# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANIES HOUSE



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

D J Gilmour

N B Mason P E Bames

Secretary

Rysaffe Secretaries

Company number

01115066

Registered office

71 Queen Victoria Street

London

EC4V 4BE

**Auditor** 

Riches & Company

34 Anyards Road

Cobham Surrey KT11 2LA

## **CONTENTS**

•	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 4

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	164,003		125,887	
Cash at bank and in hand		673,866		991,949	
~		837,869		1,117,836	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	3	(796,969)		(1,076,936)	
one year		(130,303)		(1,070,930)	
Net current assets			40,900		40,900
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		300		300
Profit and loss reserves			40,600		40,600
Total equity			40,900		40,900

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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/3/118..... and are signed on its behalf by:

D J Gilmour Director

Company Registration No. 01115066

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Pink Floyd Music Publishers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BE.

#### 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 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 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 under 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.

#### 12 Turnover

Turnover represents music publishing and other royalties received net of VAT.

#### 1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.4 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2047

#### 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.

#### 1.5 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.7 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 Debtors

•	2016	2010
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	66,351	10,422
Other debtors	97,652	115,465
	164,003	125,887
	====	=====

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	749,474	995,147
	Other creditors	47,495	81,789
•		796,969	1,076,936
4	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	300 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300
		300	300

#### 5 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.

The senior statutory auditor was Richard Bolton.

The auditor was Riches & Company.

#### 6 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

Included in cost of sales of the company are royalties of £1,685,401 (2016 £1,962,890) payable to companies which are under the control of those directors who are also shareholders, and to members of their immediate family. At the year end £489,999 (2016 £530,957) had yet to be paid over to these parties.