

Parlophone Records Limited

Report and Financial Statements

28 September 2018

Registered No. 00068172

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Parlophone Records Limited

Registered No. 68172

DIRECTORS

C J Ancliff (resigned 16 May 2018)

R D Booker

S V Bergen

P Breedén (appointed 26 June 2018)

K Le Gassick (appointed 26 June 2018)

SECRETARY

Olswang Cosec Limited

Cannon Place

78 Cannon Street

London

EC4N 6AF

AUDITOR

KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

London

E14 5GL

United Kingdom

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cannon Place

78 Cannon Street

London

EC4N 6AF

Parlophone Records Limited

Registered No. 68172

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STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 28 September 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company's principal activity during the year ended 28 September 2018 was the sale and distribution of recorded music.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000	Change %
Turnover	89,693	96,507	-7%
Profit after tax	11,839	11,731	+1%
Shareholders' funds	27,601	15,762	+75%

Turnover has decreased by 7% for the year ended 28 September 2018 due to fewer new releases.

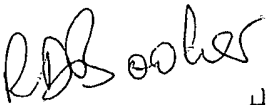
Gross profit has fallen by 9%, mainly due to fewer new album releases by big artists.

Profit after tax has increased by 1% for the year ended 28 September 2018, this is due to a decrease in administration costs, higher interest receivable and a tax credit which is offset by a fall in revenue and a large gain on sale of catalogue recognised in the prior year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The main risks and uncertainties facing the company relate to intense competition from other record labels to sign and market successful artists and the speed with and extent to which new digital revenue streams can replace traditional income based on physical and download sales.

UK management has been keeping the effect of the UK potential exit from the EU under regular review. The majority of the group's UK business relates to the acquisition of Intellectual Property within the UK and then licensing and otherwise exploiting that Intellectual Property physically and digitally both in the UK and outside UK. While the group continues to sell physical goods both inside and outside the UK that is a reducing part of the business. Even if the UK were to leave the EU pursuant to a "No Deal" arrangement, based on our current understanding of the position it is not expected that such an exit would have a material direct effect on the UK group business. If there were to be a significant impact to the wider UK economy, that could affect the market for our goods and services. However, while the details of the terms that may be applicable to the potential exit are not settled there can be no absolute certainty of the effects.

 R.D. BOOKER (DIRECTOR)
14th June 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 28 September 2018.

RESULTS

The profit for the year ended 28 September 2018, after taxation, was £11,839k (2017 - £11,731k). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017 - £nil).

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors who served during the year ended 28 September 2018 were as follows:

C J Ancliff (resigned 16 May 2018)

R D Booker

S V Bergen

P Breeden (appointed 26 June 2018)

K Le Gassick (appointed 26 June 2018)

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

GOING CONCERN

Directors considered the operating nature of the entity and expectations for the future trading along with the outstanding inter-company payables and inter-company receivables for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds through funding from its ultimate parent Warner Music Group Corp and repayment of outstanding balances from fellow subsidiaries to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION 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, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Parlophone Records Limited

Registered No. 68172

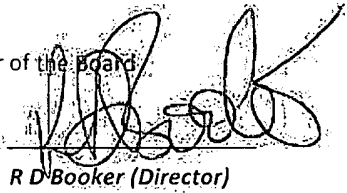
DIRECTORS' REPORT CONTINUED

AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

Signed



R D Booker (Director)

Cannon Place
78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AF

Date 14th June 2019

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PARLOPHONE RECORDS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Parlophone Records Limited ("the company") for the year ended 28 September 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PARLOPHONE RECORDS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PARLOPHONE RECORDS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Signed 
Kevin Hall (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

Date 14/6/19

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £000	2017 £000
TURNOVER	2	89,693	96,507
Cost of sales		(57,192)	(60,675)
GROSS PROFIT		32,501	35,832
Administrative expenses		(21,952)	(27,587)
Distribution expenses		(2,206)	(2,555)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	8,343	5,690
Other (Expense)/ Income	6	(248)	5,832
Interest receivable and similar income	7	3,485	1,954
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(124)	(130)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		11,456	13,346
Tax credit/ (charge) on profit	9	383	(1,616)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		11,839	11,731

All amounts are derived from continuing activities.

