ACADEMY MUSIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

Consolidated Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2017

Registered No. 05141419

WEDNESDAY



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25/04/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

RBH Angus

D J Desmond

S R Douglas

P R Latham

S J Moran

J M Hands

SECRETARY

S Emeny

AUDITOR

Grant Thornton UK LLP 30 Finsbury Square London EC2P 2YU

BANKERS

HSBC Bank plc Global Banking & Markets 8 Canada Square London E14 5HQ

REGISTERED OFFICE

211 Stockwell Road London SW9 9SL

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activity of the group continues to be that of the operation of live music venues across the UK.

The consolidated profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 was £3,011,531 (2016 - profit of £1,592,294). A dividend of £78,750 was paid during the year (2016 - £112,500).

As shown in the consolidated income statement on page 6, the group's turnover has increased by 9.3% over the prior year to £52,084,928 and the operating profit has increased by 34.3% over the prior year to £6,360,606.

The consolidated statement of financial position on page 7 shows the group's financial position at the year end. Net liabilities have decreased from net liabilities of £3,436,500 to net liabilities of £503,719.

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In March 2018, the company underwent a refinancing of its bank loans. The old facility which was due to expire in November 2020 was replaced by a new 5 year £32,500,000 facility comprising of a £25,000,000 loan facility instrument repayable in quarterly instalments with a final £5,000,000 instalment in March 2023 and a £7,500,000 revolver credit facility.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, £6,385,000 of the old facility was repaid leaving a balance on the loan facility instrument of £13,158,369. £nil of the old revolving facility was drawn down at 31 December 2017 after the £6,000,000 as drawn down at 31 December 2016 was repaid during the year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Systems and procedures are in place to identify, assess and mitigate major business risks that could impact the group. Monitoring exposure to risk and uncertainty is an integral part of the group's structured management processes. The principal risks that the group faces are operational risk, competition, regulatory and legislative impacts, recruitment and retention of staff and maintenance of reputation, as well as financial risk (see note 26).

By order of the Board

J M Hands Director

Date 12 April 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2017 were as follows:

R B H Angus

D J Desmond

S R Douglas

P R Latham

S J Moran

J M Hands

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Notwithstanding the risk and uncertainties outlined below, the directors do not anticipate any significant change in the activities and results of the group in the foreseeable future.

GOING CONCERN

In March 2018, the group underwent a refinancing of its bank loans. The old facility which was due to expire in November 2020 was replaced by a new 5 year £32,500,000 facility comprising of a £25,000,000 loan facility instrument repayable in quarterly instalments with a final £5,000,000 instalment in March 2023 and a £7,500,000 revolver credit facility. This entity is listed as a borrower and guarantor per the facilities agreement. The facilities are reflected in the financial statements of Electricland Limited and the consolidated financial statements of Academy Music Holdings Limited.

Based on the above the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group forms part of a larger group and the principal risks and uncertainties facing it are therefore integrated with those facing the Live Nation group as a whole. Accordingly, the nature of risk and its management are further detailed in the Annual Review and accounts of Live Nation Entertainment Inc. Group which are available from the Live Nation website (www.livenation.com).

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS

The employees of the group are systematically provided with information on matters which concern them as employees. Employees or their representation are regularly consulted when decisions are taken which are likely to affect their interests. The directors continue to provide information to employees in order to achieve employee awareness of financial and economic factors affecting the group. The group maintains a policy of giving fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. In the event of an employee becoming disabled, the company uses its best endeavours to ensure continued employment.

AUDITOR

A resolution to re-appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as the group's auditor will be proposed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board

J M Hands Director

Date

12 April 2018

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. 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 and 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; and
- 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.

In so far as each of the directors is aware:

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Academy Music Holdings Limited Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Academy Music Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cashflows 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's 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 group and the parent 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 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.

