

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. 11371211

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ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED

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ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
DIRECTORS, ADVISORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

During the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements, the Directors were as follows:

Kristoffer Erik Andreas Ultenius
Carmen Wong
Ming Wai Lau

Independent Auditors

BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Registered Office

100 New Bridge Street
London
EC4V 6JA

Company No.

11371211

**ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Report of the Directors

The Directors of Armax 44-46 Cornmarket Street Limited (the "Company") present their annual report and the audited financial statements (the "financial statements") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

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Background

The Company was incorporated in United Kingdom on 18 May 2018 and commenced activities on 18 May 2018. The Company is a closed ended no fixed life investment company and is registered under the provisions of United Kingdom Company Law.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company is property investment with the objective of providing ordinary shareholders with an attractive level of income along with the prospect of income and capital growth from investing in a diversified UK commercial property portfolio.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 7. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

Directors

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report:

Kristoffer Erik Andreas Ultenius
Carmen Wong
Ming Wai Lau

Directors' interests

Ming Wai Lau is the counterparty to the loans payable by the Company.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for the year which give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Law and International Financial Reporting Standards, of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors have complied with the above requirements throughout the year and subsequently.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with United Kingdom Company Law. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud error and non compliance with law and regulations.

Future developments and going concern

As at 31 December 2019, a limited number of cases of an unknown virus had been reported to the World Health Organisation ("WHO"). Following the subsequent spread of the virus, on 11 March 2020 the WHO declared COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. The identification of the virus post 31 December 2019 as a new coronavirus, and its subsequent spread, is considered a non-adjusting event. The fair value of investments as at 31 December 2019 reflects conditions known as at that date and do not factor in the effect of COVID-19 on those valuations. As at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably estimate the financial effect (if any) of the virus on the Fair value of its Investments. The directors have reviewed the likely financial impact on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties. Further details are included in note 3 to the financial statements.

**ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Disclosure of information to auditor

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company auditors are unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements throughout the year and subsequently.

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, BDO LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept appointment and a resolution concerning their appointment was approved at the board meeting of the Directors on 5 June 2019.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company made no qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the Directors during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).


Political contributions

The Company made no political contributions during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

Small companies' note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board of Directors on ²⁶ June 2020.



Kristoffer Erik Andreas Ullenius

Director

Date: 26 June 2020

**ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Artmax 44-46 Cornmarket Street Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion;

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

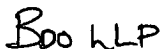
Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:
<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

 BDO LLP

Geraint Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK
26 June 2020


BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	7	7,725,000	7,725,000
		<u>7,725,000</u>	<u>7,725,000</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	162,254	193,877
Cash and cash equivalents	9	882,833	103,464
		<u>1,045,087</u>	<u>297,341</u>
Total assets		<u>8,770,087</u>	<u>8,022,341</u>
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to the Company's equity holders			
Issued capital	12	1	1
Retained earnings		342,495	125,367
Total equity		<u>342,496</u>	<u>125,368</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Intercompany loan payable	10	3,667,157	-
Deferred tax	5	4,673	1,790
		<u>3,671,830</u>	<u>1,790</u>
Current liabilities			
Intercompany loan payables	10	4,585,000	7,725,000
Interest payable on intercompany loan	10	13,785	-
Deferred income		82,694	-
Current tax liabilities		41,583	27,358
Trade and other payables	11	32,699	142,825
		<u>4,755,761</u>	<u>7,895,183</u>
Total liabilities		<u>8,427,591</u>	<u>7,896,973</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>8,770,087</u>	<u>8,022,341</u>

These financial statements have been prepared with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:


 Kristoffer Erik Andreas Uitenius

Director

Date: 26 June 2020

Company registration no. 11371211

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	Period ending 31 December 2018 £
Income	Note		
Rental income		350,907	173,947
Insurance income		4,059	5,755
Total income		<u>354,966</u>	<u>179,702</u>
Expenses			
Property expenses		2,867	5,755
Administration fees		15,911	8,565
Audit fees	19	4,356	4,250
Professional fees		21,268	6,680
Total expenses		<u>44,402</u>	<u>25,250</u>
Finance costs - net			
Bank interest received		(1,302)	(83)
Loan interest expense		67,105	-
Amortisation of financing fees		10,250	-
Bank charges		343	111
Exchange gains		(68)	(91)
Total finance costs		<u>76,328</u>	<u>(63)</u>
Profit before tax		<u>234,236</u>	<u>154,515</u>
Income tax expense	5	(17,108)	(29,148)
Profit for the year/period attributable to equity holders of the company		<u>217,128</u>	<u>125,367</u>

All items dealt with in arriving at the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company relate to continuing operations.

