

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

for

Thibault Poutrel Contemporary Art Ltd

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for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

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DIRECTOR: T P Poutrel

REGISTERED OFFICE: 20 Birchin Court
Birchin Lane
London
EC3V 9DJ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09316708

ACCOUNTANTS: Adbell Advisory Ltd
Birchin Court
20 Birchin Lane
London
EC3V 9DJ

Balance Sheet
30 November 2019

	Notes	30.11.19 £	30.11.18 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	3	6,244	8,586
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		3,250,615	2,773,245
Debtors	4	2,956	6,759
Cash at bank		11,470	35,483
		<u>3,265,041</u>	<u>2,815,487</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(3,441,953)</u>	<u>(2,853,812)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(176,912)</u>	<u>(38,325)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(170,668)</u>	<u>(29,739)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	6	461,305	461,305
Retained earnings	7	<u>(631,973)</u>	<u>(491,044)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(170,668)</u>	<u>(29,739)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 November 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Balance Sheet - continued
30 November 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 27 November 2020 and were signed by:

T P Poutrel - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied within the financial statements.

The company's functional currency is € Euro/\$ Dollar/£ Sterling and the presentation currency is £ Sterling. Sterling has been used as the presentation currency as the company is domiciled in England and Wales.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the sale of artwork net of VAT and trade discounts.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures & Fittings - 15%

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand.

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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company has obtained undertakings from its shareholders that they will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future and meet all third party liabilities as they fall due. Given this undertaking, the directors consider it appropriate to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2018 - 1).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

3. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 December 2018 and 30 November 2019	<u>15,611</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 December 2018	7,025
Charge for year	<u>2,342</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>9,367</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 November 2019	<u>6,244</u>
At 30 November 2018	<u>8,586</u>

4. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.19 £	30.11.18 £
Other debtors	<u>2,956</u>	<u>6,759</u>

5. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.19 £	30.11.18 £
Trade creditors	1,590	76,423
Taxation and social security	160	2,971
Other creditors	<u>3,440,203</u>	<u>2,774,418</u>
	<u>3,441,953</u>	<u>2,853,812</u>

6. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			30.11.19	30.11.18
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
461,305	Ordinary	1	<u>461,305</u>	<u>461,305</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

7. **RESERVES**

	Retained earnings £
At 1 December 2018	(491,044)
Deficit for the year	<u>(140,929)</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>(631,973)</u>

8. **ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The ultimate controlling party is Mr Thibault Paul Poutrel.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.