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 group's or the parent 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Academy Music Holdings Limited 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 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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Steven Leith (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Grant Thousan UncleP

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

London

Date: 12 April 2018

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016 Restated
	Notes	. £	£
TURNOVER	4	52,084,928	47,654,247
Cost of sales		(6,167,162)	(5,998,832)
GROSS PROFIT		45,917,766	41,655,415
Administrative expense		(37,315,477)	(34,678,923)
Amortisation of goodwill		(2,241,683)	(2,238,685)
Total administrative expense		(39,557,160)	(36,917,608)
OPERATING PROFIT	5	6,360,606	4,737,807
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	7	(2,081,541)	1,517 (2,348,963)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	-	4,279,065	2,390,361
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(1,267,534)	(798,067)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	-	3,011,531	1,592,294
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	_	3,011,531	1,592,294
Total comprehensive income for the financial year attributable to:	-		
Owners of the parent		2,956,803	1,503,112
Non-controlling interest	_	54,728	89,182
	_	3,011,531	1,592,294

All the group's operations are continuing.

There are no other items of comprehensive income other than as stated in the income statement.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 2017 2016 Restated Notes £ £ FIXED ASSETS 10,199,837 12,441,519 Intangible assets 11 25,095,702 26,441,041 Tangible fixed assets 12 35,295,539 38,882,560 CURRENT ASSETS Stocks 14 662,825 537,956 Debtors 15 3,765,142 4,283,517 Cash at bank and in hand 12,929,859 10,238,521 17,357,826 15,059,994 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year (26,864,404) (18,928,919) 16 **NET CURRENT LIABILITIES** (9,506,578) (3,868,925)TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES 25,788,961 35,013,635 CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year 17 (21,734,712)(34,077,651) PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES 20 (4,557,968) (4,372,484) **NET LIABILITIES** (503,719)(3,436,500) CAPITAL AND RESERVES 21 500,000 500,000 Called up share capital Profit and loss account 22 (1,268,281)(4,225,084) (768,281) (3,725,084) **EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICITS**

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

JM Hands Director

Date

12 April 2018

Registered No. 05141419

Non-controlling interests

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of the financial statements.

288,584

(3,436,500)

264,562

(503,719)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31	DECEMBER 2017		
	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS Investments	13	516,266	516,266
CURRENT ASSETS Cash at bank and in hand		65,189	65,248
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	16	65,189 (1,095,304)	65,248 (1,060,509)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	(1,030,115)	(995,261)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	=	(513,849)	(478,995)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	21 22	500,000 (1,013,849)	500,000 (978,995)
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICITS	_	(513,849)	(478,995)

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

J M Hands Director

Date

12 April 2018

Registered No. 05141419

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account Restated	Amount attributable to owners of the parent Restated	Non- controlling interest	Total Restated
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	500,000	(5,728,196)	(5,228,196)	311,902	(4,916,294)
Profit for the year	•	1,503,112	1,503,112	89,182	1,592,294
Dividends paid	·			(112,500)	(112,500)
At 31 December 2016	500,000	(4,225,084)	(3,725,084)	288,584	(3,436,500)
Profit for the year		2,956,803	2,956,803	54,728	3,011,531
Dividends paid	-		-	(78,750)	(78,750)
At 31 December 2017	500,000	(1,268,281)	(768,281)	264,562	(503,719)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

•	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 01 January 2016 Loss for the year	500,000	(943,798) (35,197)	(443,798) (35,197)
At 31 December 2016 Loss for the year	500,000	(978,995) (34,854)	(478,995) (34,854)
At 31 December 2017	500,000	(1,013,849)	(513,849)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR EN	NDED 31 DECEMBER 2017	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Cashflows from operating activities		
Operating profit for the financal year	6,360,608	4,737,807
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	2,241,682	2,238,685
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,881,008	2,715,373
(Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(428,733)	10,357
(Increase) / decrease in stocks	(124,869)	37,749
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	518,375	(253,982)
Increase in creditors	8,054,864	617,927
Income taxes paid	(881,210)	(564,877)
Net cash generated from operating activities	18,621,725	9,539,039
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	-	1,517
Purchases of tangible assets	(3,818,078)	(2,564,081)
Disposals of tangible fixed assets	2,385,000	100,000
Acquisition of subsidiary (net of cash acquired)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,433,078)	(2,462,564)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(1,963,558)	(1,980,678)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(78,750)	(112,500)
Bank loans arrangement fees	(70,000)	-
Drawdown of bank loans	<u>.</u>	-
Repayment of bank loans	(12,385,000)	(5,456,632)
Repayment of shareholder loans		
Net cash generated used in from financing activities	(14,497,308)	(7,549,810)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,691,339	(473,335)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 COMPANY INFORMATION

