

Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 31 March 2025

CONTENTS	Page
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION	2
DIRECTORS' REPORT	3 - 4
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	5 - 7
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8
BALANCE SHEET	9
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	10
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	11 - 23

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Annette Buckley
Michael Anthony Smith
Ross Timmons

Solicitors

A&L Goodbody
3 Dublin Landings
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

Secretary and registered office

Efc Registrars Limited
Embassy House
Dublin 4
Ballsbridge
D04H6Y0

Bankers

Barclays Bank
1 Molesworth Place
Dublin 2

Registered number: 386647

Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2014.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the Directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The Directors 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.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the Directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at Embassy House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, D04H6Y0.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is the production and exploitation of musical recordings.

The Directors are confident that Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited will continue to deliver strong results in a challenging market through a strong release schedule, aligning its business model to the changing market and controlling costs effectively. The Directors have no plans to change the activities and operation of the company in the foreseeable future.

The company's turnover of €17,345,000 (2024 restated: €16,580,000) represented an increase of €765,000 in the year ended 31 March 2025.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company considers its key risks and uncertainties to be physical music market decline, uncertainty over the rate of long term growth of the streaming market and the strength of the release schedule.

Results and dividend

The company's turnover increased by €765,000 (4.6%) in the year ended 31 March 2025, totalling €17,345,000 (2024 restated: €16,580,000). Gross profit decreased by €377,000 (9.3%) to €3,656,000 (2024 restated: €4,033,000).

The company reported a profit totalling €839,000 (2024: €1,437,000).

There were no dividends paid or proposed in the year ended 31 March 2025 (2024: Nil).

Research and development

The company did not undertake any research and development activities during the current financial year (2024: Nil).

Events since the end of the financial year

There were no significant events since the end of the financial year which would have materially impacted the results included in this report.

Directors and their interests

The Directors and secretary had no disclosable interests in the shares or debentures of the company or any other group company at 31 March 2025.

The Directors who served during the year were:

Annette Buckley
Michael Anthony Smith
Ross Timmons

Disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

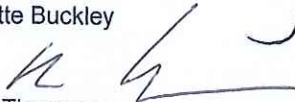
- as far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- he/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Statutory auditors

The statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution that they be re-appointed will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.



Annette Buckley



Ross Timmons

8 December 2025



Independent auditors' report to the members of Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025;
 - the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
 - the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (Ireland) 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.



Other exception reporting*Directors' remuneration and transactions*

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Rose-Marie McNamara

Rose-Marie McNamara
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
8 December 2025

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Financial Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €'000	2024 €'000 (restated)
Turnover*	5	17,345	16,580
Cost of sales*		<u>(13,689)</u>	<u>(12,547)</u>
Gross profit		3,656	4,033
Administration expenses*		<u>(3,349)</u>	<u>(3,226)</u>
Operating profit	6	307	807
Interest income	7	<u>767</u>	<u>974</u>
Profit before taxation		1,074	1,781
Tax charge on profit	10	<u>(235)</u>	<u>(344)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>839</u>	<u>1,437</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>839</u>	<u>1,437</u>

The company had no gains or losses in the financial year or the preceding financial year other than those shown in the statement of comprehensive income. Total comprehensive income for the financial year is equal to the profit for the financial year.

Turnover and operating profit arose solely from continuing operations

* The prior year amounts have been restated. Please refer to note 22 for further information on the restatement.

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of the financial statements.

