Registered number: 08633299

KALLOS GALLERY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Company Information

Directors Mr M E Solomon

Mrs I A Harvey

Mr L J Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kaszon

Company secretary Ms B A Morrow

Registered number 08633299

Registered office 14-16 Davies Street

London W1K 3DR

Independent auditor Sayers Butterworth LLP

Statutory Auditor

3rd Floor

12 Gough Square

London EC4A 3DW

KALLOS GALLERY LIMITED Registered number: 08633299

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		907,771		1,133,681
			907,771		1,133,681
Current assets					
Stocks	5	777,659		182,074	
Debtors	6	1,158,958		702,804	
Cash at bank and in hand		118,905		28,920	
		2,055,522		913,798	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(11,973,505)		(10,489,632)	
Net current liabilities			(9,917,983)		(9,575,834)
Total assets less current liabilities			(9,010,212)		(8,442,153)
Net liabilities			(9,010,212)		(8,442,153)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			(9,010,213)		(8,442,154)
			(9,010,212)		(8,442,153)

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 prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account 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 4 November 2020.

Mrs I A Harvey

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

Kallos Gallery Limited is a private limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The company's registered office and principal place of business is 14-16 Davies Street, London, W1K 3DR.

The company's principal activity is the display and sale of ancient antiquities.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis despite an excess of liabilities over total assets of £9,010,212 and the company is reliant upon continued funding from it's parent company. The directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate as the immediate parent undertaking, Augustus Limited, has confirmed in writing that it will provide any necessary financial support and funding required in order to enable the company to meet its' liabilities and commitments as they fall due, and will not seek repayment of any amounts owed to it by the company, for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary should the financial support required from the parent company be withdrawn.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises commission receivable by the company in respect of artwork sold under consignment during the year, and the sale of artwork held as stock, exclusive of value added tax. Turnover is recognised as soon as the artwork held under consignment or as stock is sold and full payment is received.

2.4 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold Property improvements - 10 years straight line
Fixtures & fittings - 5 years straight line
Office equipment - 3 years 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 profit or loss.

Other fixed assets comprise of library books which have not been depreciated, on the basis that the depreciation is considered by the directors to be immaterial.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on an individual basis given the nature of the stock held.

Artwork being sold under consignment is not an asset of the Company and is therefore not included as stock on the balance sheet.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.7 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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss

2.11 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2018 - 6).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property improve-ments £	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment £	Other fixed assets	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2019	2,057,500	348,765	21,026	40,884	2,468,175
Additions	•	•	418	•	418
At 31 December 2019	2,057,500	348,765	21,444	40,884	2,468,593
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	991,345	322,123	21,026	-	1,334,494
Charge for the year	205,750	20,522	56	-	226,328
At 31 December 2019	1,197,095	342,645	21,082	<u> </u>	1,560,822
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	860,405	6,120	362	40,884	907,771
At 31 December 2018	1,066,155	26,642		40,884	1,133,681

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

5.	Stocks		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Artworks held for resale	777,659	182,074
		777,659	182,074
			
6.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Due after more than one year	~	_
	Other debtors	270,000	270,000
		270,000	270,000
	Due within one year	,	2, 0,000
	Trade debtors	247,462	35,400
	Other debtors	244,882	269,791
	Called up share capital not paid	1	1
	Prepayments and accrued income	396,613	127,612
		1,158,958	702,804
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7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank overdrafts	-	5
	Trade creditors	623,861	46,618
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,984,617	10,415,127
	Other taxation and social security	4,522	5,159
	Other creditors	5,717	4,715
	Accruals and deferred income	354,788	18,008
		11,973,505	10,489,632

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

8. Significant post balance sheet events

After the year end the UK economy has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 virus. This resulted in the gallery being shut for a period of time due to a nationwide lockdown. However, government support has been utilised and the Company has worked to expand it's online presence and ability to process distance sales in order to mitigate the loss of income.

9. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified. However, without qualifying the opinion, attention was drawn to the preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis, as the company had an excess of liabilities over assets at the year end. The immediate parent undertaking has stated that it will provide any necessary financial support and funding required in order to enable the company to meet its' liabilities and commitments as they fall due for at least the next twelve months. Without this support the ability of the company to continue as a going concern is not certain. Please refer to note 2.2.

The audit report was signed on 5 November 2020 by Martin Dunne (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Sayers Butterworth LLP.

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.