Academy Music Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 211 Stockwell Road, London, SW9 9SL.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Disclosure exemptions within FRS 102:

The company has adopted the following disclosure exemptions within FRS 102:

The requirements of section 11 - Basic Financial Instruments, paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A.

Accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the preparation of the financial statements management make certain judgements that impact these statements. While these judgements are continually reviewed, the facts and circumstances underlying these judgements may change, resulting in a change to the estimate that could impact the results of the Group. In particular:

Useful lives and impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives. Useful lives are based on the management's estimates of the period that the assets will generate revenue, which are periodically reviewed for continued appropriateness. Management did a review of Intangible assets during the year and no impairment was deemed necessary.

Carrying value of investments

Determining whether investments in subsidiaries are impaired requires an assessment of impairment indicators and, if indicators exist, the estimation of their recoverable amounts. The calculation of recoverable amount requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the investments and select a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

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.

Provision of liabilities

Provision is made for leasehold dilapidations. The provision requires management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on legislative and contractual requirements per the leasehold contracts. In addition, the discount rates used to establish the net present value of the obligations requires management's judgement. The discount rate was calculated using managements best estimate using the credit default swap rates of comparable companies and the risk free rate for the region.

Change in accounting policy

The group recognised dilapidation liabilities on the leasehold properties for the first time in 2017. This change in accounting policy is due to change of circumstances and revision of the previous policy on provisions. Certain accounts have been restated for which the policy is disclosed in note 3 and the disclosure in note 28.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate those of the company and all of its subsidiaries made up to 31 December 2017.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

No income statement and related notes are provided for Academy Music Holdings Limited as provided by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. The loss of the company is disclosed in note 9 of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

3 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents the fair value of amounts receivable for goods and services. Turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity and is predominantly generated in the UK. All show based turnover include ticket sales and bar sales and are recognised at the date of the applicable event. Turnover representing the value of services provided under contracts is phased equally over the duration of the contract at the value of the consideration due.

Where a contract has only been partially completed at the statement of financial position date, turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the total contract value. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as Deferred Income and included as part of Creditors due within one year or after more than one year.

Revenue recognition

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the interest rate determined by the loan agreement or the prevailing interest rate.

Income from fixed asset investments

Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive payment is established.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of the business combination is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given and liabilities incurred or assumed in exchange for control of the business plus costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

Venue use intangibles

- over remaining lease term, to a maximum of 10 years

Goodwill

- over remaining lease term, to a maximum of 20 years

Intangible assets relating to customer relationships were identified on the acquisition of the business combination to reflect the value of acquiring an already established venue business compared to entering into a new lease and building a new venue's customer base and profile. These intangibles are referred to as Venue use intangibles. They have been valued based on multiples of historic earnings that management have judged to be reasonable based on transactions for similar assets.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate of residual value of an asset, the amortisation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

If the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds the cost of a business combination, the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered. Any excess exceeding the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in the consolidated income statement in the periods expected to be benefitted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

3 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Tangible assets

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

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method. The rates applicable are:

Freehold property and improvements

Leasehold property and improvements

Plant and machinery

Fixtures and fittings

- over 40 years

over the term of the lease

straight line over 5 - 10 years

- straight line over 5 - 10 years

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price. Subsequently, they are recognised at cost less impairment unless a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost, using the first in first out method, and selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised initially at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation using the effective interest method so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases are included in tangible fixed assets and depreciated and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

Operating leases

Rentals under operating lease are charged to the consolidated income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

3 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government grants

Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the income statement over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle the 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 end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the income statement in the period it arises.