There are no items related to other comprehensive income.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Issued capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance as at 1 January 2019	1	125,367	125,368
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company	-	217,128	217,128
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019	-	217,128	217,128
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1	342,495	342,496

	Issued capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance as at 18 May 2018	-	-	-
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the company	-	125,367	125,367
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 December 2018	-	125,367	125,367
Transactions with owners			
Issue of ordinary share capital	1	-	1
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1	125,367	125,368

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

			Period ending 31 December 2018
	Notes	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	14	315,782	103,464
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>315,782</u>	<u>103,464</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Financing fees paid		(74,956)	-
Repayment of shareholder loan		(3,140,000)	-
Proceeds from intercompany loans	10	3,731,863	-
Interest paid on intercompany loans	10	(53,320)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>463,587</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		779,369	103,464
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period		103,464	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	9	<u>882,833</u>	<u>103,464</u>

**ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. General information

Artmax 44-46 Cornmarket Street Limited (the 'Company') carries out the business of property investment through a portfolio of freehold and leasehold investment properties located in the United Kingdom. The Company is a limited liability company whose principal place of business is at 100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA and was incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom. These audited financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 2020.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, except for investment property which is measured at fair value.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 6.

(b) Going concern

The Directors have considered the financial position of the Company in preparing these financial statements and note that it has current net liabilities of £3,710,674 at 31 December 2019 (2018: £7,597,842).

The Directors have obtained confirmation that the £4,585,000 shareholder loan payable will not be called in unless the Company is in a position to do so for 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The Directors have therefore concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due and continue in operational existence for the foreseeable, being at least twelve months from the date of this report. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

As at 31 December 2019, a limited number of cases of an unknown virus had been reported to the World Health Organisation ("WHO"). Following the subsequent spread of the virus, on March 11, 2020 the WHO declared COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. The identification of the virus post 31 December 2019 as a new coronavirus, and its subsequent spread, is considered a non-adjusting event. The fair value of investments as at 31 December 2019 reflects conditions known as at that date and do not factor in the effect of COVID-19 on those valuations. As at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably estimate the financial effect (if any) of the virus on the Fair value of its Investments.

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations

(i) New standards and interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company adopted the following new accounting standards, effective 1 January 2019. These standards were adopted in accordance with their respective transitional provisions as described below, but had no impact.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

(i) New standards and interpretations adopted by the Company (continued)

IFRS 16 - Leases

In January 2016, IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued. The standard identifies a lease as a contract conveying the right to control the use of an asset for a period of time, in exchange for consideration. Control is defined as the right to direct the assets use and obtain substantially all the economic benefit from its use. Under IFRS 16 most leases on the financial statements of lessees are recorded on the Statement of Financial Position under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessees recognise a right-of-use asset and lease liability. The right of use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated. The lease liability is measured as the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company has no arrangements in place which have an IFRS 16 impact and therefore there was no impact to adoption of the standard.

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 23, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" ("IFRIC 23"). IFRIC 23 clarifies application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12, "Income Taxes" ("IAS 12"), when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, including whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately; the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities; how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances. The interpretation is applicable for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. The Company does not have any uncertain tax positions and therefore, there was no impact of adopting this interpretation.

(ii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

There are no standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling ("£"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value, and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

Financial Assets	Classification / Measurement
Trade and other receivables	Amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost
Financial Liabilities	
Borrowings	Amortised cost
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Classification

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial instruments and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Assets measured at fair value are Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) and Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), gains and losses of which will be recorded in profit or loss or OCI respectively. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVOCI.

The entity reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

(iii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the entity's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the entity classifies its debt instruments:

•Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

•FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

•FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the entity's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the entity's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the entity applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(v) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Property disposals

Where revenue is obtained by the sale of properties, it is recognised when the significant risks and returns have been transferred to the buyer. This will normally take place on exchange of contracts unless there are significant conditions attached. For conditional exchange, sales are recognised when these conditions are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Property disposals

Where revenue is obtained by the sale of properties, it is recognised when the significant risks and returns have been transferred to the buyer. This will normally take place on exchange of contracts unless there are significant conditions attached. For conditional exchange, sales are recognised when these conditions are satisfied.

