Company registration number 01972217 (England and Wales)	
OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED  FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

		20	2022		21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		100		-
Current assets					
Stocks		7,007,778		6,909,328	
Debtors	5	24,159,926		23,890,564	
Cash at bank and in hand		165,293		176,495	
		31,332,997		30,976,387	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,086,478)		(2,289,715)	
Net current assets			29,246,519		28,686,672
Total assets less current liabilities			29,246,619		28,686,672
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	7		(11,525,604)		(11,525,604)
than one year	,		(11,525,004)		(11,020,004)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,766,885)		(3,766,885)
Net assets			13,954,130		13,394,183
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		54,577,913		54,577,913
Profit and loss reserves			(40,623,783)		(41,183,730)
Total equity			13,954,130		13,394,183

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 May 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

B M Comer **Director** 

Company Registration No. 01972217

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Opecprime Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Harold Benjamin Solicitors, Fourth Floor, Hygeia House, 66 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 18F

### 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 sterling, 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 12 Turnover

The company's turnover represents the sale of property and is recognised on the date of completion.

The company's other operating income consists of rental income, service charge income, ground rent income and management fees, net of applicable expenses.

### 1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

### 1.4 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost represents the total purchase costs and other ancillary professional fees but does not include interest payable. Net realisable value is the amount at which property can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

### 1.5 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

#### 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, loans from fellow group companies 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.

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.

## 1.7 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.

### 1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

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The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.10 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 1.11 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 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 directors are 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.

### 3 Employees

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

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	3	3
		_	_
4	Fixed asset investments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	-

## Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Shares in subsidiaries £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 July 2021 Additions		100
	At 30 June 2022		100
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2022		100
	At 30 June 2021		
5	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	876,209	959,277
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Other debtors	23,283,717	22,931,287
	Total debtors	24,159,926	23,890,564
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
·	orealtors, amounts failing due within one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Corporation tax	-	275,205
	Other taxation and social security	18,695	18,703
	Other creditors	1,492,809	1,428,433
	Accruals and deferred income	574,974	567,374
		2,086,478	2,289,715

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	10,543,740	10,543,740

Other creditors 981,864 981,864 11,525,604 11,525,604

Included within bank loans and overdrafts is an amount owed of £10,543,740 (2021 - £10,543,740) which is secured on the Company's assets. This amount falls due for payment on termination of the loan within two to five years.

## 8 Called up share capital

2022	2021
£	£
1,000	1,000
54,576,913	54,576,913
54,576,913	54,576,913
	1,000

### 9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Simon Toghill.

The auditor was Evans Mockler Limited.

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.