

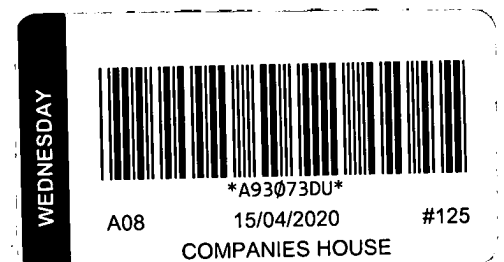
Registered number: 06376708

ARTANCIENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



ARTANCIENT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06376708

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	31,812	19,417
		<u>31,812</u>	<u>19,417</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	3,018,586	1,936,339
Cash at bank and in hand		7,949	175,623
		<u>3,026,535</u>	<u>2,111,962</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,398,032)	(1,568,643)
Net current assets		<u>628,503</u>	<u>543,319</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>660,315</u>	<u>562,736</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(6,822)	(4,755)
Net assets		<u><u>653,493</u></u>	<u><u>557,981</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		653,393	557,881
		<u><u>653,493</u></u>	<u><u>557,981</u></u>

ARTANCIENT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06376708

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

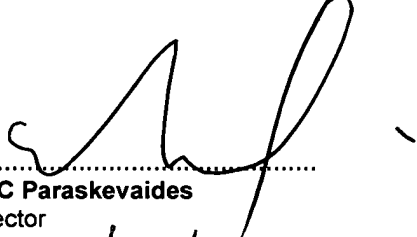
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
Mr C Paraskevaides
Director

Date: 3/4/2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

ARTANCIENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. General information

Artancient Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office is given in the company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- over the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 20% reducing balance
Website	- 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.5 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found,

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.7 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.

2.8 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2018 - 4).

ARTANCIENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold imp'mnts £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Website £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2018	66,587	19,780	25,279	36,427	148,073
Additions	-	-	18,125	3,353	21,478
At 30 September 2019	66,587	19,780	43,404	39,780	169,551
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2018	66,587	11,264	15,961	34,844	128,656
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1,704	5,488	1,891	9,083
At 30 September 2019	66,587	12,968	21,449	36,735	137,739
Net book value					
At 30 September 2019	-	6,812	21,955	3,045	31,812
At 30 September 2018	-	8,516	9,318	1,583	19,417

ARTANCIENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	143,765	48,539
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,571,731	1,749,736
Other debtors	251,830	136,239
Prepayments and accrued income	51,260	1,825
	<u>3,018,586</u>	<u>1,936,339</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	-	2,363
Trade creditors	32,459	5,077
Corporation tax	207,812	261,851
Other taxation and social security	15,913	28,350
Other creditors	15,051	60,380
Accruals and deferred income	2,126,797	1,210,622
	<u>2,398,032</u>	<u>1,568,643</u>

7. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount outstanding at the year end was £485 (2018: £250). This balance is included in other creditors.

8. Transactions with directors

During the year advances of £21,500 (2018: £1,080) were made to a director of the parent company, and £23,546 (2018: £79,629) was repaid. At the balance sheet date the balance of £nil (2018: £2,046) was owed to the company. This balance is included within other debtors. Interest totalling £nil (2018: £1,276) was charged on this loan, at a commercial rate.

During the year advances of £322,006 were made to a director and £124,900 was repaid. At the year end £149,473 was owed to the company (2018: £49,093 was owed by the company). This balance is included within other debtors (2018: other creditors). Interest of £1,460 (2018: £1,006) has been charged on this loan on the overdrawn balance at a commercial rate.

ARTANCIENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

9. Related party transactions

At the year end £97,857 (2018: £134,193) was owed by a company registered in Cyprus with directors in common. This balance is included within other debtors, is interest free and is repayable on demand.

10. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company during the year was ArtAncient Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, and holding all of the issued ordinary shares of this company. The registered office of ArtAncient Holdings is Coombewick House, London Road, Ashington, Pulborough, RH20 3AU.