Company registration number 09842703 (England and Wales)

ANTHEM ENTERTAINMENT UK SERVICES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		202	2	2020)
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		4,802		11,321
Tangible assets	6		10,562		27,730
			15,364		39,051
Current assets					•
Debtors	7	479,186		238,557	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	8	(327,022)		(91,674) ———	
Net current assets			152,164		146,883
Net courte			167.500		105.024
Net assets			167,528 ———		185,934 ———
Capital and reserves	•				
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves	•		167,527		185,933
Total equity			167,528		185,934

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

J Klein

Director

Company Registration No. 09842703

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Anthem Entertainment UK Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Pinnacle, 170 Midsummer Boulevard, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, MK9 1FE.

1.1 Reporting period

The current period of account represents the 15 month period to 31 March 2022. As the prior period is a 12 month period of account, the results are therefore not directly comparable.

1.2 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in US dollars 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 under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.3 Going concern

The Company has net current assets of \$152,164 (2020: \$146,883) as at 31 March 2022, a profit before tax for the period then ended of \$83,873 (2020: \$45,056) and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons:

- The Company's sole trade is from providing management services to its ultimate parent company, Anthem Entertainment L.P. The Company does not hold its own bank accounts and all transactions are settled by the parent company. Therefore, the Company is entirely reliant on its parent company and would not be able to continue in existence without its parent.
- The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts 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 company, Anthem Entertainment L.P., to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.
- Anthem Entertainment L.P. has indicated its intention to continue to make available such financial support
 and to continue to honour the existing management services agreement for the period covered by the
 forecasts. As with any Company placing reliance on other group entities for support, the directors
 acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval
 of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.4 Turnover

The Company provides services to Anthem Entertainment L.P., it's immediate parent company, to market and promote all of the production musical compositions within the Cavendish Music library. The total actual UK costs are then recharged to the immediate parent company with an appropriate mark-up.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software

20% straight line basis

1.6 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.

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:

Leasehold land and buildings

33.3% straight line basis

Plant and Machinery

12.5% - 40% straight line basis

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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

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.

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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Employees

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

2020 Number	2022 Number	
11	<u>10</u>	Total
		Taxation
2020 \$	2022 \$	
		Current tax
12,716	26,390	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period
<u>-</u>	75,889	Adjustments in respect of prior periods
12,716	102,279	Total current tax
n	102,279 ———	Total current tax The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected closs and the standard rate of tax as follows:

2022	2020
\$	\$
83,873	45,056
15,936	8,561
9,519	4,155
935	
26,390	12,716
	\$ 83,873 15,936 9,519 935

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5	Intangible fixed assets			Software
	Cost			\$
	At 1 January 2021			27,029
	Additions			310
	At 31 March 2022			27,339
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2021			15,708
	Amortisation charged for the period			6,829
	At 31 March 2022			22,537
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022			4,802
•	At 31 December 2020	•		11,321
6	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
		\$	etc \$	\$
	Cost	Ψ	•	Ψ
	At 1 January 2021 and 31 March 2022	584,206	104,916	689,122
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2021	578,300	83,092	661,392
	Depreciation charged in the period	5,906	11,262	17,168
	At 31 March 2022	584,206	94,354	678,560
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022	-	10,562	10,562
	At 31 December 2020	5,906	21,824	27,730
	At 31 December 2020	====	====	=====
7	Debtors		2022	0000
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2022 \$	2020 \$
	Amounts owed by group company		378,878	143,199
	Prepayments		54,929	54,305
	Other debtors		45,379	41,053
			479,186	238,557
			=====	====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	vear			
	•			2022	2020
				\$	\$
	Trade creditors			56,927	16,353
	Corporation tax			101,344	12,716
	Other taxation and social security			16,146	-
	Other creditors			152,605	62,605
				327,022	91,674
9	Called up share capital				
		2022	2020	2022	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	\$	\$
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary of \$1 each	1	1	1	1
				===	

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:

Andrew Turner

Statutory Auditor:

Mercer & Hole LLP

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022	2020
	\$	\$
Within one year	138,268	142,155
Between two and five years	419,730	610,082
	557,998	752,237

12 Related party transactions

There have been transactions during the reporting period with the immediate parent company, Anthem Entertainment L.P. During the period, the company recognised revenue of \$1,681,438 (2020: \$1,048,650) from its immediate parent. At the period end the company was owed \$378,878 (2020: \$143,199) by Anthem Entertainment L.P.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Anthem Entertainment L.P. The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Anthem Entertainment L.P., 120 Bremner Blvd, Suite 2900, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 0A8. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of the group are not available to the public and may be obtained from 120 Bremner Blvd, Suite 2900, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 0A8.