Registered number: 08800981

SOMETHIN' ELSE GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

SOMETHIN' ELSE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S L Ackerman T H Barnicoat P R Bennun (resigned 10 November 2017) P Burdin J Nelson B Kerr J M Wilkins L Clay (appointed 2 June 2016)
Registered number	08800981
Registered office	Waverley House 7-12 Noel Street London W1F 8GQ
Independent auditor	Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Waverley House 7-12 Noel Street London W1F 8GQ
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC PO Box 1056 26 Edgeware Road London W2 2ZW

SOMETHIN' ELSE GROUP LIMITED

CONTENTS

SOMETHIN' ELSE GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08800981

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets			(535,417)		(576,484)
Tangible assets	8		219,828		313,256
			(315,589)		(263,228)
Current assets					
Debtors	10	2,329,721		1,922,121	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	92,198		893,230	
		2,421,919		2,815,351	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,182,782)		(2,428,372)	
Net current assets			239,137		386,979
Total assets less current liabilities			(76,452)		123,751
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		-		(31,796)
Provisions for liabilities					
Net (liabilities)/assets			(76,452)		91,955
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100,000		100,000
Other reserves			(204,533)		-
Profit and loss account			(93,110)		(129,236)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company			(197,643)		(29,236)
Non-controlling interests			121,191		121,191
			(76,452)		91,955

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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27/11/17

J Nelson
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Fixed asset investments			**874,886**		*1,050,000*
			874,886		*1,050,000*
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**(983,952)**		*(954,533)*	
Net current liabilities			**(983,952)**		*(954,533)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**(109,066)**		*95,467*
Net (liabilities)/assets			**(109,066)**		*95,467*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100,000**		*100,000*
Other reserves			**(204,533)**		*-*
Profit and loss account			**(4,533)**		*(4,533)*
			(109,066)		*95,467*

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 on 27/11/17

J Nelson
Director

1. General information

Somethin' Else Group Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England & Wales, registration number 08800981. The registered office is Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London, W1F 8GQ. The principal place of business is 20 -26 Brunswick Place, London, N1 6DZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

2.2 Going concern

The Group reported a profit for the year of £36,126 *(2016 - loss of £296,092)* and had net liabilities of £76,452 *(2016 - Net assets of £91,955)* as at the balance sheet date.

Similarly to other business in the same industry the group's revenue is made up of a number of short term projects which can be difficult to forecast, however, given the company's strong reputation in the market for producing quality, award-winning and innovative content the directors have no reason to believe that they will not continue to produce for broadcasters and a wide variety of brands.

As a result the directors have produced forecasts for a period of no less than 12 months from the signing of these accounts which show that the group is expected to make a profit in the year ended 31 March 2018. The directors are satisfied that the group has sufficient resources to meet its obligations as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of these financial statements and therefore it is appropriate for these financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration be reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

Turnover also comprises commissions and fees receivable exclusive of sales related taxes. Agency commissions are recognised on completion of the transaction.

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the Profit and Loss Account over its estimated economic life, of 5 years. The charge for the year is recognised within administrative expenses.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property	- 10% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 10% straight line
Office equipment	- 33.33% straight line
Production Equipment	- 20% straight line

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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.7 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.

2.8 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The Group 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.

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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.10 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance Sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Group keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

2.15 Leased assets: the Group as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 Group in independently administered funds.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.20 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Group but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Employee benefit trust

The company operates an employee benefit trust. The company has de facto control of the shares held by the trust and bears their benefits and risks. It therefore records certain assets and liabilities of the trust as its own. Finance costs and administrative expenses are charged as they accrue. Payments made by the trust to acquire shares in the company are deducted in arriving at shareholders' funds until the shares vest unconditionally to the employees.

Other reserves holds the shares held by the employee benefit trust as part of the employee share plan.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management have applied the following judgements in the preparation of these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Management continually assess the projected total costs of production, which is the basis for revenue recognition.

