

Company Registration No. 10594439 (England and Wales)

ANGEER TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01 FEBRUARY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MONDAY



L78V9WY1

LD2

25/06/2018

#98

COMPANIES HOUSE

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3		139
Investments			3,304
Current assets			
Debtors	4	1,792,973	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,492	
		<u>1,815,465</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(687,292)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,128,173</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,131,616</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6		1,834
Share premium account			1,970,115
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(840,333)</u>
Total equity			<u>1,131,616</u>

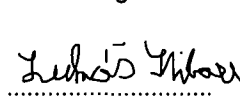
The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.


For the financial Period ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period in question in accordance with section 476.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/6/18 and are signed on its behalf by:


S Lukas
Director


T Tomas

Company Registration No. 10594439

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Angee Technologies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is City House, 3, Cranwood Street, London, United Kingdom, EC1V 9PE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Research and development expenditure

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

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs	over a period of 5 years
-------------------	--------------------------

1.4 Fixed asset investments

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

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

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

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Foreign exchange

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 2.

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 February 2017	-
Additions	170
At 31 December 2017	170
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 February 2017	-
Amortisation charged for the Period	31
At 31 December 2017	31
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	139

4 Debtors

	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Corporation tax recoverable	224,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,545,875
Other debtors	23,098
	1,792,973

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Trade creditors	28,540
Other creditors	658,752
	687,292

	2017 £
Corporation tax recoverable	224,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,545,875
Other debtors	23,098
	1,792,973

	2017 £
Trade creditors	28,540
Other creditors	658,752
	687,292

ANGEE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
100,000 ordinary shares of 1p each	1,000
83,432 preferred ordinary shares of 1p each	834
	<u>1,834</u>

During the period 100,000 ordinary shares at £1p each were issued and allotted for cash consideration.

During the period convertible loans of £1,970,950 were converted into 83,432 preferred ordinary shares of £1p each and at a premium of £23.61 each.

7 Related party transactions

At the year end the company was owed £472,316 by Angee Inc., a subsidiary company.

At the year end the company was owed £1,073,559 by Angee Labs, a subsidiary company.

Both loans are repayable on demand and interest in the sum of £16,799 has been charged.

8 Directors' transactions

At the period end the directors of the company i.e. Stibor Lukas and Turek Tomas owed a sum of £381 and £444 respectively.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
S Lukas	3.00	-	382	(1,091)	(709)
T Thomas	3.00	-	444	(1,156)	(712)
		<u>-</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>(2,247)</u>	<u>(1,421)</u>

9 Control

The company is controlled by its directors by virtue of their shareholding in the company.