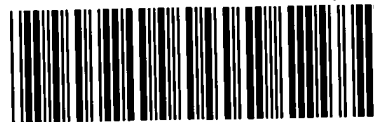


TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

CONTENTS	PAGES
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2 to 3
Directors' report	4 to 6
Independent auditor's report to the members	7 to 9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 to 25

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WG Curbishley
BJ Muir
RN Rosenberg
SL Carmel
P Jassal

COMPANY SECRETARY

A Abioye

REGISTERED OFFICE

364-366 Kensington High Street
London
W14 8NS

AUDITOR

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
30 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AG

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company during the year was involvement in the music and entertainment business.

The result and position of the company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity pages 10,11 and 12 respectively. The result and position of the company were in line with directors' expectations.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The company's profit for the financial year was £360,641 (2016 - profit £970,029). The retained profit for the year has been transferred to reserves.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016 - £1,000,000)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company uses a variety of performance indicators to review historical performance and plan for the future. The key indicators are turnover and gross profit margin, as described below.

Turnover

Turnover levels fell 37.5% on the prior year, this is predominantly due to the Who tour schedule. Prior year sales include 'Back to the Who' UK Tour which brought in £1,800,000 more than the 2017 international tour sales. The outlook for future years appears positive based on upcoming tour schedules and new business investments.

Gross profit margin

The company's gross profit margin increased from 68.0% to 78.2% this year. This was the result of reduced sales impact on profit share recoupment.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company uses a variety of financial instruments including cash, equity instruments and various instruments such as artist advances, trade receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations.

The directors are of the view that the main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, as summarised below:

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate fluctuation presents a risk because some sales are priced in overseas currencies, and certain balances are denominated in currencies other than Sterling. The directors do not consider that the potential downside is significant enough to require hedging but continue to monitor the potential risk.

Interest rate risk

The company does not have any significant external borrowings and as such the directors consider the interest rate risk to be minimal at this stage.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its financial risk by ensuring liquidity is sufficient to meet future needs, and that sufficient funding is in place before any new commitments are entered into. The cash position and cash flow forecasts are monitored by management on a regular basis.

Credit risk

The principal credit risk arises from trade debtors. Management approve credit terms for all new customers, and regularly review the credit position of existing accounts.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company is faced with similar risks and uncertainties as other companies operating in the recorded music business, broadly:

- competition from alternative entertainment products;
- price pressure from the increased presence of supermarkets in the music market and their threat to survival of independent music retailers;
- the threat of a devalued product due to piracy and the illegal use of music;
- uncertainty as to whether the growth in the subscription services market can replace the decline in the physical and download market; and
- interest rate fluctuations.

All risks and uncertainties are regularly monitored by the Board of Directors of the company.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Notwithstanding the risks and uncertainties outlined above, the directors do not anticipate any significant change in the activities and results of the company in the foreseeable future.

By order of the board


P Jassal
Director

18 MAY 2018

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements and the auditor's report of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The have included the following matters with the strategic report, otherwise required to be disclosed in the directors' report, as they are considered to be of strategic importance to the company.

- Results and dividends.
- Financial risk management objectives and policies.
- Principal risks and uncertainties.
- Future developments.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served the company during the year and subsequently were as follows:

A Brown
RM Constant
WG Curbishley
BJ Muir
RN Rosenberg
SL Carmel
P Jassal

A Brown resigned as a director on 31 March 2017.

RM Constant resigned as a director on 28 July 2017.

SL Carmel was appointed as a director on 31 March 2017.

P Jassal was appointed as a director on 18 May 2017.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

A qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report, subject to the provisions of section 236 of the Companies Act 2006. Vivendi SA, headed by Bolloré Group, the ultimate parent undertaking, maintains a Directors & Officers Liability Programme which indemnifies directors' personal liabilities resulting from alleged wrongful acts committed in the line of their employment.

POLICY ON THE PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

It is the company's policy that payments to suppliers are made in accordance with those terms and conditions agreed between the company and its suppliers, provided that all trading terms and conditions have been complied with.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

DONATIONS

The company made no charitable or political donations in either year.

During the year the company made the following contributions:

	2017 £	2016 £
Charitable	1,500	5,450
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>5,450</u>

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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 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.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

AUDITOR

The Directors confirm that:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board



A Abioye

Company Secretary

Company Registration Number: 01154197

18 MAY 2018

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trinifold Management Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Who we are reporting to

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 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 the opinions we have formed.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit;

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on pages 5 to 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This is the description forms part of our auditor's report.



