

Company registration number 08962102 (England and Wales)

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

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FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	2,090	2,862
Investments		1,006	681
		<u>3,096</u>	<u>3,543</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		16,000	31,000
Debtors	10	1,418,736	994,820
Cash at bank and in hand		888,310	1,162,666
		<u>2,323,046</u>	<u>2,188,486</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(310,319)</u>	<u>(253,636)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,012,727</u>	<u>1,934,850</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,015,823</u>	<u>1,938,393</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(1,353,084)	(1,326,553)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>389</u>	<u>(349)</u>
Net assets		<u>663,128</u>	<u>611,491</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	100	100
Profit and loss reserves		663,028	611,391
Total equity		<u>663,128</u>	<u>611,491</u>

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 31 March 2023 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.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E G C Snape
Director

Company registration number 08962102 (England and Wales)

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fiery Angel Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27 Mortimer Street, London, W1T 3BL.

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, 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents of amounts receivable for general management and other related services, royalty income, profit shares, box office income and merchandising income and is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and value added tax.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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:

Fixtures and fittings	33% Straight - Line
Computers	33% Straight - Line

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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Stocks

Stock represents the costs incurred in securing the right to produce theatrical productions, which later are charged to production companies that run these productions.

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.

1.9 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 current liabilities.

1.10 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.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Taxation

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

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.

1.13 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	9	9

4 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	22
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(738)	712
Total tax (credit)/charge	(738)	734

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	1,750,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	1,750,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	-

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	30,690
Additions	1,380
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At 31 March 2023	32,070
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022	27,828
Depreciation charged in the year	2,152
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At 31 March 2023	29,980
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	2,090
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At 31 March 2022	2,862
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7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Children's Theatre Partnership Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100.00
Void London Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100.00
Good Life Theatre UK Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100.00
And Then There Were None Theatre Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100.00
39 Steps (UK) 2021 Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100.00
Fiery Angel Entertainment Ltd	UK	Ordinary	54.00
Fiery Light PP Live Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100.00

The above production companies are recognised at cost and incorporated in the United Kingdom.

8 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Snibson Enterprise Ltd	UK	Ordinary	33.00
Fiery Light Limited	UK	Ordinary	47.50

The above production companies are recognised at cost and incorporated in the United Kingdom.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Joint ventures

Details of the company's joint ventures at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Interest held	% Held Direct
Hairspray 2020 Limited	UK	Ordinary	50.00
See You Next Murder Limited	UK	Ordinary	50.00

The above production companies are recognised at cost and incorporated in the United Kingdom

10 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	109,881	210,699
Other debtors	1,308,855	784,121
	<u>1,418,736</u>	<u>994,820</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	36,839	80,822
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	957	655
Taxation and social security	47,896	31,486
Other creditors	224,627	140,673
	<u>310,319</u>	<u>253,636</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,353,084</u>	<u>1,326,553</u>

As at the balance sheet date, the company had charges held against its property and undertakings in respect of loan facilities provided to it.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13 Related party transactions

39 Steps (UK) 2021 Limited

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £17,288 (2022: £13,767) from 39 Steps (UK) 2021 Limited.

And Then There Were None Theatre Limited

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £47,139 (2022: £47,000) from And Then There Were None Theatre Limited.

Children's Theatre Partnership Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £185,979 (2022: £ 197,433) from Children's Theatre Partnership Ltd.

Circus 1903 UK Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £96 (2022: £366) from Circus 1903 UK Ltd.

Dolly Christmas Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £135 (2022: £Nil) from Dolly Christmas Ltd.

Fiery Angel Entertainment Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £612,296 (2022: £191,238) from Fiery Angel Entertainment Ltd.

Fiery Dragons Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £51,378 (2022: £70) from Fiery Dragons Ltd.

Fiery Light Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £234,326 (2022: £81,144) from Fiery Light Ltd.

Good Life Theatre Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £Nil (2022: £67,875) from Good Life Theatre Ltd.

FIERY ANGEL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14 Related Party Transactions Cont.

Hairspray 2020 Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £30 (2022: £80) from Hairspray 2020 Ltd.

Jacob Marley Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £37,560 (2022: £38,013) from Jacob Marley Ltd.

See You Next Murder Ltd

Shares common directors with the company.

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £5,000 (2022: £Nil) from See You Next Murder Ltd.

15 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A of £1 each	45	45	45	45
Ordinary B of £1 each	45	45	45	45
Ordinary C of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</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.