
A. & J. SPEELMAN LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

A. & J. SPEELMAN LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01235975

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	7	5,889,689	5,981,200
Current assets			
Stocks	8	29,058,382	28,849,723
Debtors due within one year	9	128,395	310,881
Current asset investments	10	6,929,823	7,047,006
Cash at bank and in hand		6,078,198	4,050,784
		<u>42,194,798</u>	<u>40,258,394</u>
Creditors due within one year	11	(5,373,877)	(6,779,048)
Net current assets		<u>36,820,921</u>	<u>33,479,346</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>42,710,610</u>	<u>39,460,546</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(226,356)	(204,926)
Net assets		<u><u>42,484,254</u></u>	<u><u>39,255,620</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve	14	605,791	605,791
Other reserves	14	195,609	158,322
Profit and loss account	14	41,682,754	38,491,407
		<u><u>42,484,254</u></u>	<u><u>39,255,620</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 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.

A. & J. SPEELMAN LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01235975

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

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 on 14 August 2019.

J V Speelman
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

A. & J. SPEELMAN LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 December 2016	100	605,791	311,204	34,981,451	35,898,546
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,187,074	4,187,074
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	152,882	152,882
Transfers	-	-	(152,882)	-	(152,882)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(830,000)	(830,000)
At 1 December 2017	100	605,791	158,322	38,491,407	39,255,620
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,553,634	4,553,634
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	(37,287)	(37,287)
Transfers	-	-	37,287	-	37,287
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(1,325,000)	(1,325,000)
At 30 November 2018	<u>100</u>	<u>605,791</u>	<u>195,609</u>	<u>41,682,754</u>	<u>42,484,254</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

1. General information

A & J Speelman Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales. The registered office is 124 Finchley Road, London, NW3 5JS. The business address is 36 Kensington Square, London, W8 5HP.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of specialist Asian antique dealing.

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 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of sales of art and antiques at auctions, private sales and through joint venture deals, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Turnover from auction sales is recognised at the auction settlement date.

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income

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.

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 income statement, 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.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following basis:.

Freehold buildings and leasehold	-	1%	
buildings with leases in excess of 100 years			Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	
			Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	-	20%	
			Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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).

Recoverable amount is 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 the 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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.10 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.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial Instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).

4. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Other loan interest payable	4,300	13,924
Other interest payable	3,563	24,902
	<u>7,863</u>	<u>38,826</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

5. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,086,358	966,708
	<u>1,086,358</u>	<u>966,708</u>
Total current tax	<u>1,086,358</u>	<u>966,708</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	21,430	(46,852)
	<u>21,430</u>	<u>(46,852)</u>
Total deferred tax		
	<u>1,107,788</u>	<u>919,856</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19%).

6. Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Final paid	1,325,000	830,000
	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>830,000</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings and leasehold buildings with leases in excess of 100 years £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 December 2017	5,960,291	5,417	629,495	6,595,203
Additions	10,271	-	2,571	12,842
Disposals	-	-	(309,021)	(309,021)
At 30 November 2018	5,970,562	5,417	323,045	6,299,024
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2017	201,730	4,132	408,141	614,003
Charge for the year on owned assets	59,247	321	44,785	104,353
Disposals	-	-	(309,021)	(309,021)
At 30 November 2018	260,977	4,453	143,905	409,335
Net book value				
At 30 November 2018	5,709,585	964	179,140	5,889,689
At 30 November 2017	5,758,561	1,285	221,354	5,981,200

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Freehold	5,709,585	5,758,561
	<u>5,709,585</u>	<u>5,758,561</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

8. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	29,058,382	28,849,723
	<u>29,058,382</u>	<u>28,849,723</u>

9. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts due within one year		
Trade debtors	103,500	280,003
Other debtors	6,601	10,513
Prepayments and accrued income	18,294	20,365
	<u>128,395</u>	<u>310,881</u>

10. Current asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Listed investments	6,929,823	7,047,006
	<u>6,929,823</u>	<u>7,047,006</u>

11. Creditors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts due within one year		
Trade creditors	42,039	71,914
Corporation tax	1,084,767	2,073,409
Other creditors	4,179,287	4,597,573
Accruals and deferred income	67,784	36,152
	<u>5,373,877</u>	<u>6,779,048</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

12. Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	103,500	280,003
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>6,929,823</u>	<u>7,047,006</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	<u>4,259,288</u>	<u>4,705,639</u>

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise listed securities, and their fair value is their market price.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost predominantly consist of amounts received from third parties in return for an interest in stock items owned by the Company. They are non-interest bearing and repayable on sale of the stock items to which they relate.

13. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2017 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

14. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

Includes amounts revalued on properties. This unrealised revaluation surplus does not form part of profits available for distribution. Provision for deferred tax on the surplus on revaluation of properties has been made in the financial statements and is included within this account.

Other reserves

Includes amounts in relation to fair value gains and losses on investments. This unrealised surplus does not form part of profits available for distribution.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss surplus forms part of profits available for distribution.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

15. Related party transactions

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration of key management personnel		
Aggregate compensation	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>

At the reporting date, Mr J V Speelman, a director of the company, was owed £26,132 (2017: £12,601) by the company.

Transactions with related parties

During the year the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Rent received 2018 £	Rent received 2017 £
Key management personnel	<u>36,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>

16. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Mr J V Speelman , a director who owns 80% of the issued share capital of the company.

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.