

Company registration number: 06778832

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Financial statements

31 December 2019

WEDNESDAY



A9D8DUE0

A17

09/09/2020

#247

COMPANIES HOUSE

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report to the members	4 - 6
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Statement of financial position	8 - 9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 14

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	A. S. Miller N. R. Elderton P. A. Flynn
Company number	06778832
Registered office	Greyhound House 23-24 George Street Richmond upon Thames Surrey TW9 1HY
Auditor	Bowker Orford 15 - 19 Cavendish Place London W1G 0DD

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Directors report Year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

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

A. S. Miller
N. R. Elderton
P. A. Flynn

Directors responsibilities statement

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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have 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.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Directors report (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019

This report was approved by the board of directors on 1 June 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. R. Elderton', with a large, sweeping flourish underneath.

N. R. Elderton
Director

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Accorder Music Publishing Limited Year ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Accorder Music Publishing Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position 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 FRS 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 2019 and of its loss 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Accorder Music Publishing Limited (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

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 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 the 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Accorder Music Publishing Limited (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019**

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 auditors 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.



Rashpal Parmar (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Bowker Orford
Accountants & Business Advisers
15 - 19 Cavendish Place
London
W1G 0DD

1 June 2020

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

**Statement of income and retained earnings
Year ended 31 December 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		1,557,062	1,792,289
Cost of sales		(1,250,186)	(1,414,647)
Gross profit		<u>306,876</u>	<u>377,642</u>
Administrative expenses		(356,782)	(338,034)
Operating (loss)/profit		<u>(49,906)</u>	<u>39,608</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income		-	83
(Loss)/profit before taxation	5	(49,906)	39,691
Tax on (loss)/profit		<u>8,492</u>	<u>(8,588)</u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		<u>(41,414)</u>	<u>31,103</u>
Retained earnings at the start of the year		<u>461,540</u>	<u>430,437</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u>420,126</u>	<u>461,540</u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

**Statement of financial position
31 December 2019**

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	1,000		2,000	
Tangible assets	7	-		1,040	
			1,000		3,040
Current assets					
Debtors	8	1,310,950		1,346,640	
Cash at bank and in hand		138		6	
		1,311,088		1,346,646	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(891,267)		(887,451)	
Net current assets			419,821		459,195
Total assets less current liabilities			420,821		462,235
Provisions for liabilities			(595)		(595)
Net assets			420,226		461,640
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			420,126		461,540
Shareholders funds			420,226		461,640

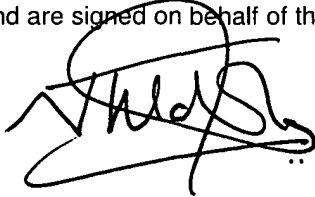
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 June 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'N. R. Elderton', written over a horizontal line.

N. R. Elderton
Director

Company registration number: 06778832

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Greyhound House, 23-24 George Street, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, TW9 1HY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

Amortisation

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

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **Year ended 31 December 2019**

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2018: 2).

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019

5. Loss/profit before taxation

Loss/profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,000	2,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,040	2,116
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,300	11,700
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	5,000	5,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2019	3,000	3,000
Charge for the year	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	4,000	4,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2018	2,000	2,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	19,438	19,438
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	18,398	18,398
Charge for the year	1,040	1,040
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	19,438	19,438
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2018	1,040	1,040
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Accorder Music Publishing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **Year ended 31 December 2019**

8. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,301,618	1,346,640
Other debtors	9,332	-
	<u>1,310,950</u>	<u>1,346,640</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	884,399	804,766
Corporation tax	47	8,550
Social security and other taxes	3,565	68,149
Other creditors	3,256	5,986
	<u>891,267</u>	<u>887,451</u>

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Peermusic (UK) Limited	(57,795)	1,346,640	1,288,845	1,346,640
Peer-Southern Productions Limited	<u>12,773</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,773</u>	<u>-</u>

Peermusic (UK) Limited, which holds 100% of the share capital of Accorder Music Publishing Limited, provides management services to the company.

11. Controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Peermusic (U.K.) Limited (business address: 23/24 George Street, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, England, TW9 1HY). Peermusic (UK) Limited is itself a subsidiary of Peermusic III Limited, a Company registered in the United States of America.