The amount of costs that are expected to be incurred to finalise a project requires management's best estimate to correctly allocate production contract revenue and costs to accounting periods in which the work is performed. Production revenues and expenses are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity where the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably, otherwise revenue is recognised only to the extent of recoverable contract costs incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation and product life cycles are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Impairment of investments

The company considers whether an investment should be impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation recoverable value is estimated. This estimate requires the estimation of future cash flows and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Deferred tax

Management is required to assess whether it is appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset relating to taxable losses available to the company. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of losses and other deductions can be deducted.

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available forecasts. Therefore, this involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the company in which deferred tax asset has been recognised. based payments

4. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Share based payments

Management is required to use an appropriate pricing model to value the share options available to employees at the year end.

This charge to the profit or loss is therefore a function of the chosen pricing model, which is based on a range of assumptions. The profit or loss charge proposed for the year ended 31 March 2016 was not material. As such, this has not been recognised during the year.

Deferred consideration

Management is required to consider whether the deferred consideration figure needs to be revalued. The recognition of deferred consideration is based upon forecasted EBITDA. This requires the estimation of future earnings against which the contractual terms will dictate the amounts due for that financial year.

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 87 *(2016 - 77)*.

6. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Negative goodwill £
At 1 April 2016	(964,242)
Reduction to estimated deferred consideration	(175,114)
At 31 March 2017	(1,928,484)
At 1 April 2016	(387,758)
Charge for the year	(216,181)
At 31 March 2017	(603,939)
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	(1,324,545)
At 31 March 2016	*(576,484)*

6. Intangible assets (continued)

The reduction in estimated deferred consideration resulted from the actual earnings being below the forecasted earnings used in the initial calculation of the investment value.

7. Minority interests

Equity	Group £
At 1 April 2015	(121,191)
Movement in the year	-
At 31 March 2016	**(121,191)**
At 1 April 2016	(121,191)
Movement in the year	-
At 31 March 2017	**(121,191)**

There is a 15% minority interest in The XY Network Limited. The XY Network Limited was dormant during the period.

8. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Leasehold property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Production equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2016	401,107	104,233	361,477	254,542	1,121,359
Additions	-	3,415	27,111	11,333	41,859
At 31 March 2017	401,107	107,648	388,588	265,875	1,163,218
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2016	319,292	53,025	288,802	146,984	808,103
Charge for the year on owned assets	31,803	10,678	41,497	51,309	135,287
At 31 March 2017	351,095	63,703	330,299	198,293	943,390
Net book value					
At 31 March 2017	50,012	43,945	58,289	67,582	219,828
At 31 March 2016	*81,815*	*51,208*	*72,675*	*107,558*	*313,256*

Production equipment with a net book value of £62,708 *(2016 - £84,208)* are held under finance lease.

9. Fixed asset investments

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Group:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Somethin' Else Sound Directions Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Creation of radio, online and television content as well as providing strategic marketing and social media services to Brands and Broadcasters
Somethin' Else Live Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Not traded during the year
Somethin' Else North Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Not traded during the year
All Out Productions Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Not traded during the year
Radio Music Shop Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Not traded during the year
The XY Network Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Not traded during the year

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
Somethin' Else Sound Directions Limited	298,607	(180,055)
All Out Productions Limited	1	-
Somethin' Else Live Limited	(1,033,291)	-
The XY Network Limited	807,945	-
Somethin' Else North Limited	1	-
Radio Music Shop Limited	1	-

9. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	**1,050,000**
Disposals	**(175,114)**
At 31 March 2017	**874,886**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	**874,886**
At 31 March 2016	*1,050,000*

The reduction in estimated deferred consideration resulted from the actual earnings being below the forecasted earnings used in the initial calculation of the investment value.

10. Debtors

	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*	**Company 2017 £**	*Company 2016 £*
Trade debtors	**613,549**	*398,902*	-	-
Other debtors	**218,962**	*169,502*	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	**891,216**	*669,696*	-	-
Tax recoverable	-	*77,020*	-	-
Deferred taxation	**605,994**	*607,001*	-	-
	2,329,721	*1,922,121*	-	-

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*	Company 2017 £	*Company 2016 £*
Cash at bank and in hand	**92,198**	*893,230*	-	-
	92,198	*893,230*	-	-

All assets of the company are held as security formally charged to the bank.