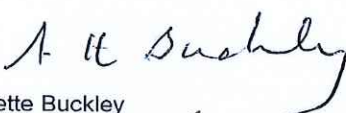
Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	<u>99</u>	<u>93</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	30,701	33,874
Cash at bank and in hand		808	837
		<u>31,509</u>	<u>34,711</u>
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	13	(7,722)	(11,757)
Net current assets		<u>23,787</u>	<u>22,954</u>
Net assets		<u>23,886</u>	<u>23,047</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1	1
Share premium account	15	12,148	12,148
Profit and loss account	15	<u>11,737</u>	<u>10,898</u>
Shareholders' funds	16	<u>23,886</u>	<u>23,047</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the board


Annette Buckley


Ross Timmons

8 December 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Financial Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Called-up share capital presented as equity €'000	Share premium €'000	Profit and loss account €'000	Total €'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	1	12,148	9,461	21,610
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,437	1,437
Balance at 31 March 2024	1	12,148	10,898	23,047
Balance at 1 April 2024	1	12,148	10,898	23,047
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	839	839
Balance at 31 March 2025	1	12,148	11,737	23,886

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part at the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited ('the company') has the principal activity of producing and exploiting musical recordings. These musical recordings including locally produced and globally signed Sony Music repertoire which are sold and distributed domestically.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in Ireland. The address of its registered office is Embassy House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, D04H6Y0

2 Statement of compliance

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014. The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement of fixed assets at their deemed cost on transition to FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on this basis. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and at least for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these entity financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the Directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- The requirements of paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) to disclose a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period.
- The requirements of Section 7 and paragraph 3.17(d) to present a statement of cash flows.
- The requirements of paragraph 33.1 to disclose the company related party transactions.
- The financial instrument disclosure requirements under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures.
- The requirements under FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 to disclose the Company key management personnel compensation.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Sony Corporation for the year 31 March 2025 and these financial statements may be obtained from 7-1, Konan 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-0075.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(b) Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT and net of trade discounts and returns) of physical goods, digital products, royalty income and of services sold in the normal course of business. Turnover relating to goods is recognised when the product has been dispatched. Turnover relating to digital products is recognised when the products are sold based on reports from digital service providers. Turnover relating to services is recognised once the services have been performed.

Sales incentives or other cash consideration given to a customer or a reseller are accounted for as a reduction of revenue.

Turnover includes revenue arising from performances of the company's repertoire across the Republic of Ireland which is collected on the company's behalf by Phonographic Performance Ireland Limited ("PPI"). The revenue related costs are accounted for on an accruals basis in the company's profit and loss account.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns and discounts allowed by the company and value added taxes.

Sales are normally made with a credit term of 30 days. The element of financing is deemed immaterial and is disregarded in the measurement of revenue.

(c) Joint arrangements

The company has certain contractual agreements with other participants to engage in joint activities that do not create an entity carrying on a trade or business of its own. The company includes its share of assets and liabilities in such joint arrangements, measured in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, which is pro-rata to the company's interest in the joint arrangement.

(d) Taxation

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

(e) Foreign currencies

The company's functional and presentation currency is the Euro. The financial statements have been presented in Euro, denominated by the symbol "€" and rounded to thousands (€'000).

Normal trading activities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in Euro at the exchange rates

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(e) Foreign currencies - continued

as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year end. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is reported as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal and restoration costs.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost over their useful lives by equal annual instalments. The estimated useful lives of tangible fixed assets by reference to which depreciation has been calculated are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	life of lease or estimated useful life (whichever is shorter)
Office equipment	3-5 years
Fixtures and fittings	7 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(f) **Tangible fixed assets - continued**

Personal computers and peripherals are expensed as incurred.

(g) **Operating leases**

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(h) **Employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service. The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

The company operates a defined contribution plan for certain employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when employees render related services. Amounts not paid are included in accruals in the balance sheet.

(i) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

(j) **Share capital presented as equity**

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received and presented as share capital and share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(k) **Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) *Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) Financial instruments – continued

(i) *Financial assets - continued*

asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies

There were no critical judgements made by the Directors, which had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the entity financial statements.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) *Impairment of debtors*

The Directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that a trade or other debtor is impaired. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, the Directors consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the age profile of outstanding invoices, recent correspondence and trading activity, and historical experience of cash collections from the debtor. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and the impairment loss recognised in the financial year.