Property dilapidations provision

A provision is made for obligations to reinstate leasehold properties to their former condition at the end of the lease provision or other potential exit dates. This is made in reference to surveyors' reports and internal property team's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the year. Tax is recognised in the consolidated income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Pensions

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the group to the fund in respect of the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

4 TURNOVER

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the fair value of amounts due from the group's principal business, that of management of concert venues. All turnover is derived in the United Kingdom.

	management of system (wheel) is a target of a second of the second of th		
5	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Amortisation of goodwill	1,602,436	1,598,126
	Amortisation of intangible assets	639,246	640,559
	(Gain) / loss on disposal of fixed assets	(428,733)	10,357
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
	owned by the group	2,881,008	2,715,373
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	1,270	1,270
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
	the audit of the company's subsidiaries	59,710	60,730
	Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	2,942,860	2,873,977
	Release of deferred income on government grant	(8,600)	(8,600)
6	DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES		
	Staff costs during the year were as follows:	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	W 1 1 1		8,622,962
	Wages and salaries	9,029,969	582,219
	Social security costs	604,775	196,166
	Pension costs	228,239	190,100
	<u>.</u>	9,862,983	9,401,347
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:		
	The diverge module, names of employees, distances as a model of the policy of the poli		2016
		2017	2016
		Number	Number
	Operations staff	202	214
	Administrative staff	178 	173
		380	387
	Aggregate directors' emoluments included in the staff costs above are:	<u></u> ,	
	Aggregate directors emorations mended in the state costs above are.	2017	2016
		2017 £	2010 £.
	Emoluments, including benefits in kind	146,625	139,118
	Pension contributions under defined contribution schemes	7,331	5,750
	T CHRION CONTROLLOR OFFICE COUNTORON SENSINGS		
		153,956	144,868

During the year, 1 director received emoluments and benefits in respect of defined contribution pension schemes from the company (2016 - 1). The other directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for the year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

O	TES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017		
	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		2017	201 Restate
		£	
	On bank loans and overdrafts	467,465	746,71
	On other loans	1,385,510	1,379,57
	Amortisation of loan issue expenses	70,000	70,00
	Change in policy	158,566	152,66
		2,081,541	2,348,96
	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
	(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year		
		2017	201
			Restate
		£	
	Current tax:		
	UK Corporation Tax on profit for the year	1,241,267	674,09
	Adjustments in respect of previous years	(653)	(47,706
	Total current tax	1,240,614	626,39
	Deferred tax:		,
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(12,452)	182,33
	Adjustments in respect of previous years	39,371	(10,656
	Total deferred tax	26,919	171,674
	Total tax charge for the year (note 8 (b))	1,267,533	798,06
	(b) Factors affecting the total tax charge for the year		
	The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by ap Corporation tax of 19.25% (2016 - 20%) to the profit before tax is as follows:	plying the standard	rate of UK
	corporation tax of 17.25% (2010 20%) to the profit octors tax is as follows.	2017	2016
]	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	£ 4,279,065	2,390,361
]	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate	823,573	478,072
(of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)		
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductable for tax purposes	369,811	512,516
ł		2,103	(2,907)
I	Difference in tax rates	39,371	(10,656)
I	Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of previous years		
I	Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of previous years Adjustments to tax in respect of previous years	(653)	•
I	Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of previous years		(258,330)
H I I	Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of previous years Adjustments to tax in respect of previous years Fransfer pricing adjustment	(653) (116,335)	(47,706) (258,330) 127,078

The tax rate for the current year is lower than the prior year due to changes in the UK Corporation tax rate which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017.

A further reduction to the UK Corporation tax rate was enacted as part of the Finance Act 2016. As such the main rate will fall from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

9 LOSS OF THE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The parents company's loss for the financial year was £34,854 (2016 - loss of £35,197).

10 DIVIDENDS

 Paid during the year
 2017 2016

 £ £
 £

 -

Dividends to the value of £18,000,000 were declared post year end (March 2018).