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*	Company 2017 £	*Company 2016 £*
Trade creditors	**571,468**	*376,945*	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	**954,533**	*750,000*
Corporation tax	**465**	-	-	-
Other taxation and social security	**234,897**	*411,557*	-	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**38,770**	*39,900*	-	-
Other creditors	**76,129**	*216,502*	**29,419**	*204,533*
Accruals and deferred income	**1,261,053**	*1,383,468*	-	-
	2,182,782	*2,428,372*	**983,952**	*954,533*

Within accruals and deferred income of the group, there is £918,751 *(2016 - £434,575)* of accruals and £342,302 *(2016 - £939,714)* of deferred income.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Other taxation and social security	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*	Company 2017 £	*Company 2016 £*
PAYE/NI control	1,432	105,174		
VAT control	222,432	306,383	-	-
	223,864	*411,557*	-	-

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*	Company 2017 £	*Company 2016 £*
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	*31,796*	-	-
	-	*31,796*	-	-

14. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*
Within one year	38,770	*39,900*
Between 1-2 years	-	*31,796*
	38,770	*71,696*

The finance leases primarily relate to production equipment used in the Group's principal activity.

15. Deferred taxation

Group

	2017 £	*2016 £*
At beginning of year	607,001	*630,021*
Charged to profit or loss	(1,007)	*(23,020)*
At end of year	605,994	*607,001*

15. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	Group 2017 £	*Group 2016 £*
Fixed asset timing differences	(2,762)	*(734)*
Short term timing differences	5,824	*1,907*
Losses and other deductions	602,932	*605,828*
	605,994	*607,001*

16. Share based payments

On 1st February 2014 35,066,666 options were granted under the Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme at an exercise price of £0.0025 per share.

The options are deemed to be fully vested, and capable of exercise at any time prior to their lapse in 2019.

On 1 August 2016, a further 10,298,682 options were granted under the Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme at an exercise price of £0.0025 per share.

Furthermore, on 1 August 2016, 6,714,652 options were granted under the joint share ownership plan at an exercise price of £0.0025 per share.

The options are deemed to be fully vested, and capable of exercise at any time prior to the lapse in 2021.

For all three cases, the company has valued the share options at fair value based on a Black-Scholes model with key assumptions detailed below:

Option type	EMI	EMI	JSOP
Grant date	01-03-14	01-08-16	01-08-16
Share price at grant date	£0.0025	£0.0025	£0.0025
Exercise price	£0.0025	£0.0025	£0.0025
Number of employees	4	6	2
Shares under option	35,066,666	10,298,682	6,714,652
Vesting period	The shares vest on grant date	The shares vest on grant date	The shares vest on grant date
Expected volatility	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Option life	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected life	5 years	5 years	5 years
Risk-free interest rate	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Attrition rate	50%	50%	50%

No charge to the profit or loss account has been recorded, as it has no effect to the financial statements.

17. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the schemes 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 and amounted to £93,734 *(2015 - £82,311)*. Contributions totaling £10,128 *(2015 - £11,349)* were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2017 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Company 2017 £	*Company 2016 £*
Not later than 1 year	**339,064**	*349,722*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**1,356,255**	*1,409,095*
Later than 5 years	**639,266**	*924,399*
	2,334,585	*2,683,216*

19. Related party transactions

Somethin' Else Group Limited has taken the exemption under FRS 102, Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A, whereby the company is not required to disclose transactions entered into with Somethin' Else Sound Directions Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary.

At the year end S L Ackerman, a director of the company, owed the group £45,000 *(2016 - £45,000)*. The maximum outstanding during the year was £45,000 *(2016 - £45,000)*.

At the year end P R Bennun, a director of the company, owed the company £45,000 *(2016 - £45,000)*. The maximum outstanding during the year was £45,000 *(2016 - £45,000)*.

At the year end J Nelson, a director of the company, owed the group £45,000 *(2016 - £45,000)*. The maximum outstanding during the year was £45,000 *(2016 - £45,000)*.

All amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

20. Post balance sheet events

On 10 November 2017, company shares were purchased for £244,769 by the employee benefit trust.

21. Auditor's information

These financial statements are subject to an audit under Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. The audit report which is not included in these financial statements was unqualified and there were no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis within their report.

The audit was undertaken by Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP and the Senior Statutory Auditor was Kate Barekati.