

Registered number: 09221112

**ARTHUR RACKHAM LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

**TUESDAY**



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**A07**

**07/11/2023**

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**COMPANIES HOUSE**

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**ARTHUR RACKHAM LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 09221112**

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**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2023**

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		2023 £	2022 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	4	3,442,579	3,083,485
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	151,438	157,998
Cash at bank and in hand		216,911	440,255
		<u>3,810,928</u>	<u>3,681,738</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(3,018,082)</u>	<u>(3,020,981)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>792,846</u></u>	<u><u>660,757</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>792,845</u>	<u>660,756</u>
		<u><u>792,846</u></u>	<u><u>660,757</u></u>

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.

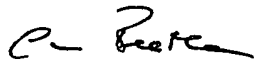
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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:



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**Dr C R Beetles**  
Director

Date: *02/11/2023*

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

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## ARTHUR RACKHAM LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

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#### 1. General information

Arthur Rackham Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The principal place of business is 8-10 Ryder Street, St James, London SW1Y 6QB.

The functional and presentational currency of the company is GBP and these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

#### 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

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

###### Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

##### 2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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, 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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**2.7 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.8 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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**ARTHUR RACKHAM LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2022 - 2).

**4. Stocks**

	2023 £	2022 £
Goods for resale	3,442,579	3,083,485
	<u>3,442,579</u>	<u>3,083,485</u>

**5. Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	86,630	46,505
Amounts owed by group undertakings	53,743	80,199
Other debtors	11,065	31,294
	<u>151,438</u>	<u>157,998</u>

**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,980,587	2,980,587
Corporation tax	33,028	37,644
Other taxation and social security	1,567	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,900	2,750
	<u>3,018,082</u>	<u>3,020,981</u>

**7. Related party transactions**

The company has taken the exemption available in FRS102 1A.35 and not disclosed balances and transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

**8. Controlling party**

The parent company is Chris Beetles Holdings Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Dr C R Beetles, a director of the company.