(ii) *Phonographic Performance Ireland*

An element of the Phonographic Performance Ireland revenue recognised during the year is based on the Directors estimate, which is a result of the timing of receipt of information from Phonographic Performance Ireland. See note 20 for the carrying amount of the receivable balance and the revenue recognised in the financial year.

5 Turnover

The turnover for the year is attributable to the principal activity of the company and all turnover arose in Ireland. The analysis of turnover by business activity has not been included as the Directors are of the opinion that such disclosures would be prejudicial to the interest of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

6 Operating profit	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Wages and salaries	1,551	1,463
Social welfare costs	175	167
Defined contribution scheme pension costs	120	112
Staff costs	<u>1,846</u>	<u>1,742</u>
Auditors' remuneration ⁽ⁱ⁾	47	47
(Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange	(88)	56
Rent payable	192	87

(i) Relates to remuneration of the statutory audit firm for the audit of the entity financial statements. No other services carried out by the Company's auditors.

7 Interest income	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Intercompany interest receivable	<u>767</u>	<u>974</u>

8 Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Emoluments:		
- for services as a director	-	-
- for other services	529	518
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes:		
- defined contribution	<u>36</u>	<u>35</u>

Retirement benefits are accruing to two directors (2024: two) under a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefits paid during the year amount to €36,000 (2024: €35,000)".

9 Employee information

The average number of persons employed by the company (including executive Directors), during the year.

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Management	2	2
Administration	1	1
Sales, Business Development and Digital Analytics	4	4
Marketing and promotion	7	6
	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

10 Tax charge on profit	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
--------------------------------	---------------	---------------

Analysis of tax charge in the year

Current tax:

Irish corporation tax on profit for the year	235	344
--	-----	-----

The current tax charge for the year is higher (2024: higher) to the charge that would result from applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to profit before taxation. The differences are explained below:

	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Profit before tax	1,074	1,781
Profit before tax multiplied by the average rate of Irish corporation tax for the year of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	134	223
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Income taxable at higher rate	202	123
Disallowable expenses - permanent	-	1
Disallowable/(allowable) expenses - timing	(101)	(3)
	<u>235</u>	<u>344</u>

11 Tangible assets	Leasehold improvements €'000	Office equipment €'000	Fixtures and fittings €'000	Total €'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2024	322	178	510	1,010
Additions	17	-	-	17
Disposals	(42)	-	-	(42)
At 31 March 2025	<u>297</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>985</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	229	178	510	917
Charge for the year	11	-	-	11
Disposals	(42)	-	-	(42)
At 31 March 2025	<u>198</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>886</u>
Net book value				
At 31 March 2025	<u>99</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>93</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

12 Debtors	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Trade debtors	2,853	3,040
Other debtors	918	870
Amounts owed by group undertakings	26,791	29,451
Corporation Tax	139	308
VAT	-	205
	<u>30,701</u>	<u>33,874</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest bearing at a floating rate based on the prevailing ECB rates which ranged between 2% - 4% in FY 2025 (2024: 3% - 4%) and repayable on demand.

13 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Trade creditors	70	111
Other creditors, accruals and deferred income	620	692
Amounts payable to other group companies	6,909	10,907
VAT	72	-
PAYE	33	31
PRSI	18	16
	<u>7,722</u>	<u>11,757</u>
Creditors for taxation included above	<u>123</u>	<u>47</u>

Amounts payable to other group companies are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next three months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary credit terms.

Tax and social insurance are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

14 Called up share capital	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Authorised		
1,000,000 (2024: 1,000,000) "A" ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Equity shares		
1,002 (2024: 1,002) "A" ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital, subject to the availability of distributable reserves. All shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount on each share is paid up.

