

Company Registration No. 07509083 (England and Wales)

ED SHEERAN LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

FRIDAY



LD8 *L5GMZX6W* 30/09/2016 #138
COMPANIES HOUSE

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	E Sheeran
Company number	07509083
Registered office	41 Great Portland Street London W1W 7 LA
Auditor	Hardwick & Morris 41 Great Portland Street London W1W 7LA
Business address	41 Great Portland Street London W1W 7 LA

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Director's report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Statement of income and retained earnings	6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 17

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Fair review of the business

	2015	2014	2013
	£	£	£
Turnover	14,952,246	7,242,571	4,837,328
Profit before tax	11,031,242	5,368,985	3,639,477

Revenue during the year increased on the prior year due to the release of new material and continued exploitation of the existing artist sound recordings. Administrative costs have also increased as expected and in line with turnover.

Going forward the company would expect similar results for next year but beyond that year depends on the artist's continued success.

As the artist has a huge worldwide popularity, the main risk facing the company is foreign exchange rates due to royalties being received in foreign currencies and in particular US dollars. To mitigate this risk the company monitors exchange rates regularly so that any appropriate action required is carried out.

On behalf of the board



.....
E Sheeran

Director

29 September 2016

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of writing, recording and production of music.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

E Sheeran

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £5,200,000. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Hardwick & Morris be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of director's responsibilities

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). 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;
- 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

On behalf of the board



E Sheeran

Director

24 September 2016

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ED SHEERAN LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Ed Sheeran Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 6 to 17. 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 director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, 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 director; 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters

The financial statements of Ed Sheeran Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 were not audited.

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ED SHEERAN 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.



Stephanie Hardwick (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Hardwick & Morris

30/9/2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

41 Great Portland Street
London
W1W 7LA

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	Notes 3	14,952,246	7,242,571
Administrative expenses		(3,931,066)	(1,873,180)
Operating profit	4	11,021,180	5,369,391
Interest receivable and similar income	7	16,721	5,815
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(6,659)	(6,221)
Profit before taxation		11,031,242	5,368,985
Taxation	9	(2,231,356)	(1,149,705)
Profit for the financial year		8,799,886	4,219,280
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,799,886	4,219,280
Retained earnings at 1 January 2015		5,679,455	2,960,175
Dividends	10	(5,200,000)	(1,500,000)
Retained earnings at 31 December 2015		9,279,341	5,679,455

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year	8,799,886	4,219,280
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>8,799,886</u>	<u>4,219,280</u>

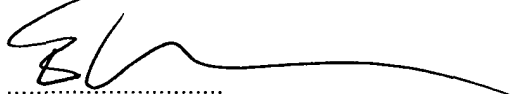
ED SHEERAN LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		101,106		29,662
Current assets					
Debtors	11	5,762,400		5,494,156	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,829,819		2,983,208	
		<u>14,592,219</u>		<u>8,477,364</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(5,413,983)</u>		<u>(2,827,570)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>9,178,236</u>		<u>5,649,794</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>9,279,342</u>		<u>5,679,456</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>9,279,341</u>		<u>5,679,455</u>
Total equity			<u>9,279,342</u>		<u>5,679,456</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 September 2016



E Sheeran
Director

Company Registration No. 07509083

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	16	12,813,138		1,995,475	
Interest paid		(6,659)		(6,221)	
Income taxes paid		(1,689,879)		(1,084,914)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>11,116,600</u>		<u>904,340</u>	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(86,710)		(33,283)	
Interest received		<u>16,721</u>		<u>5,815</u>	
Net cash used in investing activities			(69,989)		(27,468)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		<u>(5,200,000)</u>		<u>(1,500,000)</u>	
Net cash used in financing activities			(5,200,000)		(1,500,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			5,846,611		(623,128)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			<u>2,983,208</u>		<u>3,606,336</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u><u>8,829,819</u></u>		<u><u>2,983,208</u></u>

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ed Sheeran Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 41 Great Portland Street, London, W1W 7 LA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Ed Sheeran Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover consists of recording, publishing and producer's royalties and advances, income derived from live performances and other sundry income which are all net of VAT and trade discounts. Royalty income is recognised on the contractual due date or, where this is unspecified, the date of receipt of cash. Live performance income is recognised by reference to the date of the performance.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity undertaken worldwide. It is not possible to differentiate between territories due to the nature of the transactions.

