Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 August 2020

Company Number 03345229



Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020

Contents

Page:

- 1 Directors' report
- 3 Directors' responsibilities statement
- 4 Independent auditor's report
- 7 Income statement
- 8 Balance sheet
- 9 Statement of changes in equity
- 10 Notes forming part of the financial statements

Directors

L Bell

H Martin

P Lambden

Secretary and registered office

H Martin, Unit 3 Delta Park, Smugglers Way, London, SW18 1EG

Company number

03345229

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Directors' report for the year ended 31 August 2020

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020.

Results and dividends

The company made a profit before tax of £181k in the year ended 31 August 2020 (2019 - £173k).

The company paid a dividend of £Nil (2019 - £Nil).

Principal activities and future developments

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of music publishing. No change in the nature of the company's activities is anticipated to occur in the foreseeable future.

Business review

The income statement is set out on page 7 and shows turnover for the year of £610k (2019 - £642k). Turnover for the year has decreased by 5% compared to 2019. This decrease is due to a decrease in synchronisation income.

In the year ended 31 August 2020 the company made an operating profit of £165k (2019 - £161k).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company, in common with other businesses serving the music publishing sector, is exposed to the continued global decline in physical compact disc sales. However, the directors believe that recent industry growth as a result of the continued success of new digital products and services will continue for the foreseeable future and will offset further declines in physical sales, maintaining revenues and profits. We are continually dependent on identifying, signing and retaining writers whose music will continue to generate revenues for years to come. Competition for such talent is intense and our financial results will be adversely affected if we fail to identify, sign and retain writers under terms that are commercially attractive to us.

Key performance indicators

The company uses a number of performance indicators to monitor and manage the business effectively. These are both financial and non-financial.

The key performance indicators for the year ended 31 August 2020, with comparatives for the year ended 31 August 2019, are set out below:

Financial

	2020	2019
Turnover (£'000) Operating profit (£'000)	610 165	642 161
Non-financial	green and strain	• -1 7,5 -17
	2020	2019
Number of songs in the catalogue (estimate)	2,350	2,200

Directors' report for the year ended 31 August 2020 (continued)

Going concern

See note 1 for further information on going concern.

The company has been closely monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on the industry and our customers. The company has taken measures to protect the already strong liquidity and cash position, and will continue to monitor the situation and take further measures to protect the company as and when required. Management have considered the impact on the valuation of non-current and current assets and deem it to be immaterial.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

L Bell

H Martin

P Lambden

L Bell and H Martin are also directors of the ultimate parent company, Domino Music Group Limited.

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The directors have also taken the exemption from preparing a strategic report.

On behalf of the Board

L Bell

Director

Date 28th MAY 2021

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 August 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 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). 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF DOMINO SONGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Domino Songs Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 August 2020 which comprise Income statement, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity, Notes forming part of the financial statements, and , and the 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 August 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

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 the 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.

Other information

- The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and financial statements, 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 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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from
 the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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 are considered material if, individually or in the 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: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Use of our report

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.

DocuSigned by:

Andrew Gandell

30DCC16B2971468...

Andrew Gandell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK

28 May 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Income statement for the year ended 31 August 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	3	610	642
Cost of sales		(412)	(449)
Gross profit		198	193
Administrative expenses		(33)	(32)
Operating profit	4	165	161
Interest receivable and similar income	5	16	12
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		181	173
Taxation	6	-	-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		181	173

All amounts relate to continuing activities.
All recognised gains and losses in the current year and prior year are included in the income statement.
There is no other comprehensive income in the current or prior year.

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 August 2020

Note	2020 £'000	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000
7		281		308
8	997		773	
9	(166)		(150)	
		831		623
		1,112		931
11 12	·	- 1,112		931
		1,112		931
	7 8 9	£'000 7 8 997 9 (166) ———	£'000 £'000 7 281 8 997 9 (166)	£'000 £'000 £'000 7 281 8 997 773 9 (166) (150)

These financial statements have been prepared 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 28th MA-J 221

L Bell Director

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 August 2020

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 31 August 2018	-	758	758
Profit for the year ended 31 August 2019	-	173	173
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 August 2019	-	173	173
At 31 August 2019	-	931	931
Profit for the year ended 31 August 2020	-	181	181
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 August 2020		181	181
At 31 August 2020	-	1,112	1,112

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020

1 Accounting policies

Domino Songs Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. The functional and presentation currency of the company is Pounds Sterling.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. These are covered in Note 2.

