

**Company Registration No. 10114635 (England and Wales)**

**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 JANUARY 2023**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

6 Queen Street  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire  
LS1 2TW

**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED**

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**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mrs S J Ellison Mr C J Ellison
<b>Company number</b>	10114635
<b>Registered office</b>	The Colour Box 55 Gelderd Road Leeds LS12 6TG
<b>Auditor</b>	TC Group 6 Queen Street Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 2TW

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**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023**

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	-	70,000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	103,117	101,437
Cash at bank and in hand		135,842	15,483
		<u>238,959</u>	<u>116,920</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(141,686)	(162,921)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>97,273</u>	<u>(46,001)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>97,273</u></u>	<u><u>23,999</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss reserves		96,273	22,999
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>97,273</u></u>	<u><u>23,999</u></u>

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 23 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S J Ellison  
**Director**

Mr C J Ellison  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10114635**

**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

OPM Advance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Colour Box, 55 Gelderd Road, Leeds, LS12 6TG.

**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 £1.

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.

**1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided 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.

**1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & licences	20% straight line basis
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**1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**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.

**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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***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.

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.

**1.7 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 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.9 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:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	2	2
	<b>==</b>	<b>==</b>

OPM ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023	700,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2022	630,000
Amortisation charged for the year	70,000
At 31 January 2023	700,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2023	-
At 31 January 2022	70,000

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	103,117	101,437

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	1,020	1,477
Amounts owed to group undertakings	96,626	124,003
Corporation tax	33,607	30,886
Other taxation and social security	4,393	2,515
Other creditors	6,040	4,040
	141,686	162,921

**OPM ADVANCE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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**7 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 audit report was signed on 25 October 2023 by Steven Williams FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of TC Group.

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.