Steven Leith (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

London

18 May 2018

Company Registration Number: 01154197

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER	4	2,952,546	4,730,562
Cost of sales		<u>(636,366)</u>	<u>(1,509,662)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		2,316,180	3,220,900
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,867,251)</u>	<u>(1,998,841)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	5	448,929	1,222,059
Interest receivable and similar income	8	37,507	43,509
Interest payable and similar charges	9	<u>(36,497)</u>	<u>(48,960)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		449,939	1,216,608
Tax on profit	10	<u>(89,298)</u>	<u>(246,579)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		360,641	970,029
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>360,641</u>	<u>970,029</u>

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these financial statements

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	11	15,717	15,581
		<u>15,717</u>	<u>15,581</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	11,469,457	11,839,864
Cash at bank		37,742	46,920
		<u>11,507,199</u>	<u>11,886,784</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(9,551,406)	(10,291,496)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,955,793</u>	<u>1,595,288</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,971,510</u>	<u>1,610,869</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>1,971,510</u></u>	<u><u>1,610,869</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	20	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>1,971,410</u>	<u>1,610,769</u>
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>1,971,510</u></u>	<u><u>1,610,869</u></u>

These accounts were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on
and are signed on their behalf by:

18 MAY 2018


P Jassal
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these financial statements

TRINIFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £	Profit & Loss Account £	Total share-holders' funds £
Balance brought forward at 1 January 2016	100	1,640,740	1,640,840
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the year	-	970,029	970,029
Dividends -paid	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance brought forward at 1 January 2017	100	1,610,769	1,610,869
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the year	-	360,641	360,641
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance carried forward at 31 December 2017	100	1,971,410	1,971,510
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these financial statements

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Trinifold Management Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 364-366 Kensington High Street, London, W14 8NS.

The principal activities of the company and the nature of its operations are set out in the strategic report on page 2 to 3.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and have been rounded to the nearest £.

FRS 102 - Qualifying exemptions

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows and related notes;
- from preparing a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the financial year;
- from disclosing related party disclosures;
- from disclosing key management personnel compensation;
- from certain financial instrument disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instruments*; and

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of the company's parent undertaking, Vivendi SA, copies of which can be obtained from 42 Avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris, Cedex 08, France.

Other qualifying exemptions

As the ultimate parent undertaking prepares publicly available consolidated accounts and is incorporated within the European Union the company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from preparing consolidated accounts. As such, these financial statements give information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect future developments, its financial exposures and its risk exposures are described above.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources available to it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of management commission, commission on recording, publishing, merchandising and similar artist income and commission on tour income. It is stated net of VAT, discounts and returns.

Management Commission

Management commission income is recognised when a right to consideration has been established, the commissions can be reliably quantified and receipt of such commissions is considered certain in normal circumstances, this results in revenue being recognised in the period in which the managed artist realises income from their contractual arrangements with third parties, thus triggering the manager's right to commission.

Commission on recording, publishing, merchandising and similar artist income

Where an artist has contracted with a third party to receive stage payments of advances, commission income is recognised when the artist receives, or becomes contractually due to receive these payments, for example, where a managed artist has a contract with a record company.

Commission on tour income

Commission is recognised on concerts played in the period. Where a tour straddles the end of the period, commission income is recognised only in respect of those concerts played before the period end. Where final accountings for concerts played in the period are not available, the amount of commissionable income to be recognised is assessed based on the contractual terms and the best information available as to concert attendances and takings. In the absence of better information, this estimate is based on the minimum level of income guaranteed to the managed artist by the promoter.

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold properties	Over the term of the lease
Office Equipment	15% reducing balance

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Impairment (excluding inventories and deferred tax assets)

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss previously recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company participates in a pension scheme in the UK, ultimately operated by Vivendi SA; the Universal Music Group Pension Scheme ("UMGPS" or "the Scheme"). The Scheme is a mixed defined benefit and defined contribution Scheme and operates on a pre-funded basis.

In respect of employees of the Company, Company contributions to the defined contribution section are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the Scheme. The defined contribution section of the Scheme closed to future accrual from 31 March 2011.

With effect from 1 April 2011 defined contribution accrual is under a contract based Group Personal Pension ("GPP") arrangement operated by Standard Life. In respect of employees of the Company, Company contributions to the GPP are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as they become payable.

FRS 102 requires that the Scheme's underlying assets and liabilities can be allocated to the entities sponsoring the Scheme. This allocation could not be done on a consistent and reasonable basis for Trinifold Management Limited alone.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Leases

The company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains. Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income 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 statement of financial position 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. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associated and joint ventures to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

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 statement of financial position date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

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

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position 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 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 through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income except for differences arising on the retranslation of qualifying cash flow hedges and items which are fair valued with changes taken to other comprehensive income.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors may make judgements in the application of the accounting policies above that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised, and may make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Recoverability of trade debtors

An allowance for bad debt is netted off against trade debtors. The bad debt allowance requires management's best estimate of the recoverability of trade debtors. The recoverability of trade debtors is based on debtor payment trends and knowledge of the business.

Accrued income

Where final accountings for concerts played in the period are not available, the amount of commissionable income to be recognised is assessed based on the contractual terms and the best information available as to concert attendances and takings. In the absence of better information, this estimate is based on the minimum level of income guaranteed to the managed artist by the promoter.

