Registered number: 06555877

# **MELTED STONE LIMITED**

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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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

Independent auditors

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditors Abbots House Abbey Street Reading RG1 3BD

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### Introduction

The principal activities of Melted Stone Limited 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. The Company saw a decrease in turnover from £30,738,216 to £10,731,315 and a decrease in profit after tax from £15,870,524 to £5,197,027 in the year. This decrease was in line with the director's expectations.

The Company had a net asset position at the balance sheet date of £4,665,561 reducing from £13,668,534 in 2015.

#### **Future developments**

The company will continue to exploit the existing recordings and the director expects the turnover to remain strong.

#### 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 earned her numerous industry awards and huge popularity.

The Company's principal 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 actions as necessary.

This report was approved by the board on 3rd october 2017 and signed on its behalf.

A Adkins Director

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#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director presents her report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5,197,027 (2015 - £15,870,524).

The results for the year are presented in the Strategic Report. An interim ordinary dividend was paid amounting to £14,200,000 (2015 - £2,556,719). The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend

#### Director

The director who served during the year was:

A Adkins

#### **Future developments**

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

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Details of principal risks and uncertainties can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- she has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

### **Auditors**

The auditors, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 3rd October 2017 and signed on its behalf.

A Adkins Director

# DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual 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 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless she 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 judgments 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; and
- 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 her to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She 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.

#### 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 2016 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of cash flows and the related notes 1 to 16. 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 Director's Responsibilities Statement, 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). 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 2016 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MELTED STONE LIMITED

#### 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.

Andrew Evans, FCA (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor Reading, UK

18 October

September 2017

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover Cost of sales	2	10,731,315 (2,248,111)	30,738,216
Gross profit		8,483,204	(6,313,185) 24,425,031
Administrative expenses	, <u> </u>	(2,074,816)	(4,690,161)
Operating profit	4	6,408,388	19,734,870
Interest receivable and similar income	7	86,805	175,823
Interest payable and expenses	8	(61)	(28)
Profit before tax		6,495,132	19,910,665
Tax on profit	9	(1,298,105)	(4,040,141)
Profit for the year	_	5,197,027	15,870,524
	_		

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015:£NIL).

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

# MELTED STONE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:06555877

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Note		2016 £		2015 £
		<b>S</b> .		
11	7,192,603		16,097,372	
	19,038,479		17,845,408	
	26,231,082		33,942,780	
12	(9,065,521)	•	(7,774,246)	
		17,165,561		26,168,534
		17,165,561		26,168,534
13		(12,500,000)		(12,500,000)
		4,665,561		13,668,534
7.		4,665,561		13,668,534
			•	
		· 1		1
	_	4,665,560		13,668,533
		4,665,561		13,668,534
	11	11 7,192,603 19,038,479 26,231,082 12 (9,065,521)	Note £  11 7,192,603 19,038,479 26,231,082  12 (9,065,521)  17,165,561 17,165,561  13 (12,500,000) 4,665,561  4,665,561  1 4,665,560	Note  11 7,192,603 16,097,372 17,845,408 19,038,479 26,231,082 33,942,780  12 (9,065,521) (7,774,246)  17,165,561  13 (12,500,000) 4,665,561  4,665,561  1 4,665,560

The financial statements of Melted Stone Limited were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 3rd October 2017.

A Adkins Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2015	1	354,728	354,729
At I January 2013		334,728	334,729
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	15,870,524	15,870,524
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	15,870,524	15,870,524
Dividends paid on equity shares (Note 10)	-	(2,556,719)	(2,556,719)
Total transactions with owners	-	(2,556,719)	(2,556,719)
At 1 January 2016	· 1	13,668,533	13,668,534
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	_	5,197,027	5,197,027
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,197,027	5,197,027
Dividends paid on equity shares (Note 10)	-	(14,200,000)	(14,200,000)
Total transactions with owners	•	(14,200,000)	(14,200,000)
At 31 December 2016	1	4,665,560	4,665,561