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The company had no other comprehensive income for the year ended 28 September 2018 (2017 – £nil).

Notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £000	2017 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	10	5,577	8,363
Investments	11	6,543	6,543
		<u>12,120</u>	<u>14,906</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors (including £37,915k (2017: £2,075k) due after more than one year)	12	133,530	97,589
Cash in bank and in hand		23	76
		<u>133,553</u>	<u>97,665</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(108,841)	(87,478)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>24,712</u>	<u>10,187</u>
Provisions for liabilities and charges	14	(9,231)	(9,331)
NET ASSETS		<u>27,601</u>	<u>15,762</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	16	2,000	2,000
Profit and loss account	20	25,601	13,762
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	20	<u>27,601</u>	<u>15,762</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

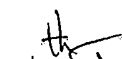
These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Signed


R D Booker (Director)

Cannon Place
78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AF

Date


14th June 2019

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 30 September 2016	2,000	2,031	4,031
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	11,731	11,731
At 29 September 2017	2,000	13,762	15,762
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	11,839	11,839
At 28 September 2018	2,000	25,601	27,601

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Parlophone Records Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements, and is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following exemptions:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation
- Disclosure of related party transactions between wholly-owned subsidiaries and parents within a group.

As the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS102 available in respect of:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 102 in its next financial statements.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The company prepares accounts for either 52 or 53 week periods ending within one week of 28 September (2017 – 29 September 2017),

GOING CONCERN

Directors considered the operating nature of the entity where all transactions are conducted with inter-company. Directors also assessed the outstanding inter-company payables and inter-company receivables for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds through funding from its ultimate parent Warner Music Group Corp and repayment of outstanding balances from fellow subsidiaries to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

REVENUE

Revenue 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. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods: revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer i.e. on despatch and can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value after making a provision in respect of expected future returns of goods and services supplied by the Company prior to the balance sheet date.

Royalty, license and other income: revenue is recognised based on the contractual arrangements entered into with third parties, which allow them to exploit the Group's intellectual property in return for a fee. Where the Group is entitled to a fee which is not dependent upon future usage, revenue is recognised when the Group has fulfilled its contractual commitments. Where the fees due to the Group are dependent upon usage, revenue is recognised based upon that usage. Where no reliable basis is available for estimating such usage, revenue is recognised when reported to the Group by third parties.

Interest income is recognised when it has been earned and can be reliably measured.

RELATED PARTIES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with fellow wholly-owned group undertakings.

ARTISTS' ADVANCES

Artists were classified as proven or unproven depending on earnings potential. Advances to unproven artists were expensed as incurred. Advances to proven artists were held at net book value equal to the expected future royalty earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The company operates a defined contribution schemes for its employees. Payments to the defined contribution scheme are charged as an expense as they fall due.

BASIC FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate financial statements of the company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when a Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make payment under the guarantee.

Royalty audit claims - A provision is made for royalty audit claims when it is considered more likely than not that a successful claim will be made and the likely financial impact can be estimated with reasonable certainty.

ARTIST AUDIT CLAIMS

Provisions are calculated based on management's best estimate of the likely outcome of artist royalty audit claims. This includes the royalty earnings during the audit period and any known issues. Uncertainty arises where sections of the artists' contracts are subject to legal interpretation.

ONEROUS CONTRACTS

Provisions are calculated based on management's best estimate of the likely revenues and costs resulting from contractually committed album releases. This includes advances contractually due to artists as well as the costs associated with an album release. Uncertainty arises from the timing of album delivery and the exact level of costs incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

IMPAIRMENTS

Financial assets (excluding trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment, an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss account.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the entity's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

TAXATION

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

6. OTHER (EXPENSE)/ INCOME

	2018 £000	2017 £000
(Expense)/ Income relating to the sale of artist catalogues	(248)	5,832

