
ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

AUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017



ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 1403638

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	4,567	6,089
		<u>4,567</u>	<u>6,089</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	2,495	6,886
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,614,067	1,664,489
Cash at bank and in hand	8	22,607	10,198
		<u>1,639,169</u>	<u>1,681,573</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(219,902)	(189,641)
Net current assets		<u>1,419,267</u>	<u>1,491,932</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,423,834</u></u>	<u><u>1,498,021</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,423,734	1,497,921
		<u><u>1,423,834</u></u>	<u><u>1,498,021</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



W DE WOLFE
Director

Date: 27th Dec 2017

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 1403638

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 1403638. The registered office is Shropshire House, 2nd Floor East, 11-20 Capper Street, London WC1E 6JA.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated 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 charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 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.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 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.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the Year in which they are incurred.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £4,600 (2016 - 4,600).

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the Year was 9 (2016 - 11).

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2016	58,937	51,381	110,318
At 30 September 2017	58,937	51,381	110,318
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2016	52,848	51,381	104,229
Charge for the Year on owned assets	1,522	-	1,522
At 30 September 2017	54,370	51,381	105,751
Net book value			
At 30 September 2017	4,567	-	4,567
At 30 September 2016	6,089	-	6,089

6. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,495	6,886
	2,495	6,886

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	96,041	28,456
Other debtors	1,479,821	1,603,295
Prepayments and accrued income	38,205	32,738
	1,614,067	1,664,489

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	22,607	10,198
Less: bank overdrafts	(6,277)	(27,417)
	<u>16,330</u>	<u>(17,219)</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	6,277	27,417
Trade creditors	120,003	77,663
Other taxation and social security	13,769	44,136
Other creditors	77,659	40,425
Accruals and deferred income	2,194	-
	<u>219,902</u>	<u>189,641</u>

10. Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	22,607	10,198
	<u>22,607</u>	<u>10,198</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank and in hand.

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund in respect of the year.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

12. Related party transactions

The Company's Related Party (RP), the nature of the relationship and the extent of the transactions with them are summarised below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amount owed by RP	1,479,821	1,601,584
Amount owed to RP	<u>53,522</u>	<u>16,319</u>

Transactions with related parties were made at market rates. No expense for bad or doubtful debts has been recognised in the year in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

NAME OF RELATED PARTY

Connected Companies:

De Wolfe Ltd
Rouge Music Ltd
Hudson Music Co. Ltd
Sylvester Music Co. Ltd
Inter Angel Music Publishers Ltd

13. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of the Company during the year was Mr Warren De Wolfe, through his shareholding of 51% of the ordinary shares of the company.

ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

14. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the Year ended 30 September 2017 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27/12/2017 by D ZEMENIDES (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of GOODMAN LAWRENCE & CO.