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- · the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Domino Music Group Limited as at 31 August 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House,

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors' have reviewed the company's going concern position taking into account current business activities, budgeted performance and factors likely to affect its future performance. Based on the information contained within the accounts and including specific consideration with the risks associated with the COVID-19 situation, the directors have reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources for the foreseeable future without needing support from Domino Music Group Limited.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for mechanical, performance and synchronization royalty income net of VAT.

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

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the income statement.

Current and deferred taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like other debtors, trade creditors and amounts due from/to fellow group companies.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Expenditure in relation to advances

Advance payments to writers and licensors to secure their publishing rights are assessed and the value of the unrecouped amount to be included in debtors is determined by reference to the prospects of future recoupment, based on past sales performance, current popularity and projected sales. Advance payments to writers who are not yet fully established are fully provided for in the income statement as committed to.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less amortisation. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life. It is calculated at the following rates:

Purchased catalogue - 5% straight line

Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the year in which they become payable.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's intangible assets. Factors taken
 into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial
 performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and
 expected future performance of that unit.
- Determine whether advance payments to writers should be written off to the income statement as they are
 committed to or whether such payments should be included in debtors and written down to the income
 statement in line with recoupment. This determination is made by reference to the prospects of future
 recoupment, based on past performance, current popularity and projected sales.
- Management incorporate judgements into setting royalty accruals to which they believe will be owed to
 artists. Furthermore, estimation uncertainty exists around the expected returns on artists albums, which
 dictates the value of the artists control accounts. This calculation looks at the legislative maximum
 threshold, and considers internal evidence on returns to set this threshold.
- Recoverability of amounts owed by group undertakings (note 8) determine whether provisions are required against amounts owed by group undertakings based on the ability of the fellow subsidiary to generate profits and cash.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

• Intangible fixed assets (see note 7)

Intangible fixed assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the useful economic lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. Further intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recovered.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 *(continued)*

3	Turnover		
	In the year to 31 August 2020 70.3% (2019 - 69%) of the company's turnove United Kingdom.	er was to market	s outside the
4	Operating profit	2020	2019
	This has been arrived at after charging:	£'000	£,000
	Auditors' remuneration: - audit services	2	2
	Amortisation of intangible assets	27	27
	The company had no employees during the current or prior financial year.		
5	Interest receivable and similar income	0000	0040
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Intercompany interest received	16	12
6	Taxation		2040
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Current tax charge	•	~
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019 – lower than) standard rate The differences are explained below:	of corporation to	ax in the UK.
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	181	173
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 - 19.00%)	34	33
	Effects of: Utilisation of tax losses and other deductions	(3)	. (1)
	Re-measurement of deferred tax for change in rates Deferred tax not recognised	(44) 13	(32)
	Deletted tax not recognised		
	Current tax charge for year	•	_
		وجوانية	•

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 *(continued)*

7	intangible assets		Purchased catalogue £'000
	Cost At 1 September 2019 and at 31 August 2020		535
	Amortisation At 1 September 2019 Charge for the year		227 27
	At 31 August 2020	٠.	254
	Net book value At 31 August 2020		281
	At 31 August 2019		308
8	Debtors	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Amounts owed by fellow group companies Other debtors	814 183	470 303
		997	773
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
	The other debtor of £183k (2019 - £303k) relates to an artist's advance.		
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income	8 158	1 149
		166	150

10 Deferred taxation

At 31 August 2020, the group had not recognised a deferred tax asset amounting to £386k (2019 - £434k) relating to trading losses as there is insufficient evidence that it will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 (continued)

11	Share capital	Allotted, called up and fully paid			
		2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

12 Reserves

Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Retained earnings

The retained earnings reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exception allowed by FRS 102, not to disclose transactions with members of the Group, headed by Domino Music Group Limited, on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned group member and included in the consolidated financial statements.

Key management personnel are considered to be the directors and their remuneration is borne by a fellow group company.

14 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Domino Music Group Limited. Consolidated accounts are prepared and are available from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party is Laurence Bell who owns 95% of the issued share capital of Domino Music Group Limited.