

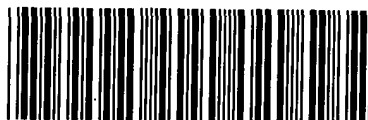
Registration number: 10389504

Muza Lab Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

WEDNESDAY



A93I50WZ

A11

22/04/2020

#95

COMPANIES HOUSE

Muza Lab Ltd

Contents

Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2 to 7

Muza Lab Ltd

(Registration number: 10389504)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

		(As restated)	
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	62,382	85,496
Current assets			
Debtors	5	618,409	1,170,311
Cash at bank and in hand		2,006,324	1,446,963
		<u>2,624,733</u>	<u>2,617,274</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(881,249)</u>	<u>(1,215,080)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,743,484</u>	<u>1,402,194</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,805,866</u>	<u>1,487,690</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(6,703)	(13,674)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(10,605)</u>	<u>(14,534)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,788,558</u>	<u>1,459,482</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	812,238	812,238
Profit and loss account		<u>976,320</u>	<u>647,244</u>
Total equity		<u>1,788,558</u>	<u>1,459,482</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25/3/20 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
R Kaerskov
Director

Muza Lab Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England, United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

1st Floor Woodgate Studios
2-8 Games Road
Cockfosters
Barnet
Hertfordshire
EN4 9HN

The principal place of business is:

9 Ledbury Mews North
London
W11 2AF
United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are for the individual company only and are prepared in the company's functional currency of British Pounds (£) and rounded to the nearest £1.

Certain expenses in the profit and loss account have been reallocated from administrative costs to cost of sales to reflect the underlying nature of the transaction. This has had no effect on profit or net assets.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Since the year end the Covid-19 pandemic has created significant uncertainty for the UK and international economy. The directors are constantly assessing the ongoing situation and the likely impact on the business and will be adjusting its cost base to scale operations back where necessary. Whilst the impact of the likely disruption is uncertain at this stage, the company has a strong balance sheet and working capital and will continue to protect the capital position as necessary and therefore in the opinion of the Directors, the company is able to pay its debts as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future.

Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 25 March 2020 was Nicholas Antoniou, who signed for and on behalf of NA Associates LLP.

Muza Lab Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Long term contracts are reflected in the profit and loss account by recording turnover and related costs as the contract activity progresses. Turnover is ascertained by reference to costs incurred and profits earned on each contract. Full provision is made for any foreseeable losses.

Where payments on account exceed recorded turnover the excess is classified as 'payments received on account' and disclosed within creditors.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Muza Lab Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	33% straight line
Fixture and fittings	15% straight line
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease

Development costs

Research and development expenditure is written off as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Debtors with no stated interest rate and receivable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Trade creditors

Creditors with no stated interest rate and payables within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Muza Lab Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are paid.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 13 (2018 - 12).

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	9,407	152,684	162,091
Additions	5,457	10,650	16,107
Disposals	-	(3,116)	(3,116)
	<u>14,864</u>	<u>160,218</u>	<u>175,082</u>
At 31 December 2019			
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	1,391	75,204	76,595
Charge for the year	1,339	37,391	38,730
Eliminated on disposal	-	(2,625)	(2,625)
	<u>2,730</u>	<u>109,970</u>	<u>112,700</u>
At 31 December 2019			
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	<u>12,134</u>	<u>50,248</u>	<u>62,382</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>8,016</u>	<u>77,480</u>	<u>85,496</u>

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £12,134 (2018 - £8,016) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

Muza Lab Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

5 Debtors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		356,883	909,308
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest		148,805	184,798
Prepayments		73,074	38,705
Other debtors		39,647	37,500
		<u>618,409</u>	<u>1,170,311</u>

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	6,971	6,631
Trade creditors		3,650	21,521
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest		67,811	112,644
Taxation and social security		42,966	37,485
Accruals and deferred income		527,338	954,516
Other creditors		232,513	82,283
		<u>881,249</u>	<u>1,215,080</u>

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	<u>6,703</u>	<u>13,674</u>

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2019 £	No.	2018 £
Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>812,238</u>	<u>812,238</u>	<u>812,238</u>	<u>812,238</u>

Muza Lab Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

8 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	<u>6,703</u>	<u>13,674</u>
	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	<u>6,971</u>	<u>6,631</u>

Other borrowings

Hire purchase and finance lease liability with a carrying amount of £13,674 (2018 - £20,305) are secured on the assets concerned.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £984,375 (2018 - £1,131,237). The commitments are in respect of operating lease rental on land and buildings.

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is HBA International Limited, incorporated in England, UK.

The ultimate parent is Singapore Gold Mantis PTE. Ltd, incorporated in Singapore.

11 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Since the year end the Covid-19 pandemic has created significant uncertainty for the UK and international economy. The directors are constantly assessing the ongoing situation and the likely impact on the business and will be adjusting its cost base to scale operations back where necessary. Whilst the impact of the likely disruption is uncertain at this stage, the company has a strong balance sheet and working capital and will continue to protect the capital position as necessary and therefore in the opinion of the Directors, the company is able to pay its debts as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future.