Beautiful West End Limited

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Company Registration No. 09142124 (England and Wales)

Beautiful West End Limited

Company Information

Director	P A Blake
Company number	09142124
Registered office	Hanover House 14 Hanover Square London W1S 1HP
Auditor	Kingston Smith LLP Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL
Business address	c/o Mark Rubinstein Limited 25 Short Street London United Kingdom SE1 8LJ

Beautiful West End Limited

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Beautiful West End Limited

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017. The comparative information covers the period from 3 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 - see note 1.4 for more information.

Fair review of the business
The business was established to produce the theatre production of Beautiful in London.

The production ran from February 2015 until final performances took place in August 2017.

Key performance indicators
The board drives business performance through setting clearly defined budgets from which it derives key performance indicators, taking appropriate action where required to enhance the financial results of the business. The company considers its key performance indicators to be:

- Show attendance and advance bookings figures and how they compare to budget
- Operating margins for current period (-1.3%) compared to the prior period (0.5%)
- Overhead expenditure and how it compares to budget.

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks
The main risks arising from the Company's current activities are financial risks: credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The directors monitor these risks on an ongoing basis and do not consider them to be significant.

The company's risk mitigation policy, in respect of credit risk, is to only deal with established reputable companies. The board does not consider this to be a significant risk.

The company does not consider interest rate risk to be significant. The company hold its cash reserves in a mixture of short term deposits and current accounts which earn interest at a floating rate.

The working capital requirements of the company are funded principally out of shareholder loans and cash reserves.

On behalf of the board

PA Blake
....
P A Blake
Director
Date: 21/09/2018

Beautiful West End Limited

Director's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The comparative information covers the period from 3 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 - see note 1.4 for more information.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of theatrical production.

Director
The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

P A Blake

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor
In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Kingston Smith LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

PA Blake
....
P A Blake
Director
Date: 21/09/2018

Beautiful West End Limited

Director's Responsibilities Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Beautiful West End Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Beautiful West End Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Beautiful West End Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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 director is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 director either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 (UK) 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Kingston Smith LLP

Peter Smithson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP

21/09/2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Kingston Smith LLP
Charlotte Building
17 Gresse Street
London

W1T 1QL

Beautiful West End Limited

Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2017 £	Period ended 31 December 2016 £
Turnover	3	6,607,967	12,052,936
Cost of sales		(5,500,564)	(9,508,355)
Gross profit		1,107,403	2,544,581
Administrative expenses		(1,246,823)	(2,482,399)
Other operating income		65,815	-
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(73,605)	62,182
Interest receivable and similar income	7	856	160
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(72,749)	62,342
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	239,684	139,462
Profit for the financial year		166,935	201,804

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The Profit and Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Beautiful West End Limited

Group Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Current assets					
Debtors	13	262,619		1,044,884	
Cash at bank and in hand		105,220		1,399,547	
		367,839		2,444,431	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,940,829)		(4,184,356)	
Net current liabilities			(1,572,990)		(1,739,925)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(1,572,991)		(1,739,926)
Total equity			(1,572,990)		(1,739,925)

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21-9-18

PA Blake

P A Blake
Director

Beautiful West End Limited

Company Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		-		561,316
Investments	10		1		1
			1		561,317
Current assets					
Debtors	13	317,054		937,763	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,192		1,066,844	
		318,246		2,004,607	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,891,237)		(3,744,532)	
Net current liabilities			(1,572,991)		(1,739,925)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,572,990)		(1,178,608)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(1,572,991)		(1,178,609)
Total equity			(1,572,990)		(1,178,608)

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £394,382 (2016 - £1,145,354 loss).

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21-9-18

PA Blake

P A Blake
Director

Company Registration No. 09142124

Beautiful West End Limited

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 3 January 2016	1	(1,941,730)	(1,941,729)
Period ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	201,804	201,804
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	(1,739,926)	(1,739,925)
Period ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	166,935	166,935
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	(1,572,991)	(1,572,990)

Beautiful West End Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 3 January 2016	1	(33,255)	(33,254)
Period ended 31 December 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(1,145,354)	(1,145,354)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	(1,178,609)	(1,178,608)
Period ended 31 December 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(394,382)	(394,382)
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	(1,572,991)	(1,572,990)

Beautiful West End Limited

Group Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	**18**		(1,474,076)		(218,587)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			178,893		-
Net cash outflow from operating activities			(1,295,183)		(218,587)
Investing activities					
Interest received		856		160	
Net cash generated from investing activities			856		160
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(1,294,327)		(218,427)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,399,547		1,617,974
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			105,220		1,399,547

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Beautiful West End Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hanover House, 14 Hanover Square, London, W1S 1HP.