4. TURNOVER

Turnover by activity is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Royalties	206,567	306,493
Touring Income	2,745,979	4,424,069
	<u>2,952,546</u>	<u>4,730,562</u>

Turnover by source is exclusively derived in the United Kingdom.

5. OPERATING PROFIT EXPENSES

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	2,912	2,750
Auditor's remuneration	20,563	15,500
Operating lease costs:		
- Land and buildings	133,473	121,227
Net loss on foreign currency translation	1,720	14,265
	<u>158,668</u>	<u>153,742</u>

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial year amounted to:

	2017 No	2016 No
Number of administrative staff	9	9
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services were:

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate emoluments	1,253,966	1,999,882
	<u>1,253,966</u>	<u>1,999,882</u>
	<u>1,253,966</u>	<u>1,999,882</u>

The emoluments of three directors (2016: three) were paid and borne by other fellow group undertakings and they received no remuneration in respect of their services to the company.

Retirement benefits are accruing to two directors under the Group Personal Pension arrangement (GPP). Four directors, one of whom was the highest paid director were not members of any retirement benefit schemes.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Remuneration of highest paid director:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	803,224	1,365,016
	<u>803,224</u>	<u>1,365,016</u>

8. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest receivable from group undertakings	37,507	43,509
	<u>37,507</u>	<u>43,509</u>

9. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest payable to group undertakings	36,497	48,960
	<u>36,497</u>	<u>48,960</u>

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. TAX ON PROFIT

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax:		
UK Taxation		
In respect of the year		
Group relief payable for losses surrendered from other group undertakings	89,204	246,426
Total current tax	<u>89,204</u>	<u>246,426</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	94	153
Total deferred tax	<u>94</u>	<u>153</u>
Tax on profit	<u>89,298</u>	<u>246,579</u>

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20.00%).

Under the Finance (No.2) Act 2015, the main rate of corporation tax was reduced from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction to 17% from 1 April 2020 will apply by virtue of the Finance Act 2016 s46 which was enacted on 15 September 2016. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the rate that is expected to apply to the accounting period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the above rates.

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation	449,939	1,216,608
Profit at the standard rate of UK Corporation tax of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	86,613	243,322
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,698	3,267
Impact of statutory rate change	(13)	(10)
Current tax charge for the financial year	<u>89,298</u>	<u>246,579</u>

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has a total unutilised tax losses carried forward estimated at £Nil (2016 - £Nil), which may reduce future tax charges. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these losses due to uncertainty as to their future recoverability.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. PROPERTY, PLANT & MACHINERY

	Leasehold Properties	Plant & Machinery	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 January 2017	43,508	433,583	477,091
Additions	-	3,048	3,048
At 31 December 2017	43,508	436,631	480,139
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2017	43,508	418,002	461,510
Charge for the year	-	2,912	2,912
At 31 December 2017	43,508	420,914	464,422
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2017	-	15,717	15,717
At 31 December 2016	-	15,581	15,581

12. DEBTORS: Amounts due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	545,313	801,274
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,388,536	9,437,742
Other taxation and social security	63	-
Other debtors	922,842	1,029,938
Prepayments and accrued income	612,688	570,801
Deferred taxation (note 14)	15	109
	11,469,457	11,839,864

All amounts owed from fellow group undertakings are classified as current as they are repayable on demand. Interest rates on intercompany loans have been agreed between parties on a loan by loan basis.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,353,890	10,228,615
Corporation tax	1,574	1,574
VAT	137,075	26,208
Accruals and deferred income	58,867	35,099
	<u>9,551,406</u>	<u>10,291,496</u>

14. DEFERRED TAXATION

The movement in the deferred taxation account during the year was:

	2017 £	2016 £
Balance brought forward	109	262
Deferred taxation on ordinary activities account movement arising during the year	(94)	(153)
Provision carried forward	<u>15</u>	<u>109</u>

Deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2017 £	2016 £
Excess of depreciation over taxation allowances	15	109
	<u>15</u>	<u>109</u>

The deferred tax is included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Included in debtors (note 12)	<u>15</u>	<u>109</u>

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

15. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2017 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

	Land and buildings	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating leases which expire:		
Within 1 year	-	50,470
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>372,077</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>372,077</u>	<u>50,470</u>

16. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

No post balance sheet events have been identified by management.

17. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose related party transactions in the financial statements.

TRINFOLD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised:

	2017		2016	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2017		2016	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

21. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent undertaking is Universal SRG Group Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party as at 31 December 2017.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Vivendi SA, a company incorporated in France. Copies of its annual report in English may be obtained from:

42 Avenue de Friedland
75380 Paris
Cedex 08
France

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bolloré Group, a company incorporated in France. Copies of its annual report in English may be obtained from:

Tour Bolloré
31-32 quai de Dion Bouton
92 811 Puteaux
France