(ii) Rental income

The Company's rental revenue is generated through operating leases, which provide tenants a right to use the underlying asset and require the Company to provide common area maintenance and other services. The Company exercises judgment in determining which of its revenue streams that arise from lease agreements are in the scope of IFRS 15 and which are not. Specifically, the Company considers whether a revenue stream related to a lease agreement is for the lease of an asset ("lease component") or is for the provision of a distinct service ("non-lease component"). Base rents and recoveries for insurance and operating costs that are not incurred in connection with tenant services are allocated to the lease component and accounted for pursuant to IAS 17, Leases, while recoveries for operating costs incurred in connection with tenant services, such as common area maintenance recoveries and other administrative recoveries, are considered to be non-lease components and accounted for within the scope of IFRS 15.

Revenue from base rents is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is net of amortisation of lease incentives provided to tenants. Lease incentives are accounted for in accordance with SIC Interpretation 15 'Operating Leases - Incentives' ("SIC 15") over the lease term as an adjustment to rental income.

Recoveries of operating costs for lease components are recognised in the period in which the related operating costs are incurred and recoverable under the lease agreement. Revenue from services rendered to tenants are recognised as the performance obligations are satisfied over time as they are provided during the period of occupancy and only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant amount of the cumulative revenue recognised for a contract will not be reversed.

Surrender premiums received by the Company following the break of a lease are recognised as rental income to the extent that there are no obligations directly related to that surrender, for example where the payment is received in relation to dilapidations.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(g) Current and deferred income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Deferred income tax is provided for in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

(h) Freehold investment property

Freehold investment properties are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given, including transaction costs associated with the acquisition of the investment property.

After initial recognition, freehold investment properties are measured at fair value, with movements in the unrealised gains and losses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income. Fair value is based upon the market valuations of the properties as provided by the Directors at the balance sheet date, suitably adjusted to account for unamortised tenant lease incentives.

(i) Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. The investment management and administration fees, formation and set up costs, finance and related set up costs (including interest on the bank facility and the finance cost of the redeemable preference shares) and all other expenses are charged through the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income as and when incurred.

Costs incurred directly in the arranging of new leases are capitalised and amortised over the average lease length on the property. Incentives paid to new tenants are amortised over the length of the lease being agreed.

Surrender premiums paid to tenants following the break of a lease are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income.

(i) Expenses (continued)

Property operating expenses are expensed as incurred and any property operating expenditure not recovered by tenants through service charge is charged through the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments readily convertible within three months or less to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(k) Issued share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

The Company's exposure to market risk is comprised of the following risks:

(i) Foreign exchange risk

As at the year end, the Company is not exposed to material foreign exchange risk, as the majority of the Company's transactions are in Pound Sterling which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. It is also the Company's policy not to enter into any currency hedging transactions.

(ii) Price risk

The Company is exposed to property price and property rentals risk. The Company has leased the investment property from 2016 to 2031 and is therefore not exposed to short-term fluctuations relating to property price and property rentals risk. The annual rent payable is subject to reviews in 2021 and continues to be assessed on each five year anniversary thereafter with upward adjustments only.

The Company is not exposed to the market risk with respect to financial instruments as it does not hold any equity securities.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings (note 10). Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Interest expense	Impact on post-tax profit
Interest rates - increase in LIBOR by 70 basis points	67,306	(200)
Interest rates - decrease in LIBOR by 100 basis	66,819	286

*Holding all other variables constant

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will be unable to meet its obligations that it has been entered into with the Company which will cause a financial loss for the Company.

The financial assets of the Company comprise of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The Company's cash balances are held with Bank of East Asia with Moody's credit rating of A3 and Citibank NA, London Branch with Moody's credit rating of Aa3. The Directors monitor the credit rating on an ongoing basis.

The Directors monitor the quarterly rent payments and covenant strength of the tenant on an ongoing basis.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in realising assets or otherwise raising funds to meet its financial commitments. Investments in property are relatively illiquid; however, the Company has tried to mitigate the associated risk by investing in desirable properties in prime locations.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

A summary table with maturity of financial assets and liabilities presented below is used by key management personnel to manage liquidity risks:

As at 31 December 2019

	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	162,254	-	-	162,254
Cash and cash equivalents	882,833	-	-	882,833
	<u>1,045,087</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,045,087</u>
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	32,699	-	-	32,699
Intercompany loan payables	4,585,000	3,667,157	-	8,252,157
	<u>4,617,699</u>	<u>3,667,157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,284,856</u>

As at 31 December 2018

	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	193,877	-	-	193,877
Cash and cash equivalents	103,464	-	-	103,464
	<u>297,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>297,341</u>
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	142,825	-	-	142,825
Intercompany loan payables	7,725,000	-	-	7,725,000
	<u>7,867,825</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,867,825</u>

5. Income tax expense

The corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 19% (2018: 19%) of taxable profit for the year.