Dividends to the value of £19,330,775 were received post year end (March 2018).

11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Goodwill £	Venue use intangibles £	Total £
Cost:			
At 1 January 2017	25,812,476	3,155,701	28,968,177
At 31 December 2017	25,812,476	3,155,701	28,968,177
Amortisation: At 1 January 2017 Charge for the year	15,782,840 1,602,436	743,818 639,246	16,526,658 2,241,682
At 31 December 2017	17,385,276	1,383,064	18,768,340
Net book value: At 31 December 2017	8,427,200	1,772,637	10,199,837
At 31 December 2016	10,029,636	2,411,883	12,441,519

Included within the above is goodwill with a cost of £4,298,980 which is being amortised over 10 years or less. The remaining goodwill is being amortised over 20 years. Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the income statement.

On 2 November 2015, one of the group's subsidiary, Academy Music Group Limited, entered into an agreement to purchase the share capital of MAMA New Music Two Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary acquired from MAMA New Music Limited, a related party by virtue of it being 100% owned by LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited, which in turn owns 56% of the shares in the group's parent company.

Intangible assets relating to customer relationships were identified on the acquisition of the business combination to reflect the value of acquiring an already established venue business compared to entering into a new lease and building a new venue's customer base and profile. These intangibles are referred to as Venue use intangibles above. They have been valued based on multiples of historic earnings that management have judged to be reasonable based on transactions for similar assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

12 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group	Freehold property and improvements	Leasehold property and improvements Restated £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost:	r	£	L	L	
At 1 January 2017	9,584,006	28,880,363	11,577,100	6,153,250	56,194,719
Additions	148,478	2,480,568	468,264	394,626	3,491,936
Disposals	(2,096,000)	(372,600)	(5,330)	(26,743)	(2,500,673)
At 31 December 2017	7,636,484	30,988,331	12,040,034	6,521,133	57,185,982
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2017	2,253,900	13,218,008	10,642,561	3,639,209	29,753,678
Charge for the year	256,583	1,630,981	364,301	629,143	2,881,008
Disposals	(139,733)	(372,600)	(5,330)	(26,743)	(544,406)
At 31 December 2017	2,370,750	14,476,389	11,001,532	4,241,609	32,090,280
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2017	5,265,734	16,511,942	1,038,502	2,279,524	25,095,702
At 31 December 2016	7,330,106	15,662,355	934,539	2,514,041	26,441,041

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

13 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Investment in subsidiary companies £

Company

Cost:

At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017

516,266

Subsidiary undertakings

At 31 December 2017, except where indicated, the company held 100% of the issued share capital of the following companies:

		Country of		70 11 1	
		company		Registered	
Name	Principal activity	registration	Holdings	Address	Holding
	Management of	_	Ordinary		
Academy Music Group Limited*	music venues	England	shares	(2)	100%
			Ordinary		
Electricland Limited	Holding company	England	shares	(2)	100%
	· · ·	Ü	Limited by	•	
The Academy Music Fund Limited	Charitable fund	England	guarantee	(2)	N/A
·		C	Ordinary		
Tecjet Limited*	Venue operator	Scotland	shares	(3)	77.5%
2	•		Ordinary		
ABC3 Limited*	Holding company	Scotland	shares	(3)	100%
Dissolved during the year					
			Ordinary		
MAMA New Music Two Limited*	Holding company	England	shares	(1)	100%

^{*} Companies where the share capital is held indirectly.

14 STOCKS

2.0 5	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Goods held for resale	662,825	537,956		-

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £6,167,162 (2016 - £5,998,832)

15 DEBTORS

	Group		Compan	у
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	865,277	911,435	•	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	890,038	1,488,940	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,991,572	1,871,723	-	
Other debtors	18,255	11,419	-	-
	3,765,142	4,283,517	•	_
•	 =			

All amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, non interest bearing and all are repayable on demand.

An impairment loss of £210,318 (2016 - £154,468) was recognised against trade debtors.

