016

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of Melted Stone Limited ('the Company'), together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Events after the balance sheet date

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 19 to the financial statements.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are presented in the Strategic report. An interim ordinary dividend was paid amounting to £2,556,719 (2014 - £4,443,281). The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Going Concern

The Director continues to adopt the going concern basis.

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year except as noted, were as follows:

antalbA A

Auditor

The Director who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant sudit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware;
- the director has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken as a director in order to make herself aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of \$418 of the Companies Act

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

A Adkins

Director

2S September 2016

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Melted Stone Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Melted Stone Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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 directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report 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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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Andrew Evans, FCA (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Reading, UK
26 September 2016

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover Cost of sales	2	30,738,216 (6,313,185)	3,303,497 (657,180)
Gross profit		24,425,031	2,646,317
Administrative expenses		(4,690,161)	(1,750,457)
Operating profit	3	19,734,870	895,860
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	7 6	175,823 (28)	85,871 (1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	19,910,665 (4,040,141)	981,730 (213,711)
Profit for the financial year		15,870,524	768,019

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the Profit and Loss account. As a result no Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet At 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank	9	16,097,372 17,845,408	8,354,177 17,029,607
		33,942,780	25,383,784
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(7,774,246)	(1,029,055)
Net enreent assets		26,168,534	24,354,729
Total assets less current liabilities		26,168,534	24,354,729
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(12,500,000)	(24,000,000)
Net assets		13,668,534	354,729
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13	13,668,533	1 354,728
Shareholders' funds		13,668,534	354,729

The financial statements of Melted Stone Limited (registered number 06555877) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 September 2016. They were signed on its behalf by:

A Adicies Director

Statement of changes in equity At 31 December 2015

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 31 December 2013 as	•	4 000 000	4.000.001
previously stated Changes on transition to FRS 102 (see note 1)		4,029,990	4,029,991
At 1 January 2014	1		1
Profit for the financial year	-	768,019	768,019
Dividend paid	-	(4,443,281)	(4,443,281)
At 31 December 2014	1	354,728	354,729
Profit for the financial year	-	15,870,524	15,870,524
Dividend paid	-	(2,556,719)	(2,556,719)
At 31 December 2015	1	13,668,533	13,668,534
	Companies and Co		

Cash flow statement At 31 December 2015

Cash flow statement

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Net cash flow from operating activities	15	3,196,725	17,467,327
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received and paid		175,795	85,870
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid		(2,556,719)	(4,443,281)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year		815,801	13,109,917
Increase in cash in the year		815,801	13,109,917
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		17,029,607	3,919,691
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		17,845,408	17,029,607

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council

The prior year financial statements were assessed for adjustments on adoption of FRS 102 in the current year. There are no balances that are affected by the FRS 102 conversion. As such there are no changes to equity.

b. Going concern

The Director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in an operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

c. Turnovei

Advances received are only recognised in the income statement to the extent that they are not recoupable or refundable. To the extent a payment is received and it is not recoupable or refundable it is deferred until the amount should be earnt.

Turnover represents advances and royalties' receivable, net of value added tax.

Royalties receivable are recognised as income on an accrual basis at the point that they are both earned and on the basis of the best information available at the time of drawing up the accounts. No accrual is made where royalty information has not been received at the time of drawing up the accounts.

d. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

e. Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

f. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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.

g. Financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Non-current debt instruments which meet the following conditions, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount; or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.
- (b) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (c) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (d) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (a) and prepayment provisions described in (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Group, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

h. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. There were no critical judgements that the directors made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Turnover

The turnover and pre-tax results are attributable to the principal activity of the company as described in the directors' report.

No analysis of turnover by geographical market has been provided due to the complexities of obtaining royalty income information of this kind.

3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £	2014 £
Auditors' remuneration Difference on foreign exchange	10,500 (179,934)	10,500 (156,008)

There are no non-audit fees payable to Deloitte and its associates in the current or preceding year.

4. Staff costs

pension schemes

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:		
	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,868,825	859,000
Social security costs	530,778	115,179
Other pension costs	80,000	90,000
Other benefits	-	18,270
	4,479,603	1,082,449
The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was	as follows:	
	2015	2014
	Ņo.	No.
Director	1	1
5. Director's Remuneration		
	2015	2014
	£ .	£
Remuneration	3,868,825	859,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution		

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 Director (2014 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes. See note 16.

