Registered number: 02609458

FRIEZE PUBLISHING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FRIEZE PUBLISHING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M. Shapiro A.M Sharp M.J. Slotover
Company secretary	B. Edge
Registered number	02609458
Registered office	1 Surrey Street London England WC2R 2ND
Independent auditors	Nexia Smith & Williamson Statutory Auditors & Chartered Accountants 25 Moorgate London EC2R 6AY

FRIEZE PUBLISHING LIMITED

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the 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 show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**75,832**		*37,185*
Tangible assets	5		**11,908**		*11,209*
			87,740		*48,394*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**1,958,227**		*741,502*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**137,266**		*637,891*	
		2,095,493		*1,379,393*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(1,539,032)**		*(428,053)*	
Net current assets			**556,461**		*951,340*
Total assets less current liabilities			**644,201**		*999,734*
Net assets			**644,201**		*999,734*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**80**		*80*
Capital redemption reserve			**220**		*220*
Profit and loss account			**643,901**		*999,434*
			644,201		*999,734*

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M.J. Slotover

M.J. Slotover
Director

Date: 29 October 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Frieze Publishing Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address and registration number can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company, and the Group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and Group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts.

2.3 Going concern

The loss for the year was £355,533 (2017: £4,129 profit). With the Company's parent, Denmark Street Limited, providing ongoing financial support to the Company, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date that these financial statements are authorised for issue. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.4 Turnover

Advertising revenue is recognised at the point when the relevant publication goes on sale, and sponsorship revenue is recognised once the obligations of the Company have been fulfilled in accordance with the relevant contractual obligations.

Magazine subscription sales are recognised in the publication month, whilst any other magazine revenue is recognised at the point of sale.

Film production and media consultancy revenue is recognised as the work is completed and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer software	- 3 to 4 years

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Long-term leasehold property	- Over the life of the lease
Office equipment	- 3 to 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Bank and cash balances are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of the financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.9 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 34 *(2017 - 17)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Website development £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	**56,214**
Additions	**94,003**
At 31 December 2018	**150,217**
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2018	**19,029**
Charge for the year	**55,356**
At 31 December 2018	**74,385**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	**75,832**
At 31 December 2017	*37,185*

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	31,640	208,856	240,496
Additions	-	5,306	5,306
Disposals	(31,640)	(96,174)	(127,814)
At 31 December 2018	-	117,988	117,988
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	31,640	197,647	229,287
Charge for the year	-	4,607	4,607
Disposals	(31,640)	(96,174)	(127,814)
At 31 December 2018	-	106,080	106,080
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	-	11,908	11,908
At 31 December 2017	*-*	*11,209*	*11,209*

6. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	**22,523**
At 31 December 2018	**22,523**
Impairment	
At 1 January 2018	**22,523**
At 31 December 2018	**22,523**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	**-**
At 31 December 2017	*-*

7. Debtors

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Trade debtors	**1,225,444**	*601,176*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**588,647**	*23,817*
Other debtors	**31,658**	*69,650*
Prepayments and accrued income	**106,761**	*45,344*
Deferred taxation	**5,717**	*1,515*
	1,958,227	*741,502*

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	**48,290**	*1,254*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**698,276**	*57,883*
Other taxation and social security	**22,522**	*4,408*
Other creditors	**32,159**	*17,413*
Accruals and deferred income	**737,785**	*347,095*
	1,539,032	*428,053*

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs incurred during the year were £33,574 (2017: £14,695). £7,676 (2017: £17,413) was payable at the Balance Sheet date.

10. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 from disclosing transactions with group companies, headed by the immediate Parent Company, on the grounds that these companies are wholly owned within the Group.

11. Parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Denmark Street Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey.

The ultimate parent company is WME Entertainment Parent LLC, a company incorporated in Delaware, USA, which draws up accounts consolidating Frieze Publishing Limited.

WME Entertainment Parent LLC is the largest and smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. The address of their registered office is 2711 Centerville, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808, USA.

12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements prepared for the members was unqualified and there were no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis. The auditor's report was signed by Chetan Mistry of Nexia Smith & Williamson as senior statutory auditor.