^{(1) 2}nd Floor, Regent Arcade House, 19-25 Argyll Street, London, W1F 7TS

^{(2) 211} Stockwell Road, London, SW9 9SL

⁽³⁾ Whitehall House, 33 Yeaman Shore, Dundee, DD1 4BJ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

16 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

,	Group		Comp	any
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdraft (see note 17)	3,930,000	3,930,000	-	-
Trade creditors	1,892,939	1,611,055	~	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	982,368	801,122	1,095,304	1,060,509
Corporation tax	640,106	280,698	-	-
Taxation and social security	2,117,114	1,692,217		-
Accruals and deferred income	5,499,287	4,120,520	-	-
Other creditors	11,802,590	6,493,307	-	-
	26,864,404	18,928,919	1,095,304	1,060,509

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the group.

All amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

17 CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
•	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans (see note 18)	9,030,036	21,345,036	٠.	-
Loan notes (see note 18)	12,645,463	12,667,480		-
Accruals and deferred income	59,213	65,135	<u>-</u>	
	21,734,712	34,077,651	-	-

18 LOANS

Creditors include finance capital which is due for repayment as follows:

2017	2016
£	£
4,000,000	4,000,000
4,000,000	4,000,000
5,158,369	17,543,369
12,645,463	12,667,480
25,803,832	38,210,849
(70,000)	(70,000)
(128,333)	(198,333)
25,605,499	37,942,516
3,930,000	3,930,000
21,675,499	34,012,516
25,605,499	37,942,516
	4,000,000 4,000,000 5,158,369 12,645,463 25,803,832 (70,000) (128,333) 25,605,499 3,930,000 21,675,499

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

18 LOANS (CONTINUED)

The loan instruments at the end of the year comprise the following:

Loan notes of £10,637,176 which are due for repayment in August 2021 and accrued interest of £2,008,286. These loans note are unsecured and have a fixed interest rate of 11%.

In November 2015, the company underwent a refinancing of its bank loans. The old facility which was due to expire in February 2016 was replaced by a new 5 year £35,000,000 facility comprising of £25,000,000 loan facility instrument repayable in quarterly £1,000,000 instalments with a final £5,000,000 instalment in November 2020 and a £10,000,000 revolving credit facility. During the year ended 31 December 2017, £6,385,000 was repaid leaving a balance on the loan facility of instrument of £13,158,369. £nil of the revolver facility was drawn down at 31 December 2017.

Interest on these instruments is charged at normal commercial rates as agreed with the lenders from time to time. The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and its subsidiary undertakings.

Interest payable on these floating rate facilities is periodically based on Libor plus a margin of between 1.15% to 2.75% depending on the financial ratios of the group at the time that the interest rates are set.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, £6,385,000 of the old facility was repaid leaving a balance on the loan facility instrument of £13,158,369. £nil of the old revolving facility was drawn down at 31 December 2017 after the £6,000,000 as drawn down at 31 December 2016 was repaid during the year.

In March 2018, the company underwent a refinancing of its bank loans. The old facility which was due to expire in November 2020 was replaced by a new 5 year £32,500,000 facility comprising of £25,000,000 loan facility instrument repayable in quarterly instalments with a final £5,000,000 instalment in March 2023 and a £7,500,000 revolving credit facility. The quarterly instalments are as follow: Years 1 and 2 - £500,000 per quarter; Years 3 and 4 - £1,250,000 per quarter; Year 5 - £1,500,000 per quarter.

19 DEFERRED GRANT INCOME

Government grants, included within accruals and deferred income, are receivable as follows:

	£	£
Amounts repayable:		
In one year or less	8,600	8,600
In more than one year but not more than two years	8,600	8,600
In more than two years but not more than five years	25,800	25,800
In more than five years	17,910	26,510
	60,910	69,510
		