90,000

80,000

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

6.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015	2014
		£	£
On b	bank loans and overdrafts	28	1
7.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2015	2014
		£	£
Banl	k interest receivable	175,823	85,871
8.	Taxation		
0.	1 STATION	2015	2014
		2015 £	2014 £
UK	corporation tax charge on profit for the year	4,040,141	213,711
	tax assessed for the year is higher than (2014: higher than) the standar 5% (2014 – 21.5%). The differences are explained below:	d rate of corporation tax in the	UK of
	·	2015 £	2014 £
Prof	fit on ordinary activities before tax	19,910,665	981,730
Tov	on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK		
CO	rporation tax rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	4,034,872	211,072
	ects of: enses not deductible for tax	3,002	2,267
	r period adjustment for deferred interest	-	372
	adjustment for the prior periods	2,267	-
Tota	al tax charge	4,040,141	213,711
9.	Debtors.		
		2015	2014
Trod	de debtors	£ 103,775	£
	ounts owed by group undertakings (note 17)	802,541	191,086
_	poration tax	360,018	2,074,517
	rued income	12,192,389	464,617
VA	T receivable	138,649	3,018
	ector's current account (note 17)	0.000.000	801,586
Prep	payments	2,500,000	4,819,353
	,	16,097,372	8,354,177
All	debtors are held at fair value		

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

•	2015 £	2014 £
Trade creditors	24,031	68,139
Director's current account (note 17)	3,994,185	•
Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 17)	578,857	702,583
Other taxation and social security	615,086	131,591
Other creditors	27,925	12,444
Accruals	2,534,162	114,298
AN 15	7,774,246	1,029,055
All creditors are held at fair value	The Contract of the Contract o	
11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2015	2014
	£	£
Deferred income	12,500,000	24,000,000

12. Called-up share capital and reserves		
	2015	2014
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1 ordinary share of £1	1	1
13. Reserves		
		Profit and
		loss account
44.1.1 2015		£ 354,728
At 1 January 2015 Profit for the financial year		15,870,524
Dividends: Equity capital	•	(2,556,719)
5. Hounds. Equity capital		(_,,,
At 31 December 2015		13,668,533
14. Dividends		
	2015	2014
·	£ .	£
Dividends paid on equity capital	2,556,719	4,443,281

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

15. Net cash flow from operating activities

	2015	2014
	£	£
Operating profit	19,734,870	895,860
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(8,846,239)	(3,465,933)
(Increase)/decrease in amounts owed by group undertakings	(611,455)	653,481
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(4,631,084)	19,977,876
(Decrease)/increase in amounts owed to group undertakings	(123,726)	665,904
Taxation	(2,325,641)	(1,259,861)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,196,725	17,467,328
·	The second secon	

16. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £80,000 (2014 - £90,000).

17. Related party transactions

A Adkins is the sole director and shareholder in A Adkins Touring Limited, Adele US Touring Inc., Melted Stone Publishing Limited and owns a 99.9% share of Remedy Touring LLP. These entities are related parties by virtue of common ownership interests. During the year, the company entered into arm's length transactions in the normal course of business with these related parties.

Amounts charged to/by Melted Stone Limited during the period for amounts received/costs incurred are as noted below:

A Adkins Touring Limited £(88,355) (2014 - £(10,560))

Adele US Touring Inc. £nil (2014 - £210,105)

Melted Stone Publishing Limited £(123,726) (2014 - £(1,518,919))

Remedy Touring LLP £(523,100) (2014 - £nil)

The year end balance sheet position with each of these parties is note below:

Amounts due (to) / from A Adkins Touring Limited £106,015 (2014 - £17,660)

Amounts due (to) / from Adele US Touring Inc. £173,425 (2014 - £173,425)

Amounts due (to) / from Melted Stone Publishing Limited £(578,857) (2014 - £(702,583))

Amounts due (to) / from Remedy Touring LLP £523,100 (2014 - £nil)

At the year end, the company owed the director £4,023,508 (2014 – amount owed by the director £801,586). This amount is unsecured and the balance arises from monies introduced less amounts withdrawn. During the year the director paid the company interest of £37,831 (2014 - £8,869) in respect of an overdrawn directors loan account balance. All intercompany related party balances have been repaid in full by the company within nine months of the year end.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

18. Controlling party

The company is controlled by A Adkins by virtue of her 100% shareholding

19. Events after the reporting period

There are no significant events after the reporting period.