4 Operating profit

	2015	2014
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains/(losses)	(44,484)	11,427
Research and development costs	1,245	477
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	5,000	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	15,266	12,135
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2015	2014
	Number	Number
Director	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5	Employees	(Continued)	
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	10,600	10,000
	Pension costs	-	90,000
		<u>10,600</u>	<u>100,000</u>
6	Director's remuneration		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	10,600	10,000
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	90,000
		<u>10,600</u>	<u>100,000</u>
7	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	16,716	5,785
	Other interest income	5	30
		<u>16,721</u>	<u>5,815</u>
	Total income	<u>16,721</u>	<u>5,815</u>
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>16,716</u>	<u>5,785</u>
8	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Other finance costs:		
	Other interest	6,659	6,221
		<u>6,659</u>	<u>6,221</u>
9	Taxation		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	<u>2,231,356</u>	<u>1,149,705</u>

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before taxation	11,031,242	5,368,985
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.49%)	2,233,449	1,153,964
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(2,093)	(4,259)
Tax expense for the year	2,231,356	1,149,705

10 Dividends

	2015 £	2014 £
Interim paid	5,200,000	1,500,000

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	-	37,173	11,369	48,542
Additions	75,747	10,364	599	86,710
At 31 December 2015	75,747	47,537	11,968	135,252
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2015	-	14,453	4,427	18,880
Depreciation charged in the year	1,515	10,759	2,992	15,266
At 31 December 2015	1,515	25,212	7,419	34,146
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2015	74,232	22,325	4,549	101,106
At 31 December 2014	-	22,720	6,942	29,662

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,035,892	861,949
Other debtors	49,825	345,228
Prepayments and accrued income	4,676,683	4,286,979
	<u>5,762,400</u>	<u>5,494,156</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade creditors	7,456	56,930
Corporation tax	1,442,039	900,562
Other taxation and social security	1,197,938	423,469
Other creditors	1,407,916	442,061
Accruals and deferred income	1,358,634	1,004,548
	<u>5,413,983</u>	<u>2,827,570</u>

14 Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

ED SHEERAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

15 Related party transactions

Nathan Cable Touring LLP is a related party as E Sheeran is a director and shareholder in Ed Sheeran Limited and a partner in Nathan Cable Touring LLP.

During the year Nathan Cable Touring LLP collected income on behalf of Ed Sheeran Limited in the sum of £1,683 (2014:£69,212).

Further Ed Sheeran Limited charged Nathan Cable Touring LLP expenses in the sum of £63,722 (2014: £45,329). Nathan Cable Touring LLP paid expenses on behalf of Ed Sheeran Limited in the sum of £118 (2014:£nil)

Ed Sheeran Limited loaned Nathan Cable Touring LLP £330,650 (2014:£367,810).

At the balance sheet date the sum of £nil was due to Nathan Cable Touring LLP (2014: £343,927).

Ed Sheeran LP is a related party as E Sheeran is a director and shareholder in Ed Sheeran Limited and a partner in Ed Sheeran LP.

During the year Ed Sheeran Limited collected income on behalf of Ed Sheeran LP in the sum of £1,757,812 (2014:£1,342,816).

Further Ed Sheeran Limited charged Ed Sheeran LP expenses in the sum of £23,068 (2014:£1,342,474). Ed Sheeran LP paid expenses on behalf of Ed Sheeran Limited in the sum of £4,740 (2014:£nil).

At the balance sheet date the sum of £nil is due from Ed Sheeran LP (2014: £nil).

16 Cash generated from operations

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year after tax	8,799,886	4,219,280
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	2,231,356	1,149,705
Finance costs	6,659	6,221
Investment income	(16,721)	(5,815)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	15,266	12,135
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(268,244)	(4,000,144)
Increase in creditors	2,044,936	614,093
Cash generated from operations	12,813,138	1,995,475

17 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year the company has presented its result under FRS 102. There has been no adjustment made to prior year figures.