15 Reserves	Share premium account €'000	Profit and loss account €'000	Total €'000
At 1 April 2023	12,148	9,461	21,609
Retained Profit for the year	-	<u>1,437</u>	<u>1,437</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>12,148</u>	10,898	23,046
Retained Profit for the year	-	<u>839</u>	<u>839</u>
At 31 March 2025	<u>12,148</u>	<u>11,737</u>	<u>23,885</u>

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the financial year and prior financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
At 1 April 2024 and 2023	23,047	21,610
Profit for the year	839	1,437
At 31 March 2025 and 2024	<u>23,886</u>	<u>23,047</u>

17 Financial instruments	2024 €'000	2024 €'000
---------------------------------	---------------	---------------

The Company has the following financial instruments:

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost:

- Trade debtors (note 12)	2,853	3,040
- Amounts owed by group undertakings (note 12)	26,791	29,451
- Other debtors (note 12)	918	870
	<u>30,562</u>	<u>33,361</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>808</u>	<u>837</u>

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

- Trade creditors (note 13)	70	111
- Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 13)	6,909	10,907
	<u>6,979</u>	<u>11,018</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

18 Commitments

At 31 March 2025, the company had a non-cancellable operating lease rental payable as set out below. These amounts represent minimum future lease payments, in aggregate, that the Company are required to make under existing lease agreements.

	2025 Land and buildings €'000	2024 Land and buildings €'000
Payments due		
Not later than one year	209	204
Later than one year and not later than ten years	1,617	1,836

The Company has no (2024: nil) other off-balance sheet arrangements. The company had no capital or other commitments at 31 March 2025 (2024: nil).

19 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions made to the defined contribution scheme during the year amounted to €120,000 (2024: €112,000). There were no contributions payable at the year end.

20 Related party transactions

The Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are wholly owned by the Sony Corporation group of companies.

During the financial year the company made sales of €1,402,000 (2024: €1,396,000) from performances of the company's repertoire across the Republic of Ireland which is collected on the company's behalf by Phonographic Performance Ireland Limited ("PPI"), a company which is related by having a common Director. The following amounts were included in debtors at the end of the financial year €918,000 (2024: €867,000).

Now That's What I Call Music is a joint arrangement in which Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited has a 50% holding. Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited provides Now That's What I Call Music with certain distribution and administrative services during the year. There was an immaterial income and expense recorded for the financial year in respect of this joint arrangement (2024: Nil) and there is no receivable or payable balances held at year end. (2024: Nil)

See note 8 for disclosure of the directors' remuneration.

21 Parent undertaking

The parent company and controlling party of Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited is Sony Music Entertainment (UK) Limited. The ultimate parent of Sony Music Entertainment Ireland Limited is Sony Corporation, a company registered in Japan, which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Sony Corporation consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 7-1, Konan 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0075, Japan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

22 Prior year restatement

The Statement of Comprehensive Income of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been restated to rectify an error which resulted in the overstatement of revenue and costs for the year.

The Company receives an internal allocation of revenue and costs from one of its sister entities, Orchard Enterprises NY Inc ("Orchard"). The allocation is for management reporting purposes and reflects the fact that the relevant revenue is generated in Ireland, as part of internal reporting to distinguish the different territories from which Orchard generates revenue. A corresponding cost allocation was also recorded to bring the net impact to nil. The Company had incorrectly recorded the revenue and costs allocation in the Statement of Comprehensive Income resulting in an overstatement of revenue by €3.62m, cost of sales by €3.38m and administration expenses by €0.24m for the year ended 31 March 2024.

On a net basis, there was no impact on profit for the financial year.

The table below provides a reconciliation of the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024, as previously reported, with the restated balances:

Restatement to statement of comprehensive income:

	Previously reported €'000	Adjustment €'000	As restated €'000
Turnover	20,203	(3,623)	16,580
Cost of sales	(15,927)	3,380	(12,547)
Gross profit	4,276	-	4,033
Administration expenses	(3,469)	243	(3,226)
Operating profit	807	-	807

23 Approval of financial statements

The board of Directors approved these financial statements on 8 December 2025