2016

2017

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES				
			2017	2016 Restated
			£	1 212 221
Leasehold dilapidations (note 18 a) Deferred taxation (note 18 b)			4,468,886 89,082	4,310,321 62,163
,		-	4,557,968	4,372,484
		=	 =	
(a) Leasehold dilapidations				Restated £
At 1 January 2017				4,310,321
Unwind of discount on provisions – see note 7				158,565
At 31 December 2017				4,468,886
Deferred taxation Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the				
	financial statements is so Gro 2017	up 2016	Compa 2017	any 2016
	Gro	up	•	-
	Gro 2017	up 2016 Restated	2017	2016
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January Income statement charge	Gro 2017 £ 62,163	2016 Restated £ (109,511)	2017	2016
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January	Gro 2017 £ 62,163 26,919 89,082	2016 Restated £ (109,511) 171,674 62,163	2017 £ - - - - - Compa	2016 £ - -
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January Income statement charge	Gro 2017 £ 62,163 26,919 89,082	2016 Restated £ (109,511) 171,674 62,163	2017 £	2016 £ - -
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January Income statement charge	Gro 2017 £ 62,163 26,919 89,082	2016 Restated £ (109,511) 171,674 62,163	2017 £ - - - - - Compa	2016 £ - -
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January Income statement charge Deferred tax liability at 31 December Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	Gro 2017 £ 62,163 26,919 89,082 Grot 2017	2016 Restated £ (109,511) 171,674 62,163	2017 £ - - - Compa 2017	2016 £ - - - any 2016
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January Income statement charge Deferred tax liability at 31 December Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	Gro 2017 £ 62,163 26,919 ———————————————————————————————————	2016 Restated £ (109,511) 171,674 62,163 1p 2016 Restated £ 717,753 (648,286)	2017 £ - - - Compa 2017	2016 £ - - - any 2016
Deferred taxation provided for at 19% (2016 - 19%) in the Deferred tax liability / (asset) at 1 January Income statement charge Deferred tax liability at 31 December	Gro 2017 £ 62,163 26,919 ———————————————————————————————————	2016 Restated £ (109,511) 171,674 62,163 1P 2016 Restated £ 717,753	2017 £ - - - Compa 2017	2016 £ - - - any 2016

Details of the deferred tax asset not provided in the accounts are given below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Capital losses	(461,088)	(265,959)
Deferred tax not provided at 19% (2016 - 19%)	(461,088)	(265,959)

There is no expiry date on these losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

21 SHARE CAPITAL

2017	2016
£	£
,	220,406
279,594	279,594
500,000	500,000

The "B" Ordinary shares and "C" Ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects, except as stated below:

The holders of more than 50% of the "C" Ordinary shares are entitled to appoint two executive or non executive directors and a chairman by majority decision.

Any holder of 20% or more "B" Ordinary shares is entitled to appoint one non executive director.

22 RESERVES

Called up share capital - represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with group undertakings as a subsidiary which is 100% owned by its immediate parent undertaking.

S J Moran owns 184,649 "B" Ordinary shares in the company. Included within the group's turnover are venue hire fees of £1,521,986 (2016 - £704,352) from SJM Concerts Limited, a company in which S J Moran is a shareholder. Included within creditors at 31 December 2017 was a balance of £329,645 (2016 - £87,235) due to SJM Concerts Limited.

R B H Angus owns 120,000 "B" Ordinary shares in the company. R B H Angus also owns 100% of the share capital of Customblock Limited, which in turn own 120,000 "B" Ordinary shares in Academy Music Holdings Limited. Included within the group's turnover are venue hire fees of £57,320 (2016 - £205,947) from Metropolis Music Limited, a company controlled by R B H Angus. Included within creditors at 31 December 2017 was a balance of £251 (2016 - £nil) due to Metropolis Music Limited.

LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited controls 56% of the shares in the company. Included within the group's turnover are venue hire fees of £808,510 (2016 - £628,344) and sponsorship income of £6,140,776 (2016 - £5,921,012) from Live Nation (Music) UK Limited, the company that controls LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited. During the year Live Nation (Music) UK Limited charged Academy Music Group Limited £358,046 for management fees (2016 - £338,307). Included within debtors at 31 December 2017 was a balance of £1,652,050 (2016 - £1,581,998) due from Live Nation (Music) UK Limited. Included within creditors at 31 December 2017 an amount of £444,799 (2016 - £252,697) due to Live Nation (Music) UK Limited.

LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited owns 10% of the shares in Festival Republic Limited. Included within turnover are venue hire fees of £13,000 (2016 - £4,875) from Festival Republic Limited. Included within debtors at 31 December 2017 is an amount of £19,382 (2016 - £1,200) due from Festival Republic Limited.

LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited controls 78% of the shares in DF Concerts Limited. Included within turnover are venue hire fees of £239,795 (2016 - £226,612) from DF Concerts Limited. At the year end an amount of £144,340 (2016 - £57,778) was due to DF Concerts Limited.

Details of the related party transaction between MAMA New Music Limited and the group for the purchase of MAMA New Music Two Limited can be found in note 10.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

24 CONTINGENCIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The group has a cross guarantee for bank overdraft purposes with other group companies. All group companies are jointly and severally liable for the bank overdrafts outstanding at 31 December 2017.

The group has a group VAT registration and is therefore jointly and severally liable for all the other group companies' unpaid debts in this connection.

The company had no capital commitments and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

25 LEASE COMMITMENTS

The total of future aggregate amounts of minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

			Land and	Land and
Group	Equipment	Equipment	buildings	buildings
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating lease which expire:	£	£	£	£
Within one year	226,808	-	2,958,038	2,890,477
Between two and five years inclusive	797,128	-	11,189,178	11,388,273
After five years	-	-	29,305,858	31,883,055
	1,023,936	-	43,453,075	46,161,805

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has exposure to three main areas of risk - liquidity risk, customer credit exposure and interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

The objective of the Group in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Group expects to meet its financial obligations through operating cash flows. In the event that the operating cash flows would not cover all the financial obligations the Group has credit facilities available from group companies.

Customer credit exposure

The majority of revenue is received in advance of services being delivered, however the Group may offer credit terms to its customers which allow payment of the debt after delivery of the services. The Group is at risk to the extent that a customer may be unable to pay the debt on the specified due date. This risk is mitigated by the strong on-going customer relationships.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its floating rate borrowings as these are periodically based on the short-term interbank rate, Libor. The Group mitigates this risk using forecasting and financial modelling to assess the impact of any future changes in this rate.

27 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company's immediate parent company is LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party of this company is Live Nation Entertainment Inc., incorporated in the state of Delaware, United States of America.

The largest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is that headed by Live Nation Entertainment Inc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. are available from 9348 Civic Center Drive, Beverly Hills, California, 90210, United States of America.

The smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for LN-Gaiety Holdings Limited are available from 2nd Floor, Regent Arcade House, 19-25 Argyll Street, London, W1F 7TS.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

28 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The following table summarises the adjustments made to the income statement and retained earnings and statement of financial position on implementation of the new accounting policy:

		PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES: Leasehold	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES:		Tangible fixed
	Profit and loss	dilapidations	Deferred tax	DEBTORS:	assets (Total)
	£	£	£	£	£
Balances as previously reported 31					
December 2015	(2,834,595)	-	(569,236)	4,029,534	26,088,124
Impact from change in policy Impact of deferred tax from change in	(3,572,348)	(4,157,653)	-	-	585,305
policy	678,746	-	678,746	-	-
Reclassification of Deferred tax to Debtors	-		(109,510)	109,510	-
Restated balance at 31 December 2015	(5,728,197)	(4,157,653)	-	4,139,044	26,673,429
Balances as previously reported 31					
December 2016	(1,207,821)	-	(769,916)	4,283,517	25,855,736
Impact from change in policy (pre 1					
January 2016 as above)	(2,893,602)	(4,157,653)	569,236	109,510	585,305
Impact from change in policy 2016 Reclassification of Deferred tax from	(123,661)	(152,668)	-	29,007	•
Debtors to Provision for Liabilities	-	-	138,517	(138,517)	
Restated balance at 31 December 2016	(4,225,084)	(4,310,321)	(62,163)	4,283,517	26,441,041