The Group consists of Beautiful West End Limited and Beautiful West End Productions Limited.

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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Beautiful West End Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 Going concern

Though the balance sheet shows a negative balance the company has the continued financial support of its investors for the foreseeable future. For this reason the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4 Reporting period

The comparative information is displayed for the period 3 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. The financial statements for the period ended 2 January 2016 were prepared for that period in order to more accurately align with production weeks. In the comparative year, the company reverted to a more standard year end of 31 December to align with reporting dates across the group.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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 the sale of tickets, programmes and merchandise is recognised on the performance date.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has only basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments classified as other, or basic instruments measured at fair value.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

1.10 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

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 if, and only if, there is 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Pre-production amortisation period

Beautiful West End Limited (company) has capitalised pre-production costs which is being amortised over a 28 month period which is the estimated length of the production.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Box office income	6,411,062	11,743,832
Other income	101,534	175,343
Merchandise income	62,852	65,785
Cast album income	32,519	67,976
	6,607,967	12,052,936

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	856	160
Royalty income	14,545	-

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	6,607,967	12,052,936

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(8,814)	6,228

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £8,814 (2016 - £6,228).

5 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2017 £	2016 £
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	5,000	5,000
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	10,000	10,000
	15,000	15,000
For other services		
Preparation and submission of statutory financial statements	5,000	5,500
Taxation compliance services	8,000	8,000
	13,000	13,500

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the group during the year was:

	Group 2017 Number	2016 Number
	50	71

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,003,626	3,322,832
Social security costs	42,798	64,649
Pension costs	35,284	55,814
	2,081,708	3,443,295

The director is remunerated through other group companies. The director considers there are no other individuals classified as Key Management Personnel.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	856	160

7 Interest receivable and similar income (Continued)

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	856	160

8 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(100,612)	(139,462)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(139,072)	-
Total current tax	(239,684)	(139,462)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(72,749)	62,342
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 20.00%)	(13,822)	12,468
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	1,628
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	120,473	255,335
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(139,072)	-
Consolidation adjustment	(106,651)	(269,431)
Theatre tax credit receivable	(100,612)	(139,462)
Taxation credit for the period	(239,684)	(139,462)

The current (and prior period) tax figure represents Theatre Tax Relief credits, introduced in the Finance act 2014, payable to the company, that have arisen from expenditure on theatrical production at 20% of 80% of qualifying core expenditure.

9 Intangible fixed assets

Company

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	3,143,371
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	2,582,055
Amortisation charged for the year	561,316
At 31 December 2017	3,143,371
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	561,316

10 Fixed asset investments

		Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	11	-	-	1	1

Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	**Shares in group undertakings** £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	1
At 31 December 2016	1

11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	Indirect
Beautiful West End Productions Limited	England & Wales	Theatre production	Ordinary	100	

12 Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	16,345	799,477	314,891	937,763
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	1,931,675	3,827,312	1,891,237	3,390,919

13 Debtors

	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	1,799	512,155	1,799	512,155
Corporation tax recoverable	240,115	179,324	-	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	298,546	225,607
Other debtors	20,705	342,806	16,709	200,001
Prepayments and accrued income	-	10,599	-	-
	262,619	1,044,884	317,054	937,763

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	7,934	564,949	117	260,851
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,868,564	3,117,780	1,868,564	3,117,780
Other taxation and social security	9,154	357,044	-	353,613
Other creditors	1,555	11,200	1,556	1,788
Accruals and deferred income	53,622	133,383	21,000	10,500
	1,940,829	4,184,356	1,891,237	3,744,532

15 Share capital

	Group and company 2017	2016
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

16 Related party transactions

CFI Productions Limited

A company in which Director P A Blake is a director.

During the year the company paid fees and was recharged expenses by CFI Productions Ltd totalling £143,072 (2016: £238,426). As at the balance sheet date the company owed CFI Productions Ltd £nil (2016 : £nil).

17 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Beautiful West End LLC, a company registered in the USA by virtue of its ownership of 100% of the issued share capital of the company.

The ultimate parent company is CFI Productions, Inc., a company registered in the USA by virtue of its 100% ownership of the issued share capital in Beautiful West End LLC.

The ultimate controlling party is director P A Blake by virtue of his ownership of 100% of the issued share capital in CFI Productions, Inc.

18 Cash generated from group operations

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	166,935	201,804
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(239,684)	(139,462)
Investment income	(856)	(160)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	793,731	632,069
(Decrease) in creditors	(2,194,202)	(912,838)
Cash absorbed by operations	(1,474,076)	(218,587)