	2019 £	Period to 31 December 2018 £
UK corporation tax		
Current tax on taxable profit for the period	41,583	27,358
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(27,358)	-
Deferred tax	2,883	1,790
Current tax charge	<u>17,108</u>	<u>29,148</u>

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate on the applicable profits as follows:

	2019 £	Period to 31 December 2018 £
Profit before income tax	234,236	154,515
Tax calculated at 19%	44,505	29,358
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(27,358)	-
Capital allowance	(2,922)	(2,000)
	<u>14,225</u>	<u>27,358</u>

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Income tax expense (continued)

	2019 £	Period to 31 December 2018 £
Income tax liabilities		
Current tax liability brought forward	27,358	-
Current income tax expense for the year	41,583	27,358
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(27,358)	-
Tax paid during the year	-	-
Current tax liability carried forward	<u>41,583</u>	<u>27,358</u>
Deferred tax		
As at the beginning of the period	1,790	-
Charged to statement of comprehensive income	2,883	1,790
	<u>4,673</u>	<u>1,790</u>

6. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the events and amounts involved, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The Directors have made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial information:

(a) Fair valuation of investment property

The market value of investment property is determined to be the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of the valuation in an arm's length transaction. Properties have been valued on an individual basis at year end. The valuation experts use recognised valuation techniques and the principles of IFRS 13.

The critical assumptions of the valuation have been disclosed in note 7.

(b) Operating lease contracts the Company as lessor

The Company has acquired investment properties which have commercial property leases in place with tenants. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, particularly the lease terms and minimum lease payments, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for the leases as operating leases.

7. Investment properties

	2019 £	2018 £
Market value at beginning of the period	7,725,000	-
Acquisitions	-	7,725,000
	<u>7,725,000</u>	<u>7,725,000</u>

In accordance with IAS 40, the carrying value of the investment property is its fair value.

The valuation has been conducted by the directors with reference to an external valuation carried out at 31 January 2019, in accordance with the Appraisal & Valuation Standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ("RICS"), on the basis of market value. The Directors do not believe that there has been a material movement in the fair value of these properties from the year end to this date.

The valuation of property assets uses market evidence and also includes assumptions regarding income expectations and yields that investors would expect to achieve on those assets over time. Many external economic and market factors, such as interest rate expectations, bond yields, the availability and cost of finance and the relative attraction of property against other classes, could lead to reappraisal of the assumptions used to arrive at current valuations. In adverse conditions, this reappraisal can lead to a reduction in property values and a loss in net asset value.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. Investment properties (continued)

The valuation of property assets uses market evidence and also includes assumptions regarding income expectations and yields that investors would expect to achieve on those assets over time. Many external economic and market factors, such as interest rate expectations, bond yields, the availability and cost of finance and the relative attraction of property against other classes, could lead to reappraisal of the assumptions used to arrive at current valuations. In adverse conditions, this reappraisal can lead to a reduction in property values and a loss in net asset value.

The valuations have been prepared on the basis of market value which is defined in the RICS Valuation Standards, as: "The estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion".

Market value as defined in the RICS Valuation Standards is the equivalent of fair value under IFRS.

At 31 December 2019, there were no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

There is a charge over the property held by Citibank NA in relation to a loan agreement with the Company's fellow subsidiary Artmax Financing (UK) Limited.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy for investment property:

As at 31 December 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Investment properties	-	-	7,725,000	7,725,000
Total assets	-	-	7,725,000	7,725,000

As at 31 December 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Investment properties	-	-	7,725,000	7,725,000
Total assets	-	-	7,725,000	7,725,000

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year, nor have there been any transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

The inputs to the valuation are the rental income and yields for similar properties.

The valuation would increase with an increase in rent or reduction in yield. The valuation would decrease with a reduction in rent or an increase in yield.

8. Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amount receivable from the Property Manager	160,253	106,938
Amount due from Next Vantage Investments	-	80,548
Rent and service charge	-	6,390
Unpaid share capital	1	1
Prepayments	2,000	-
	<u>162,254</u>	<u>193,877</u>

As of 31 December 2019, trade receivables of £162,254 (2018: £193,877) were fully performing.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at Bank	882,833	103,464
	<u>882,833</u>	<u>103,464</u>

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKE STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. Borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current		
Intercompany loan payable to Artmax Financing (UK) Limited	3,731,863	-
Capitalised financing costs	(64,706)	-
Total borrowings	<u>3,667,157</u>	<u>-</u>
	2019 £	2018 £
Current		
Amounts payable to ultimate shareholder	4,585,000	7,725,000
Interest payable to Artmax Financing (UK) Limited	13,785	-
Total borrowings	<u>4,598,785</u>	<u>7,725,000</u>

On the 27 March 2019, Artmax Financing (UK) Limited entered into a £61,000,000 interest bearing loan facility with Citibank NA, London Branch, of which £3,731,863 was allocated to the Company as an intercompany loan. The loan facility matures on 25 March 2023. The Company incurred financing fees of £74,956, which is being amortised over the term of the loan. The principal loan amount bears interest at 1.55% plus 3 month LIBOR. During the period ended 31 December 2019, a total amount of £67,105 of interest was accrued and a total of £53,320 of interest was paid.

The intercompany loan relates to a non-interest bearing unsecured loan from Ming Wai Lau. The purpose of the loan was provided to purchase the property and is repayable on demand. A repayment of £3,140,000 was made during the period by utilising the Citibank loan financing.

The fair value of borrowing approximated their carrying value at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

11. Trade and other payables

	2019 £	2018 £
Current		
Trade payables	3,991	2,715
Accrued expenses	11,550	10,550
Insurance payable	-	1,730
VAT payable	17,158	17,749
Amounts payable to Artmax Development Limited	-	110,081
	<u>32,699</u>	<u>142,825</u>

12. Issued capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary Shares		
<i>Authorised</i>		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<i>Allotted, called up and unpaid</i>		
Issued 1 ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total issued capital	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

13. Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Share capital	The number of shares issued and fully paid.
Retained earnings	All other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. Cash generated from operations

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	234,236	154,515
Amortisation of financing fees	10,250	-
Interest on intercompany loan to Artmax Financing (UK) Limited	67,105	-
Movement in trade and other receivables	31,623	(193,876)
Movement in trade and other payables	(110,126)	142,825
Deferred income	82,694	-
Cash generated from operations	<u>315,782</u>	<u>103,464</u>

15. Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum rent receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	350,000	350,000
Between two and five years	1,400,000	1,400,959
In over five years	2,360,822	2,712,740
	<u>4,110,822</u>	<u>4,463,699</u>

16. Directors' remuneration

The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2018: Nil).

17. Related party transactions

(a) Related entities

The Company is controlled by Artmax Development Limited incorporated in Hong Kong, which as at 31 December 2019 owns 100% (2018: 100%) of the issued ordinary shares of the Company.

The Company paid £110,081 to Artmax Development Limited during the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Company received an amount of £80,548 from Next Vantage Investments Limited, a British Virgin Islands company owned wholly by Ming Wai Lau, during the year ended 31 December 2019.

Artmax AB, a Swedish company owned wholly by Ming Wai Lau, charged £21,018 (2018: £6,680) in relation to management fees for the year ended 31 December 2019. The balance outstanding as at the year end was £3,991 (2018: £Nil).

(b) Material contracts with related parties

(i) Contracts with the Directors

The Company has a loan payable of £4,585,000 (2018: £7,725,000) with Ming Wai Lau, a director of the Company, which is unsecured and is repayable on demand. The Company's property and loan were transferred from an entity controlled by Ming Wai Lau.

18. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Ming Wai Lau.

19. Audit fees

During the year, the Company was charged audit fees of £4,250 (2018: £4,250) of which £4,250 (2018: £4,250) was outstanding at the year end. No non-audit services were provided.

20. Staff costs

The Company has no employees (2018: Nil).

ARTMAX 44-46 CORNMARKET STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

21. Events after the end of reporting period

COVID-19 is a developing situation and the assessment of which will need continued attention as it subsequently evolves. In the Directors' view, consistent with many others in our industry, COVID-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post statement of financial position event and no adjustment is made in the financial statements as a result.

The rapid development and fluidity of the COVID-19 virus make it difficult to predict the ultimate impact at this stage. However, the Directors do not underestimate the seriousness of the issue and the inevitable effect it will have on the global economy and many businesses across the world.

In line with most experts, the Directors believe that the impact of the virus outbreak will be material on the general economy and some central banks have already started to act by reducing interest rates and taking other measures. Undoubtedly, this will have implications for the operations of the Company in the future however the Directors in assessing the likely financial impact of COVID-19 are confident there are no material uncertainties that would impede the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.