Company Registration No. 09125906 (England and Wales)

O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr O C W Ashley
Secretary	Eacotts International Limited
Company number	09125906
Registered office	Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham Buckinghamshire SL1 8DF
Independent Auditors	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB

O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020.

Principal activities
The company operates in the music industry with a focus on the publication, production and the recording of music. Broadcasting ceased in April 2018.

The company changed its name from Radar Radio Limited to O A Industries Limited on 23 May 2019.

Director
The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr O C W Ashley

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Future developments
The director foresees no material change in the nature of the company's activities.

Auditor
RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditor to the company, on 24th September 2020, and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of director's responsibilities
The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland). Under company law the director 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 period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 director is 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

The director confirms that:

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

Going concern

The director has considered whether the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate with reference to the company's results for the year, cash flow forecasts, its financing via loans from its parent, MASH Holdings Limited and also considering the worldwide pandemic of Covid-19 that struck in early 2020. At the balance sheet date the company has net current liabilities and is loss making, being funded by loans from its parent. However, the director has concluded that the company has access to adequate resources which will enable it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. These resources are detailed in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company, MASH Holdings Limited, and the director of that entity has confirmed ongoing support for the company in writing for a period of no less than twelve months from the date the financial statements are approved.

For these reasons, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The director considers that the company will continue to trade, and has access to sufficient appropriate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and have thus prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:
O Ashley
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Mr O C W Ashley
Director

25 June 2021
Date: .....

O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of O A Industries Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 30 April 2020 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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 director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was 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 director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 him 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.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Mark Harwood
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP

02/07/2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

25 Farringdon Street
London
EC4A 4AB

O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	Year ended 30 April 2020 £	Year ended 30 April 2019 £
Turnover	3	13,282	3,047
Administrative expenses		(1,067,911)	(1,652,548)
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(1,054,629)	(1,649,501)

O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**8**		726,724		960,896
Investments	**9**		130		130
			726,854		961,026
Current assets					
Debtors	**12**	1,223,426		387,539	
Cash at bank and in hand		85,586		116,583	
		1,309,012		504,122	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**13**	(8,975,387)		(7,350,040)	
Net current liabilities			(7,666,375)		(6,845,918)
Total assets less current liabilities			(6,939,521)		(5,884,892)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**15**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(6,939,621)		(5,884,992)
Total equity			(6,939,521)		(5,884,892)

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 June 2021

DocuSigned by:
O Ashley
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Mr O C W Ashley
Director

Company Registration No. 09125906

O A INDUSTRIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2018	100	(4,235,491)	(4,235,391)
Period ended 30 April 2019:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(1,649,501)	(1,649,501)
Balance at 30 April 2019	100	(5,884,992)	(5,884,892)
Period ended 30 April 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(1,054,629)	(1,054,629)
Balance at 30 April 2020	100	(6,939,621)	(6,939,521)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

O A Industries Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, SL1 8DF.

The company operates in the music industry with a focus on the publication, production and the recording of music.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

O A Industries Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of MASH Holdings Limited and the results of O A Industries Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of MASH Holdings Limited which are available from its registered office.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.2 Going concern

The director has considered whether the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate with reference to the company's results for the year, cash flow forecasts, its financing via loans from its parent, MASH Holdings Limited and also considering the worldwide pandemic of Covid-19 that struck in early 2020. At the balance sheet date the company has net current liabilities and is loss making, being funded by loans from its parent. However, the director has concluded that the company has access to adequate resources which will enable it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. These resources are detailed in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company, MASH Holdings Limited, and the director of that entity has confirmed ongoing support for the company in writing for a period of no less than twelve months from the date the financial statements are approved.

For these reasons, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The director considers that the company will continue to trade, and has access to sufficient appropriate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and have thus prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development Costs	3 year straight line

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at historical cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold	10 years straight line
Plant and machinery	3 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 *Taxation*

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

No significant judgements were applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Advertising Revenue	-	822
Other income	13,282	2,225
	13,282	3,047

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	13,282	3,047

4 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	3,000	2,000

5 Operating loss

	2020	2019
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	3,000	2,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	277,977	235,451
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(20,673)	(575)
Operating lease charges	250,000	250,000

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
UK	1	6

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	-	141,049
Social security costs	208	15,145
Pension costs	-	1,927
	208	158,121

7 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Loss before taxation	(1,054,629)	(1,649,501)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(200,380)	(313,405)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	53,963	45,025
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(16,150)	(79,163)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(327,110)	(76,053)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	306,532
Group relief	489,677	117,064
Taxation charge for the period	-	-

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 May 2019	893,306	42,329	703,735	318,028	1,957,398
Additions	27,357	-	9,056	7,392	43,805
At 30 April 2020	920,663	42,329	712,791	325,420	2,001,203
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 May 2019	330,423	27,078	388,479	250,522	996,502
Depreciation charged in the year	86,138	13,025	129,310	49,504	277,977
At 30 April 2020	416,561	40,103	517,789	300,026	1,274,479
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2020	504,102	2,226	195,002	25,394	726,724
At 30 April 2019	562,883	15,251	315,256	67,506	960,896

9 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	11	130	130

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2019 & 30 April 2020	130
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2020	130
At 30 April 2019	130

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Development Costs
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2019	113,870
Disposals	(113,870)
At 30 April 2020	-
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2019	113,870
Disposals	(113,870)
At 30 April 2020	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2020	-
At 30 April 2019	-

Development costs have been fully disposed of this year as the website which was being developed is no longer in use by the company.

11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 April 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office key	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% held
Locked In Music Limited	1	Sound recording and music publishing activities	Ordinary	100
Praise Music Limited	1	Sound recording and music publishing activities	Ordinary	100
Signal Music Limited	1	Sound recording and music publishing activities	Ordinary	100
Ultra Sound Management Limited	1	Sound recording and music publishing activities	Ordinary	100

Registered Office addresses:

1 Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, Bucks, United Kingdom, SL1 8DF

11 Subsidiaries **(Continued)**

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Locked In Music Limited	(415,831)	(561,523)
Praise Music Limited	(453,671)	(582,498)
Signal Music Limited	-	10
Ultra Sound Management Limited	-	10

12 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	6,029	-
Unpaid share capital	100	100
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,133,535	293,456
Other debtors	41,256	48,351
Prepayments and accrued income	42,506	45,632
	1,223,426	387,539

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	51,731	49,160
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,913,686	7,283,060
Taxation and social security	953	953
Other creditors	747	4,920
Accruals and deferred income	8,270	11,947
	8,975,387	7,350,040

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

14 Retirement benefit schemes

	2020	2019
Defined contribution schemes	**£**	**£**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	-	1,927

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

15 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

16 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	**£**
Within one year	84,932	250,000
Between two and five years	-	84,932
	84,932	334,932

17 Director's transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Director loan account	-	27,570	30,249	(56,654)	1,165
		27,570	30,249	(56,654)	1,165

18 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is MASH Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by MASH Holdings Limited which is incorporated in England. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from: MASH Holdings Limited, Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, SL1 8DF.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr M J W Ashley, by virtue of his beneficial interest in the issued share capital of MASH Holdings Limited.

19 Related party transactions

The immediate parent of the company is MASH Holdings Limited. As a wholly owned subsidiary of MASH Holdings Limited, the company is exempt from requirements of FRS 102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by MASH Holdings Limited.