Company Registration No. 04082509 (England and Wales)
ACTIONSTEM LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mrs F M Samuel

Secretary Mrs F M Samuel

Company number 04082509

Registered office The Old Chapel

Union Way Witney Oxfordshire OX28 6HD

Accountants DSA Prospect Limited

The Old Chapel Union Way Witney Oxfordshire OX28 6HD

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

		20	17	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		1,860,000		2,689,199
Current assets					
Debtors		499,886		292,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		357,474		20,775	
		857,360		313,025	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	•	(177,989)		(206,216)	
year				(200,210)	
Net current assets			679,371		106,809
Total assets less current liabilities			2,539,371		2,796,008
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,588,303)		(1,500,382
Provisions for liabilities			(104,327)		(202,197
Net assets			846,741		1,093,429
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			846,731		1,093,419
Total equity			846,741		1,093,429

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The director 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 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

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 29 November 2017

Mrs F M Samuel **Director**

Company Registration No. 04082509

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

		Share capital		Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2015 Effect of transition to FRS 102		10	663,115 (663, 1 15)	351,660 555,758	1,014,785 (107,357)
As restated		10	-	907,418	907,428
Year ended 31 January 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
Dividends			-	206,001 (20,000)	206,001 (20,000)
Balance at 31 January 2016		10	-	1,093,419	1,093,429
Year ended 31 January 2017: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		-	-	(226,688) (20,000)	(226,688) (20,000)
Balance at 31 January 2017		10	-	846,731	846,741

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Actionstem Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Chapel, Union Way, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX28 6HD.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Actionstem Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 5.

1.2 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 goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are 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 payments 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

1.7 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 when the company has 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.

2 Investment property

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 February 2016	2,689,199
Disposals	(658,199)
Revaluations	(171,000)
At 31 January 2017	1,860,000

Investment property comprises of various properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the Director of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

3 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
	10	10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

4 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £10,000 (2016 - £10,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

5 Reconcillations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

Reconciliation of equity

	At 1 February 2015		At 31 January 2016			
I	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets						
Investment properties	2,215,000		2,215,000	2,689,199		2,689,199
Current assets						
Debtors	72,249	-	72,249	292,250	=	292,250
Bank and cash	363,341		363,341	20,775		20,775
	435,590		435,590	313,025		313,025
Creditors due within one year						
Loans and overdrafts	(179,062)	-	(179,062)	(157,027)	-	(157,027)
Taxation	(31,035)	-	(31,035)	(43,909)	-	(43,909)
Other creditors	(5,280)	-	(5,280)	(5,280)	-	(5,280)
	(215,377)	•	(215,377)	(206,216)	•	(206,216)
Net current assets	220,213		220,213	106,809	-	106,809
Total assets less current						
liabilities	2,435,213		2,435,213	2,796,008		2,796,008
Creditors due after one year						
Loans and overdrafts	(107,072)	-	(107,072)	(81,958)	-	(81,958)
Other creditors	(1,313,356)		(1,313,356)	(1,418,424)		(1,418,424)
	(1,420,428)	-	(1,420,428)	(1,500,382)	-	(1,500,382)
Provisions for liabilities						
Deferred tax 1		(107,357)	(107,357)		(202,197)	(202,197)
Net assets	1,014,785	(107,357)	907,428	1,295,626	(202,197)	1,093,429

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

5 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

		At 1 February 2015			At 31 January 2016			
	P	revious UK	Effect of	FRS 102	Previous UK	Effect of	FRS 102	
		GAAP	transition		GAAP	transition		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Capital and reserves								
Share capital		10	-	10	10	-	10	
Revaluation reserve	1	663,115	(663,115)	-	1,083,115	(1,083,115)	-	
Profit and loss		351,660	555,758	907,418	212,501	880,918	1,093,419	
			-		-			
Total equity		1,014,785	(107,357)	907,428	1,295,626	(202,197)	1,093,429	

Reconciliation of (loss)/profit for the financial period

		Year ended 31 January 2016				
		Previous UK	Effect of	FR\$ 102		
		GAAP	transition			
	Notes	£	£	£		
Turnover		105,691	-	105,691		
Cost of sales		(21,000)	-	(21,000)		
Gross profit		84,691	-	84,691		
Administrative expenses		(83,647)	-	(83,647)		
Interest payable and similar expenses		(107,476)	-	(107,476)		
Amounts written off investments		-	-	420,000		
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(106,432)		313,568		
Taxation	1	(12,727)	94,840	(107,567)		
(Loss)/profit for the financial period		(119,159)	94,840	206,001		

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1 Investment properties

Under previous UK GAAP, investment properties were carried at fair value and any changes recognised in the revaluation reserve. Now under FRS 102 any changes to fair value are recognised in the profit and loss with a deferred tax cost in the profit and loss and a provision for deferred tax in the balance sheet.

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.