

ANARCHY LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023
Pages for filing with the registrar

ANARCHY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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ANARCHY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	85,900	66,579
Investments	4	1	1
		85,901	66,580
Current assets			
Stocks	5	10,150	10,100
Debtors			
- due within one year	6	41,169	39,882
- due after more than one year	6	7,750	7,750
Cash at bank and in hand		174,124	1,365
		233,193	59,097
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(203,569)	(89,878)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		29,624	(30,781)
Total assets less current liabilities		115,525	35,799
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(34,571)	(41,401)
Provision for liabilities	9	(21,475)	(16,645)
Net assets/(liabilities)		59,479	(22,247)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	50	85
Capital redemption reserve		50	15
Profit and loss account		59,379	(22,347)
Total shareholder's funds/(deficit)		59,479	(22,247)

ANARCHY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
As at 31 March 2023

For the financial year ending 31 March 2023 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Anarchy Limited (registered number: 08043469) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director. They were signed on its behalf by:

J Szukalski
Director

22 December 2023

ANARCHY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Anarchy Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 7 Garnett Close, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 7GN, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The director has assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

ANARCHY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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 fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	15 % reducing balance
Vehicles	15 % reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	10 % reducing balance
Office equipment	10 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ANARCHY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to and from related parties.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

ANARCHY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	1	1

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3. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 01 April 2022	129,349	36,147	10,011	14,828	190,335
Additions	11,883	21,314	0	214	33,411
Disposals	0	(10,995)	0	0	(10,995)
At 31 March 2023	141,232	46,466	10,011	15,042	212,751
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 April 2022	89,790	18,765	5,617	9,584	123,756
Charge for the financial year	7,016	5,752	439	537	13,744
Disposals	0	(10,649)	0	0	(10,649)
At 31 March 2023	96,806	13,868	6,056	10,121	126,851
Net book value					
At 31 March 2023	44,426	32,598	3,955	4,921	85,900
At 31 March 2022	39,559	17,382	4,394	5,244	66,579
Leased assets included above:					
Net book value					
At 31 March 2023	0	18,116	0	0	18,116
At 31 March 2022	0	17,037	0	0	17,037

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4. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries

	2023
	£
Cost	
At 01 April 2022	1
At 31 March 2023	1
Carrying value at 31 March 2023	1
Carrying value at 31 March 2022	1

Investments in shares

Name of entity	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares	Ownership 31.03.2023	Ownership 31.03.2022
Anarchy Film Services Ltd	35 Ballards Lane, London, N3 1XW	Dormant company	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%

The capital and reserves and the profit of the subsidiary undertaking was as follows:

	Capital and reserves at 2023	Profit for the year ended 2023
	£	£
Anarchy Film Services Ltd	1	0

5. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Stocks	10,150	10,100

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6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	4,584	5,951
Prepayments and accrued income	28,504	33,931
VAT recoverable	8,081	0
	41,169	39,882
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
Other debtors	7,750	7,750

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	5,001	4,801
Trade creditors	60,066	36,564
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	1	1
Accruals and deferred income	50,321	9,500
Corporation tax	63,432	24,702
Other taxation and social security	939	9,088
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	22,664	5,222
Other creditors	1,145	0
	203,569	89,878

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	34,571	41,401

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans (repayable by instalments)	13,964	19,961

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9. Deferred tax

	2023	2022
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(16,645)	(11,577)
Charged to the Profit and Loss Account	(4,830)	(5,068)
At the end of financial year	<u>(21,475)</u>	<u>(16,645)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(21,475)</u>	<u>(16,645)</u>

10. Called-up share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
50 Ordinary A shares of £ 1.00 each	50	50
nil Ordinary B shares (2022: 35 shares of £ 1.00 each)	0	35
	<u>50</u>	<u>85</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.