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	3,485	1,954

8. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	124	130

9. TAXATION

a. Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account

	2018 £000	2017 £000
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on income for the period	1,049	691
Overseas tax suffered		121
	<u>1,049</u>	<u>812</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination/ reversal of timing differences	(974)	869
Impact of change in tax rate	23	115
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(481)	(180)
	<u>(1,432)</u>	<u>804</u>
Total tax	<u>(383)</u>	<u>1,616</u>

The full tax charge for the year is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

9: TAXATION (CONTINUED)

b. Reconciliation of tax charge

The standard rate of current tax for the year based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19.0% (2017 - 19.5%). The current tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate for the reasons in the reconciliation below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit before tax for the year	11,456	13,346
Current tax at 19.0% (2017 - 19.5%)	2,177	2,603
<i>Factors affecting charge:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	105	1,111
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(962)	
Losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	(1,245)	(2,154)
Charge in tax rate impact on deferred tax balances	24	115
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(482)	(180)
Overseas tax suffered		121
Total tax expense included in profit and loss	(383)	1,616

c. Tax rate changes

The reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction from 18% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

12. DEBTORS

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2017 £000	2017 £000
Trade debtors	1,286	1,295
Amounts owed by group undertakings	93,967	93,217
Artist advances	362	1,002
	<u>95,615</u>	<u>95,514</u>

Amounts falling due after one year:

Deferred tax asset (Note 15)	3,507	2,075
Amounts owed by group undertakings	34,408	
	<u>37,915</u>	<u>2,075</u>

13. CREDITORS

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade creditors	3,354	4,339
Amounts payable to group undertakings	18,334	13,524
Royalties payable	68,998	50,571
Accruals and deferred income	11,113	13,060
Group relief payable	6,990	5,940
Taxation and social security	52	44
	<u>108,841</u>	<u>87,478</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

14. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

	Onerous Contracts £000	Artist Audit claims £000	Total £000
Provision at 29 September 2017	3,209	6,122	9,331
Utilised during the period	-	(232)	(232)
Released during the period	-	(574)	(574)
Additions during the period	-	706	706
Provisions at 28 September 2018	3,209	6,022	9,231

Onerous Contracts: amounts represent the estimated cost of fulfilling long term contractual commitments to artists and will be paid out once the terms of the contract have been met at the value stipulated in the contract.

Artist Audit Claims: amounts represent the estimated cost to arise from claims known at the period end. The value of the provision is based on the latest information available relating to the claim and will be paid out once the settlement value has been agreed by both parties.

15. DEFERRED TAX

	2018 £000	2017 £000
At 29 September 2017	(2,075)	(2,879)
Charge to the profit and loss for the year	(951)	984
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(481)	(180)
	(3,507)	(2,075)

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Tax losses	1,753	302
Other timing differences	1,754	1,773
	3,507	2,075

The net deferred tax asset expected to reverse in 2019 is £3.1m. This relates to the reversal of short term timing differences and loss utilisation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	£	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>		
312,605,563 ordinary shares of £0.0064 each	2,000,676	2,000,676
	<u>2,000,676</u>	<u>2,000,676</u>

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Within the music industry a variety of claims arise from time to time in the normal course of business. Some have little or no foundation in fact or law and others cannot be quantified. Provisions have been made in the financial statements for those claims against the company which the directors consider are likely to result in significant liabilities.

19. DEBENTURE

There is an outstanding registered charge against all credit balances in the company by Barclays Bank Ltd dated 2008. This charge is a standard procedure and was been registered as security for Barclays Bank Ltd for the operation by the bank of the company's facilities with the bank. The company no longer has a bank account with Barclays Bank and has no outstanding debt to Barclays Bank. The company is working with the Bank to have the charge removed.

20. RESERVES

Share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profits and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

21. PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is 100% owned by WMG Finance Limited (formerly known as PLG Holdco Limited), the immediate parent undertaking.

As at 28 September 2018, Access Industries LLC was the ultimate parent undertaking. Warner Music Group Corp. was the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings of which the company was a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of Warner Music Group Corp.'s financial statements can be obtained from 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, USA.