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016	2015
Cook flows from anaroting activities	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	5,197,027	15,870,524
Adjustments for:		
Interest paid	61	28
Interest received	(86,805)	(175,823
Taxation charge	1,298,105	4,040,141
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	8,895,734	(8,846,239
(Increase) in amounts owed by related undertakings	(350,983)	(611,455
(Decrease) in creditors	(13,430,656)	(7,187,803
(Decrease) in amounts owed to related undertakings	(21,181)	(123,726
Corporation tax (paid)	(394,975)	(2,325,641
Foreign exchange	(879,308)	(179,934
Net cash generated from operating activities	227,019	460,072
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	86,805	175,823
Net cash from investing activities	86,805	175,823
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(61)	(28)
Net cash used in financing activities	(61)	(28)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	313,763	635,867
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	17,845,408	17,029,607
Foreign exchange gains and losses	879,308	179,934
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	19,038,479	17,845,408
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	19,038,479	17,845,408
	19,038,479	17,845,408

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. General information

Melted Stone Limited is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 5th Floor, 89 New Bond Street, London W1S 1DA.

#### 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 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, and value added tax.

Turnover represents advances and royalties receivable which are recognised in respect of each of their royalty accounting periods ending within the Company's financial year. Non-returnable advances are taken to income when contractually due.

#### 2.3 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.

#### 2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

### 2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.8 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

#### 2.10 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method

#### 2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporate tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### 2.14 Turnover

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

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

#### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the director is 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.

The director does not consider there to be any critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies nor key sources of estimation uncertainty that require disclosure.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Auditors' remuneration	17,000	10,500
	Foreign exchange gain	879,308	179,934
	Defined contribution pension cost	10,000	80,000
5.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	2,350,000	3,868,825
	Social security costs	320,181	530,778
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	10,000	80,000
		2,680,181	4,479,603
	The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during	the year was a	s follows:
		2016 No.	2015 No.
	Director	1	1
6.	Director's remuneration		
•			
		2016 £	. 2015 £
	Director's emoluments	2,350,000	3,868,825
	Other pension costs	10,000	80,000
		2,360,000	3,948,825

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2015 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £2,350,000 (2015 - £3,868,825).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £10,000 (2015 - £80,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7.	Interest receivable		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank and other interest receivable	86,805	175,823
		86,805	175,823
8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank interest payable	-	28
	Other interest payable	61	-
	•	61	28
9.	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	1,298,105	4,040,141
	•	1,298,105	4,040,141
	Total current tax	1,298,105	4,040,141
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,298,105	4,040,141

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 9. Taxation (continued)

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The UK corporate tax rate reduced to 20% from 21% on 1 April 2015.

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2015 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	6,495,132	19,910,665
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)  Effects of:	1,299,026	4,031,910
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	601 (1,522)	5,964 2,267
Total tax charge for the year	1,298,105	4,040,141

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		-	
·10.	Dividends		
		2016	
		£	£
	Dividends paid on equity capital	14,200,000	2,556,719
		14,200,000	2,556,719
11.	Debtors		
		2016	2015
		. <b>£</b>	£
	Trade debtors	15,836	103,775
	Amounts owed by related undertakings	1,153,524	802,541
	Other debtors	-	138,649
	Prepayments and accrued income	6,023,243	14,692,389
	Tax recoverable		360,018
		7,192,603	16,097,372
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
•	Trade creditors	61,431	24,031
	Amounts owed to related undertakings	557,676	578,857
	Corporation tax	543,112	-
	Other taxation and social security	1,374,786	615,086
	Director's current account and other creditors	5,794,815	4,022,110
	Accruals and deferred income	733,701	2,534,162
	•	9,065,521	7,774,246
13.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
r		2016 £	2015 £
	Deferred income	12,500,000	12,500,000
		==,==,,000	,_,_,
		12,500,000	12,500,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 14. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions 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 £10,000 (2015 - £80,000).

#### 15. Related party transactions

During the year, the company recharged expenses of £380,962 (2015 - 611,455) to connected companies in which the director has an interest.

During the year, the company was also recharged expenses of £8,798l (2015 - £123,726) from connected companies in which the director has an interest.

At the year end, a total intercompany balance of £1,153,524 (2015 - £802,540) was owed from connected companies.

At the year end, a total intercompany balance of £557,676 (2015 - 578,857) was owed to connected companies.

During the year the company paid remuneration of £2,360,000 (2015 - £3,948,825) to the director. At the year end the company owed the director £5,794,815 (2015 - £4,023,508).

#### 16. Controlling party

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