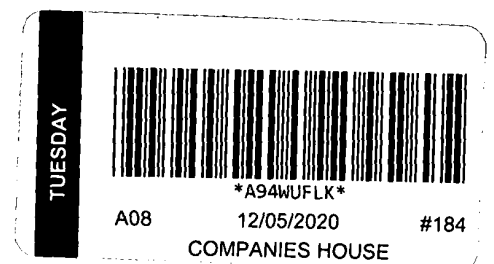


Company Registration No. 03670408 (England and Wales)

**ACT 4 LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# **ACT 4 LIMITED**

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# ACT 4 LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		2,103		514
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	141,177		30,473	
Cash at bank and in hand		66,887		59,193	
		208,064		89,666	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(207,640)		(97,549)	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			424		(7,883)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,527		(7,369)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			150		150
Profit and loss reserves			2,377		(7,519)
<b>Total equity</b>			2,527		(7,369)

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

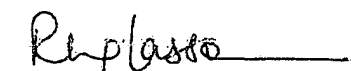
For the financial year ended 30 November 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ...1. May. 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



R King-Lassman  
Director

Company Registration No. 03670408

# ACT 4 LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2017	150	10,725	10,875
Year ended 30 November 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(18,244)	(18,244)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 November 2018	150	(7,519)	(7,369)
Year ended 30 November 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	9,896	9,896
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 November 2019	150	2,377	2,527
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

# ACT 4 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Act 4 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is No.1 London Bridge, London, SE1 9BG.

#### 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.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors consider that the going concern basis is appropriate and assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The validity of this assumption is dependent upon the continued support of the company's directors and related parties. If the company were unable to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets to current assets..

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and trade discounts. Income is recognised when the service has been provided and all obligations to the customer under the agreement have been fulfilled.

#### 1.4 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% on cost
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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.

#### 1.5 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.

# ACT 4 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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#### 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### **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 are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

# ACT 4 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors 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 receipts 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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 5 (2018 - 7).

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2018	27,818
Additions	2,574
	<hr/>
At 30 November 2019	30,392
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 December 2018	27,304
Depreciation charged in the year	985
	<hr/>
At 30 November 2019	28,289
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 November 2019	2,103
	<hr/>
At 30 November 2018	514
	<hr/>

# ACT 4 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

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**4 Debtors**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	141,177	29,638
Other debtors		835
	<u>141,177</u>	<u>30,473</u>

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	39,708	6,072
Taxation and social security	38,855	20,738
Other creditors	129,077	70,739
	<u>207,640</u>	<u>97,549</u>



# **ACT 4 LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019***

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### **6 Related party transactions**

Included in other creditors at the year end is an amount of £7,917 (2018: £7,835) due to J Hytner, a director and shareholder of the company. The loan has been provided unsecured, interest free and is effectively repayable on demand.

Also included in other creditors at the year end is an amount of £50,000 (2018: £50,000) due to a friend of one of the directors. The loan has been provided unsecured, interest free and is effectively repayable on demand.