Company Registration No. 10539565 (England and Wales)

CHRISTOPHE DE QUENETAIN LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

C De Quenetain

Company number

10539565

Registered office

85 Great Portland Street

First Floor London W1W 7LT

Accountants

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited

PO Box 227
Peveril Buildings
Peveril Square
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM99 1RZ

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of trading in works of art and antiques.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

C De Quenetain

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board-

C De Quenetain

Director

Date: 27 - 11 - 20 23



ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CHRISTOPHE DE QUENETAIN LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the relevant Companies Act, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Christophe De Quenetain Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 set out on pages 3 to 8 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) Practice Assurance Scheme, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icaew.com/regulation

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Christophe De Quenetain Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Christophe De Quenetain Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Christophe De Quenetain Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Christophe De Quenetain Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Christophe De Quenetain Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Christophe De Quenetain Limited. You consider that Christophe De Quenetain Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Christophe De Quenetain Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited

27-11-2023

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited, a company registered in the Isle of Man (001316V)

at Peveril Buildings, Peveril Square, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM99 1RZ is a member of the ICAEW Practice Assurance Scheme and a member of Russell Bedford International - a global network of independent professional services firms. A member of the Suntera Global group of companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		-
	2022	2021
•	£	£
Turnover	82.297	105.405
Cost of sales	(24.323)	(48.682)
Gross profit	57.974	56.723
Administrative expenses	(7.131)	(5.774)
Profit before taxation	50.843	50.949
Tax on profit		-
Profit for the financial year	50.843	50.949
		

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	. 4	65.860		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		16.987	
					
		65.860		16.987	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	-	(70.0E0)		(04.000)	
one year	5	(79.052)		(81.022)	
Net current liabilities			(13.192)		(64.035)
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0 . 1 1					
Capital and reserves	6		2		2
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	•		(13.194)		(64.037)
1 TORE AND 1000 TESELVES			(13.194)		(U+.UU1)
Total equity			(13.192)		(64.035)
			===		

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on $\frac{27-19-2023}{}$

C De Quenetain

Director

Company Registration No. 10539565

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CHRISTOPHE DE QUENETAIN LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	.2	(114.986)	(114.984)
Year ended 31 December 2021:	•		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	50.949	50.949
Balance at 31 December 2021	. 2	(64.037)	(64.035)
Year ended 31 December 2022:		·	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	50.843	50.843
Balance at 31 December 2022	2	(13.194)	(13.192)
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Christophe De Quenetain Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 85 Great Portland Street, First Floor, London, W1W 7LT.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This is considered appropriate as the ultimate beneficial shareholders will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, 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.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.5 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, other loans 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than £ 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period. or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company under an employment contract during the year was:

		,		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total			· 	-
4	Debtors			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Shareholder loan			65.860 ——	÷
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors Shareholder loan Other creditors			46.700 - 32.352 	30.000 18.647 32.375 81.022
6	Called up share capital	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares	2	2		2

The ordinary shares have a par value of £1.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Turnover Sales		82.297		105.405
Cost of sales Purchases	24.323		36.941	
Fairs & Exhibitions	-		11.741	
Total cost of sales	•	(24.323)		(48.682)
Gross profit		57.974		56.723
Administrative expenses				
Accountancy	1.992		1.344	
Administration fees	4.887		3.806	
Bank charges	93		184	
Sundry expenses	7		2	
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	152		438	
		(7.1 <u>3</u> 1)		(5.774)
Operating profit		50.843		50.949