

Company registration number 03700278 (England and Wales)

PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

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PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		313		313	
Debtors	3	33,305		32,586	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,361		3,095	
		<u>37,979</u>		<u>35,994</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(16,277)</u>		<u>(16,266)</u>	
Net current assets			21,702		19,728
			<u><u>21,702</u></u>		<u><u>19,728</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			21,700		19,726
			<u>21,700</u>		<u>19,726</u>
Total equity			<u><u>21,702</u></u>		<u><u>19,728</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A S Hill
Director

Company registration number 03700278 (England and Wales)

PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Proper Music Publishing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1-5 Applegarth Drive, Questor, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1JD.

1.1 Reporting period

The period end date in the prior year was changed to 31 December 2022 to bring it in line with the ultimate parent company. Therefore the previous period was 9 months and may not be directly comparable with the current year.

1.2 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £1.

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

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have considered relevant information, including the company's principal risks and uncertainties, the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

1.4 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.

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

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

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 other creditors, 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.

1.8 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.

All called up share capital is allotted and fully paid.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2022 - 0).

3 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	810	463
Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,495	32,123
	<u>33,305</u>	<u>32,586</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	124	25
Taxation and social security	359	447
Other creditors	15,794	15,794
	<u>16,277</u>	<u>16,266</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Tony Summers BA FCA
Statutory Auditor:	Sumer Audit
Date of audit report:	31 March 2025

Sumer Audit is the trading name of Sumer Auditco Limited

7 Bank Securities

The company's bank holds a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

PROPER MUSIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8 Parent company

Subsequent to the year-end, the immediate parent company of Proper Music Publishing Limited changed from Proper Music Group Limited to Artone Holdings II Ltd by virtue of 100% shareholding in the company. The registered office and principal place of business is 1-5 Applegarth Drive, Questor, Dartford, Kent, United Kingdom, DA1 1JD.

Subsequent to the year-end, the ultimate parent company changed from Utopia Music AG (Switzerland) Holding to Artone Holding B.V. by virtue of their 100% shareholding in Artone Holdings II Ltd. The registered office address is 59 Akeleibaan, Capelle Aan Den Ijssel, Netherlands, 2908 KA.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.