Registration number: 08202578

## Artigiano Espresso Bars Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

Thompson Jenner LLP Chartered Accountants 1 Colleton Crescent Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

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### **Company Information**

**Directors** Mr S Keough

Mr M Hill

Registered office 1 Colleton Crescent

Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

Accountants Thompson Jenner LLP

Chartered Accountants 1 Colleton Crescent

Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

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### Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	103,897	-
Tangible assets	5	53,113	_
Investments	4 5 6	800	600
		157,810	600
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>7</u>	9,370	-
Debtors	<u>7</u> <u>8</u>	1,256,285	1,214,449
Cash at bank and in hand		44,981	7,799
		1,310,636	1,222,248
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(922,072)	(673,060)
Net current assets		388,564	549,188
Net assets	_	546,374	549,788
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		50	50
Profit and loss account		546,324	549,738
Total equity		546,374	549,788

For the financial year ending 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages  $\frac{4}{2}$  to  $\frac{11}{2}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

### Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2019

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and auth	orised by the Board on 30 July 2020 and signed on its behalf by:
***************************************	
Mr S Keough	
Director	
	The notes on pages 4 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements
	The notes on pages 4 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.  Page 3

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 1 Colleton Crescent Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

### 2 Accounting policies

### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 and do not consider it to have a material impact on the balances included within the financial statements.

In addition, the Directors do not consider it to cast any significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The directors have taken both reactive and proactive measures in order to mitigate any risks associated with COVID-19 including managing cash flow to ensure that debts can be paid when they fall due, managing staffing levels and monitoring key customer and supplier activity.

The directors have implemented a robust system of procedures and controls in order to deal with any associated risks.

### Group accounts not prepared

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts because it is itself a subsidiary undertaking.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

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 taxable income.

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

### Asset class

Computer equipment Fixtures & fittings Plant & machinery

### Depreciation method and rate

33% straight line 10% straight line 10% straight line

### **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

Asset class
Branding
Amortisation method and rate
10% straight line

#### **Investments**

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment. Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 28 (2018 - 5).

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

### 4 Intangible assets

-	127,184	127,184
_		127,104
	127,184	127,184
	23,287	23,287
_	23,287	23,287
=	103,897	103,897
Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
61,464	1,352	62,816
61,464	1,352	62,816
9,505	198	9,703
9,505	198	9,703
51,959	1,154	53,113
	2019 £	<b>2018</b> £ 600
_	fittings and equipment £ 61,464 61,464 9,505	## Company of Company

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 August 2018 Additions	-	600 200
At 31 July 2019	-	800
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2019	=	800
At 31 July 2018	=	600
7 Stocks	2019	2018
Other stocks	9,370	£ 

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### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

8	De	bt	o	rs
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	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		48,280	55,481
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	4.4	40,200	00,401
company has a participating interest	<u>11</u>	1,123,204	1,045,648
Other debtors		52,150	78,107
Prepayments and accrued income		32,651	35,213
Total current trade and other debtors		1,256,285	1,214,449
9 Creditors			
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>10</u>	179,903	129,903
Trade creditors		107,386	58,297
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	<u>11</u>	346,043	142,879
Taxation and social security		27,233	96,728
Other creditors		43,459	34,900
Accrued expenses		218,048	200,920
Deferred income		<u> </u>	9,433
		922,072	673,060
10 Loans and borrowings			
·			
		2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		<b>*</b> -	~
Bank overdrafts		79,903	129,903
Other borrowings		100,000	
		179,903	129,903

Included within loans and borrowings are bank overdrafts of £79,903 (2018 - £129,903) on which security has been given by the company.

### 11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

### 12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by HK4 Group Limited, the immediate parent company and ultimate controlling party, which is incorporated in England and Wales.

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