# KANTOR FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Corporate Trustee

Kantor Trustees

Charity number

1173549

Registered office

16 Old Bailey London

EC4M 7EG

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

Bankers

UBS Wealth Management

5 Broadgate London EC2M 2AN

ING Luxembourg 26 Place de la Gare Luxembourg L-2965

Solicitors

Withers LLP 16 Old Bailey London EC4M 7EG

Accountants

HW Fisher & Company

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NW1 3ER

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### TRUSTEE'S REPORT

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The trustee presents its first annual report and financial statements of the Kantor Foundation (the 'Foundation') from its constitution on 25 January 2017 to 31 December 2017. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Foundation's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities; Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland FRS 102".

# 1. Structure, governance and management

# 1.1 Governing document

The Foundation is a registered charity, number 1173549, and is constituted under a trust deed dated 25 January 2017, as amended on 22 June 2017.

The Foundation was established by Dr Kantor, a leading philanthropist, who has made substantial donations to the Foundation during the financial period. The Foundation does not actively fundraise and seeks to continue its charitable work through on-going donations from Dr Kantor.

# 1.2 Operational structure

The sole trustee of the Foundation is Kantor Trustees (the 'Trustee' or the 'Corporate Trustee'), a company limited by guarantee (registration number 10582483), whose registered office is 16 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7EG. The Trustee is governed by its memorandum and articles of association. The Trustee's directors are Dr Viatcheslav Kantor, Lord Levy and Ms Liubov Kantor (the 'Board'). The chair of the Board is Dr Kantor.

At regular Board meetings, the Board agrees the broad strategy and areas of activity for the Foundation including consideration of grant making, reserves and risk management policies and performance. Now that the Foundation has become fully operational, it is anticipated that in the current financial year (2018), the Board will meet four times a year. The day to day administration of grants and the processing and handling of applications prior to consideration by the Board is now delegated to the Chief Programme Officer of the Kantor Charitable Foundation (appointed April 2018) and the Administrator and HR Manager of the Kantor Charitable Foundation (appointed November 2017). The Kantor Foundation and The Kantor Charitable Foundation share a Trustee in common, which is Kantor Trustees.

Members of the Board are appointed on the basis of their skills and expertise in relation to the Foundation's strategic priorities, as well as its operations. The Board has a policy on the induction of new directors and any new members of the Board receive a comprehensive induction into the Foundation, as well as formal training as required.

There are no key management personnel other than the directors of the Corporate Trustee. All members of the Board give their time freely and no remuneration was paid to the Trustee in the period. Details of trustee expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in note 7 and 10 to the accounts. The Board is required to disclose all relevant interests and register them with the Board and, in accordance with the Foundation's policy, withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

# 2. Objectives and activities for the public benefit

The Trustee confirms that it has complied with its duty under the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

The Foundation's objects are to further such exclusively charitable purposes as the Trustee may in its discretion think fit. The Board confirms that it has referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Foundation's aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

# TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Foundation has established its grant making policy to achieve its objects for the public benefit. The Board reviews the grant making policy on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects the Foundation's objects and thereby advances public benefit.

During the financial period, the Foundation has focused its support on a number of grants, providing sustainable funding for beneficiary organisations working in relation to the advancement of arts and the Jewish faith.

At this stage the Board does not invite unsolicited grant applications, rather relying on the Board's connections within the sector to bring relevant projects to the Foundation's attention.

# 3. How our activities deliver public benefit

Grants have been made to operational charities to support their work. This benefits those charities' beneficiaries, as well as the general public more widely. The Trustee takes steps when making decisions in relation to grant making to ensure that each grant provides adequate public benefit, as well as to ensure that the Foundation receives adequate reporting to allow it to improve its targeted grant-making.

### The Festival International de Colmar

The Foundation has made a grant of EUR 100,000 to the Festival International de Colmar, a music festival established by the tourist office of Colmar. The Festival is held annually (with 2018 being the 30<sup>th</sup> festival) and includes a number of high quality musical performances.

### **Tzohar**

The Foundation has made a grant of USD 50,000 to UK Toremet Limited (registered charity number 1140972) for the benefit of Tzohar, an Israeli organisation which aims to advance Jewish religion, culture and education.

This is the Foundation's first period of operation and the Trustee will be reviewing the impact of its grant-making.

# 4. Financial review

Dr Kantor generously made donations of £165,328 to the Foundation over the period.

The Foundation held total and unrestricted funds of £26,690 as at 31 December 2017.

In the coming year, the Board will formalise a comprehensive reserves policy to ensure the financial sustainability and to allow the Foundation to commit bigger grants in a strategic way.

# 5. Risk management

This is the Foundation's first period of operation and the Trustee has been considering the major risks to which the Foundation might be exposed and has been reviewing those risks in order to establish proper systems and procedures to manage those risks.

The Trustee ensures that its directors are familiar with the guidance issued by the Charity Commission in relation to risk management from time to time and the Charity Commission's guidance CC26 Charities and Risk Management.

