Registered number: 08074101

MICHAEL WERNER GALLERY UK LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

G Veneklasen

Registered number

08074101

Registered office

22 Upper Brook Street London

London W1K 7PZ

Accountants

Rawlinson & Hunter LLP

Chartered Accountants

Eighth Floor

6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane

London EC4A 3AQ

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MICHAEL WERNER GALLERY UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08074101

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		9,579		18,086
			9,579		18,086
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	340,898		340,898	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	821,990	l	154,182	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	805,286		833,438	
		1,968,174		1,328,518	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,199,605)		(676,104)	
Net current assets			768,569	-	652,414
Total assets less current liabilities			£ 778,148		£ 670,500
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		2,242,254		2,244,592
Provisions for liabilities	10		153,000		153,000
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11	100		100	
Profit and loss account		(1,617,206)		(1,727,192)	
			(1,617,106)		(1,727,092)
			<u> 778,148</u>		£ 670,500

MICHAEL WERNER GALLERY UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08074101

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director considers 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 the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 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 by:

G Veneklasen Director

Date: 8-9-22

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

Michael Werner Gallery UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales with registration number of 08074101. The registered office is 22 Upper Brook Street, London, W1K 7PZ.

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 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continued financial support of Mr G Veneklasen, the director and sole shareholder of the company. The director has provided confirmation of his intention to provide such financial support as is necessary for the company to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

The Covid-19 pandemic has created significant operational and financial pressures on the company. Having considered the contingency plans in place, the support to businesses announced by the UK Government and having reviewed updated cashflow forecasts, the director considers the adoption of the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements is appropriate.

2.3 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 except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

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.

2.6 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 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 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 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 balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - Over the asset's remaining life

Fixtures and fittings - 25-33% 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 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.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.14 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2020 - 9).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
. Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	375,676	218,416	594,092
Additions	-	3,794	3,794
At 31 December 2021	375,676	222,210	597,886
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	375,676	200,330	576,006
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	12,301	12,301
At 31 December 2021	375,676	212,631	588,307
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	-	9,579	9,579
At 31 December 2020	-	18,086	18,086

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Due after more than one year	_	_
	Other debtors	340,898	340,898
	·	340,898	340,898
	Included within other debtors, due after more than one year are the rent legal charge to meet any liabilities due to the landlord.	deposits which are	e secured by
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Due within one year	•	
	Trade debtors	651,500	-
	Other debtors	88,993	59,498
	Prepayments and accrued income	81,497	94,684
		821,990	154,182
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	805,286 ————	833,438
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	273,793	405,109
	Other taxation and social security	31,815	11,122
	Other creditors	377,094	3,131
	Accruals and deferred income	516,903	256,742
		1,199,605	676,104

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Other creditors	2021 £ 2,242,254	2020 £ 2,244,592
Other creditors	2,242,254	2,244,592
	2,242,254	2,244,592
Financial instruments		
	2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	805,286	833,438
inancial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash	at bank and in h	nand.
Provisions		
		Dilapidation provision £
At 1 January 2021		153,000
At 31 December 2021		153,000
	Financial assets Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash a Provisions At 1 January 2021	Financial assets Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss 805,286 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in here Provisions At 1 January 2021

11. Share capital

the company is contractually obliged to carry out.

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2021 £	2020 £
100 (2020 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund. Contributions totalling £3,264 (2020 - £2,703) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	47,605	285,630
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	47,605
	47,605	333,235
•		

14. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is G Veneklasen who owns 100% of issued shared capital.