

Company Registration No. 11210261 (England and Wales)

**MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**LB GROUP**  
**Number One**  
**Vicarage Lane**  
**Stratford**  
**London**  
**England**  
**E15 4HF**

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Director</b>	Ms A M Juliano
<b>Company number</b>	11210261
<b>Registered office</b>	Number One Vicarage Lane Stratford London England E15 4HF
<b>Accountants</b>	LB Group (Stratford) Number One Vicarage Lane Stratford London England E15 4HF

---

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

---

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		3,461		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	243,329		59,253	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,774		180,056	
		<u>259,103</u>		<u>239,309</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(3,995)</u>		<u>(5,379)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			255,108		233,930
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>258,569</u>		<u>233,930</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(1,479,842)		(906,614)
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(1,221,273)</u>		<u>(672,684)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		10		11
Share premium account	8		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,231,283)</u>		<u>(682,695)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(1,221,273)</u>		<u>(672,684)</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

**MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019***

---

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 September 2020

Ms A M Juliano

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 11210261**

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Muse Corporation Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Number One, Vicarage Lane, Stratford, London, England, E15 4HF.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

During the period to 31 December 2019, the company made losses of £548,588 (2018:£682,695) and had net liabilities at the balance sheet date of £1,221,273 (2018: £672,684), arising from the continued investment in research and development expected of a venture of this nature. Since the year end the company has received over £300,000 from investors. The director therefore, considers the company to be a going concern due to the continued funding and support of both the shareholders and director of the business.

#### **1.3 Reporting period**

These financial statements have been prepared for the year to 31 December 2019. The previous financial statements were prepared for the 11 month period from the date the entity was incorporated, 16 February 2018. For this the reason, figures presented in the previous reporting period will not be entirely comparable.

#### **1.4 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional 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 costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, 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 it is probable will be recovered.

#### **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.

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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:

Fixtures and fittings	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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

#### 1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

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

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including 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.

#### **1.10 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### **1.11 Taxation**

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

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.



# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.12 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	4	3
	==	==

# MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019	-
Additions	3,598
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	3,598
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2019	-
Depreciation charged in the year	137
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	137
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	3,461
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	-
	<hr/>

### 4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Corporation tax recoverable	161,933	-
Other debtors	81,396	59,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	243,329	59,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	3,995	5,379
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	1,479,842	906,614
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,004 Ordinary of 1p each	10	10
0 (2018: 100) Growth of 1p each	-	1
	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>11</u></u>

On 22 May 2018 4 ordinary shares were issued at a premium of £2,500 per share and 100 Growth Shares were issued at a par value of £0.01 per share.

Subsequently on 28 October 2019 the 100 Growth Shares were cancelled.

Shortly after the year end on 20 January 2020, there was a sub-division of the ordinary share capital. Each ordinary share of £0.01, was converted into 100 ordinary shares of £0.0001. This resulted in a total share capital of 10,400 Ordinary Shares with a nominal value of £0.0001 each.

Post year end there was an issue of 17,760 ordinary shares at a premium ranging from to £2.01 to £69.72.

#### 8 Share premium account

	2019 £	2018 £
At the beginning of the year		
	10,000	-
Issue of new shares	-	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
At the end of the year	<u><u>10,000</u></u>	<u><u>10,000</u></u>

#### 9 Related party transactions

##### Transactions with related parties

Included within other creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £917,161 (2018: £343,943) owed to a company who is a shareholder of the company. No interest has been charged on the balance.

# **MUSE CORPORATION LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019***

---

### **10 Directors' transactions**

Included in other creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £562,681 (2018: £562,680) owed to the director of the company. No interest has been charged on the balance.

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