Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC415521 (England and Wales)

MUSE PRODUCTIONS LLP

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MUSE PRODUCTIONS LLP

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MUSE PRODUCTIONS LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**2**		287,054		13,075
Investments	**3**		74,899		-
			361,953		13,075
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	3,354,516		1,124,239	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,077,920		2,954,417	
		5,432,436		4,078,656	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(3,925,050)		(1,171,617)	
Net current assets			1,507,386		2,907,039
Total assets less current liabilities and net assets attributable to members			1,869,339		2,920,114
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year	**7**				
Amounts due in respect of profits			-		340,890
Members' other interests	**7**				
Other reserves classified as equity			1,869,339		2,579,224
			1,869,339		2,920,114
Total members' interests	**7**				
Amounts due from members			(545,164)		-
Loans and other debts due to members			-		340,890
Members' other interests			1,869,339		2,579,224
			1,324,175		2,920,114

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Year ended 31 December 2018 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 15 September 2019 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr M Bellamy
Designated member

Mr C Wolstenholme
Designated Member

Mr D Howard
Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC415521

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information
Muse Productions LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Northumberland House, 303-306 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7JZ.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in January 2017, together 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 limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Reporting period

[FRS 102 3.10 An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information as set out in paragraph 3.14) at least annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: (a) that fact; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.]

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

If, at the Balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the Balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing cost incurred, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

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

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

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

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

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

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

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.10 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

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

Other financial assets

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

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

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the limited liability partnership.

1.12 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	17,433
Additions	371,116
At 31 December 2018	388,549
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018	4,358
Depreciation charged in the Year	97,137
At 31 December 2018	101,495
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	287,054
At 31 December 2017	13,075

3 **Fixed asset investments**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments	74,899	-

4 **Financial instruments**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	74,899	-

5 **Debtors**

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	161,089	585,499
Amounts owed by members	545,164	-
Other debtors	359,196	370,542
Prepayments and accrued income	2,289,067	168,198
	3,354,516	1,124,239

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018	2017
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	383	226
Trade creditors	1,213,286	171,213
Other taxation and social security	215,465	-
Other creditors	856,229	95,533
Accruals and deferred income	1,639,687	904,645
	3,925,050	1,171,617

7 **Reconciliation of Members' Interests**

7 **Reconciliation of Members' Interests** **(Continued)**

	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Other reserves	Other amounts	Total	Total 2018
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		340,890		
Members' interests at 1 January 2018	2,579,223	340,891	340,891	2,920,114
Profit for the Year available for discretionary division among members	1,869,339	-	-	1,869,339
Members' interests after profit for the Year	4,448,562	340,891	340,891	4,789,453
Other divisions of profits	(2,579,223)	2,579,223	2,579,223	-
Introduced by members	-	1,535,615	1,535,615	1,535,615
Drawings	-	(5,000,893)	(5,000,893)	(5,000,893)
Members' interests at 31 December 2018	1,869,339	(545,164)	(545,164)	1,324,175
Amounts due from members, included in debtors		(545,164)		
		(545,164)		
Error: Brought forward loan balances do not agree to prior period carried forward balances (cell I12 does not agree to sum of cells I9 and I10).		1		

8 **Loans and other debts due to members**

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

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