When the Foundation considers making a grant to an overseas entity, the Foundation takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the grant will be applied for purposes which are charitable under English law including thorough due diligence and post-grant monitoring. The Trustee has had regard to both the Charity Commission and HMRC's guidance in relation to overseas grant making.

# TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The following are amongst the risk areas identified in the first period of the Foundation's operation: management of conflicts of interest; compliance with good governance; ensuring overseas grants are applied for charitable purposes; developing a reserves policy.

In the coming year the Trustee will develop a risk register and will ensure that it will be reviewed on a regular basis.

### 6. Plans for the future

The Foundation will seek to identify projects suitable for grant funding by the Foundation. The Board is keen to continue its work establishing the Foundation's activities.

### 7. Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities

The Corporate Trustee is responsible for preparing the Trustee's Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Corporate Trustee to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the Foundation for that period.

In preparing these accounts, the Corporate Trustee is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in operation.

The Corporate Trustee is responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Trustee on 23 Ochiles 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Ms Liubov Kantor

On behalf of the Board of Kantor Trustees

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Kantor Foundation for the period ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustee has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

# Other information

The trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE (CONTINUED)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustee's Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- · the charity has not kept sufficient accounting records; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustee's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the trustee is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustee is responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustee either intends to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE (CONTINUED)

# Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustee, as a body, in accordance with part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Saffery Champness LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

ten Champness LIP.

Date: 25 October 2018.

Saffery Champness LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017
Income from: Donations	3	165,328
Expenditure on: Charitable activities	4	138,638
Net income for the year/ Net movement in funds		26,690
Fund balances at 25 January 2017		-
Fund balances at 31 December 2017		26,690

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

All funds are unrestricted.

The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	
	Notes	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	8	33,066	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,284	
	_	39,350	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(12,660)	
		-	
Net current assets			26,690
Income funds			
			26.600
Unrestricted funds			26,690
			26.600
			26,690

Approved by the Trustee on 23 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Ms Liubov Kantor

On behalf of the Board of Kantor Trustees

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The notes on pages 9 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

### Charity information

Kantor Foundation is a charity established by a trust deed dated 25th January 2017 as amended by deed dated 22nd June 2017.

### 1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Foundation's trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)". The Foundation is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

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

### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the Corporate Trustee has a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Corporate Trustee continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

### 1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Corporate Trustee in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

### 1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the Foundation is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the Foundation has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

# 1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all the costs related to a category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of the resources.

Expenditure is recognised once there is an obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Grants are recognised as expenditure at the point at which an unconditional commitment is made, and the liability can be quantified with reasonable certainty. Where the payment is planned to be more than 12 months after the reporting date of the Foundation's accounts, the Foundation reviews the present value of future payments and considers whether the effective financing cost is material to the Foundation's reporting. If so, the financing charge is disclosed in the SOFA. Otherwise the unadjusted value of the grant awarded is shown within creditors.

Governance costs include the costs of governance arrangements which relate to the general running of the Foundation as opposed to the direct management functions inherent in the activities undertaken.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.6 Financial instruments

The Foundation has financial assets and financial liabilities only of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

### 1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling 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 are included in net income/(expenditure) for the period.

### 1.8 Debtors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any discounts due.

### 1.9 Creditors

Creditors are recognised when goods or services have been delivered or provided prior to the financial year end but the invoice has not yet been received or paid. Creditors are measured on the basis of either the invoice or order value.

### 1.10 Taxation

The Foundation meets the definition of a charitable trust for UK income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Foundation is exempt from UK taxation in respect of income or capital gains to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

### 2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Foundation's accounting policies, the Corporate Trustee 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. There were no critical accounting judgements or assumptions.

### 3 Donations

2017

£

Donations and gifts Gift Aid receivable

132,262 33,066

165,328

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 4 Charitable activities

	2017 £
Bank charges	222
Grant funding of activities (see note 5) Share of governance costs (see note 6)	125,756 12,660 138,638
Grant expenditure	
	2017 £
Grants to institutions:	
Festival International de Colmar	88,106
Tzohar	37,650
	125,756

The grant to Tzohar of \$50,000 was paid via the UK registered charity UK Toremet Limited.

### 6 Support costs

5

Support costs	Support costs	Governance costs	2017
	£	£	£
Audit fees	_	6,300	6,300
Legal and professional	-	6,360	6,360
	****		
	=	12,660	12,660
Analysed between			
Charitable activities	-	12,660	12,660
	***************************************		***************************************

Support costs are all allocated to one single charitable activity. (See note 4).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 7 Corporate Trustee

The Kantor Foundation has only one trustee, being Kantor Trustees. None of the directors of the corporate trustee received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

Key management personnel comprise the directors of the corporate Trustee only.

# 8 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

2017

Gift Aid receivable

33,066

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2017 £

Accruals and deferred income

12,660

# 10 Related party transactions

During the year, the Foundation received donations without conditions from a director of the corporate trustee amounting to £132,262.