# FOUR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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#### FOUR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

# COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

**DIRECTORS:** Mrs JE Raine P Raine SECRETARY: Mrs JE Raine **REGISTERED OFFICE:** 23 Upper Green Road Tewin Welwyn Hertfordshire AL60LE **REGISTERED NUMBER:** 03430250 (England and Wales) **ACCOUNTANTS:** Jones Hunt & Keelings Chartered Certified Accountants and Chartered Tax Advisers **Broad House** 1 The Broadway Old Hatfield Hertfordshire

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#### BALANCE SHEET 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	2021		2020		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		9,001		9,001
Investment property	5		345,000		345,000
			354,001		354,001
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	1,109		1,109	
Cash at bank		45,809		38,443	
		46,918		39,552	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	31,260		31,466	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			15,658		8,086
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			369,659		362,087
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,486		_
NET ASSETS			368,173		362,087
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Non-distributable reserve	9		6,336		7,822
Retained earnings			361,835		354,263
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			368,173		362,087

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs JE Raine - Director

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Four Pharmaceuticals Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 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  $\mathcal{L}$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and so these financial statements are again prepared on the going concern basis.

#### Significant judgements and estimation uncertainty

n preparing these financial statements, the directors have exercised judgement in the following principal area:

- In determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and, where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 20% on reducing balance

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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.

#### Investment property

Investment property is included at fair value. Any surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in the Income Statement.

The fair value gains or losses do not represent distributable profits and so they are credited to a separate non-distributable reserve.

Depreciation is not provided on the investment properties, which is a departure from the Companies Act 2006. In the opinion of the directors, the properties are primarily investments and so their current value is of more significance than any measure of consumption; consequently, they believe that any depreciation charge would distort the true and fair view presented by the accounts and therefore the accounts do not include a depreciation charge in respect of these properties.

#### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Impairment of tangible fixed assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment. 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.

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 eash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or eash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 lower of:

a. the revised estimate of its recoverable amount; and

b. 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.

#### 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, which include debtors, 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.

#### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2020 - 2).

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

4.	TANGIBLE FIAED ASSETS	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
	COST			
	At 1 October 2020	0.214	C 402	15 212
	and 30 September 2021 DEPRECIATION	<u>9,314</u>	6,403	<u> 15,717</u>
	At 1 October 2020			
	and 30 September 2021	313	6,403	6,716
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 30 September 2021	9,001	<del>_</del>	9,001
	At 30 September 2020	9,001		9,001
5.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY			Total
				£
	FAIR VALUE			
	At 1 October 2020			245 000
	and 30 September 2021			345,000
	NET BOOK VALUE At 30 September 2021			345,000
	At 30 September 2020			345,000
	71 30 september 2020			3 13,000
	Fair value at 30 September 2021 is represented by:			£
	Valuation in 2020			7,822
	Cost			337,178
				345,000
	If investment properties had not been revalued they would have been included at	the following histo	orical cost:	
			2021	2020
	Cost		£ 337,178	£ 337,178
		2020 1 41 11	<del></del>	<del></del>
	The investment properties were valued on an open market basis on 30 September	r 2020 by the direc	tors .	
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			2021	2020
	Too da dabéana		£	£
	Trade debtors		<u> 1,109</u>	<u>1,109</u>
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Taxation and social security		2,228	1,954
	Other creditors		$\frac{29,032}{31,260}$	29,512 31,466

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Allotted, issue	ed and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2021 £	2020 £
	2	Ordinary	£1	2	2
9.	RESERVES				
					Non-distribut
					reserve
					£
	At 1 October:				7,822
	Transfer of re	serves			(1,486)
	At 30 Septem	ber 2021			6,336

#### 10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, the company borrowed £220 (2020: £200) from the directors.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £27,292 (2019: £27,072) to the directors. No terms have been laid down as to repayment of capital or payment of interest on this loan.

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.