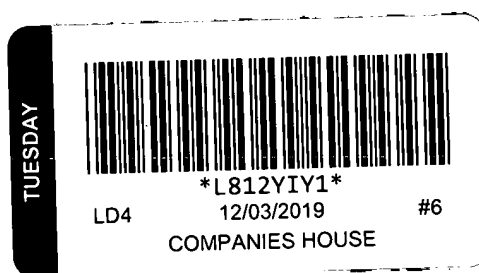


Company Registration No. 6027506 (England and Wales)

MARK ANTHONY (ONE) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



MARK ANTHONY (ONE) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 4

MARK ANTHONY (ONE) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		225,000		225,000	
Debtors	2	4,032		4,284	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,683		5,840	
		<u>244,715</u>		<u>235,124</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(288,328)</u>		<u>(288,576)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(43,613)</u>		<u>(53,452)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(43,713)</u>		<u>(53,552)</u>
Total equity			<u>(43,613)</u>		<u>(53,452)</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 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 10/3/2019


MD Abrahams
Director

Company Registration No. 6027506

MARK ANTHONY (ONE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mark Anthony (One) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director continues to support the company and therefore has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

1.5 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.

MARK ANTHONY (ONE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

1.8 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	4,032	4,284

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Corporation tax	2,308	2,556
Other creditors	284,520	282,615
Accruals and deferred income	1,500	3,405
	<u>288,328</u>	<u>288,576</u>

MARK ANTHONY (ONE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

4 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50 Ordinary "A" shares of £1 each	50	50
50 Ordinary "B" shares of £1 each	50	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The shares rank pari passu.

5 Related party transactions

As at 31 October 2018, the company owed £240,235 (2017: £240,235) to a company under common control.

As at 31 October 2018, the company owed £43,735 (2017: £41,830) to the director.