

Company Registration No. 01972217 (England and Wales)

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	as restated £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		7,455,641		8,051,669	
Debtors	3	18,566,970		14,387,583	
Cash at bank and in hand		474,517		1,073,936	
		<u>26,497,128</u>		<u>23,513,188</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(3,561,478)</u>		<u>(2,402,970)</u>	
Net current assets			22,935,650		21,110,218
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(7,652,881)		(8,840,899)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(3,766,885)</u>		<u>(3,766,885)</u>
Net assets			<u>11,515,884</u>		<u>8,502,434</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		54,577,913		54,577,913
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(43,062,029)</u>		<u>(46,075,479)</u>
Total equity			<u>11,515,884</u>		<u>8,502,434</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 27 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

B M Comer
Director

Company Registration No. 01972217

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Opecprime Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hill House, Lowlands Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 3EQ.

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.

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 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.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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.

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.9 Employee benefits

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

3 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	3,122,065	2,554,586
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	15,444,905	11,832,997
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total debtors	<u>18,566,970</u>	<u>14,387,583</u>

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	110,808	110,808
Taxation and social security	1,697,791	1,771,392
Other creditors	1,752,879	520,770
	<u>3,561,478</u>	<u>2,402,970</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,671,017	6,781,825
Taxation and social security	-	1,076,111
Other creditors	981,864	982,963
	<u>7,652,881</u>	<u>8,840,899</u>

The bank loan is secured on property owned by the company. A right of set-off is incorporated within the terms of the loans. Of this loan £6,671,017 (2017 - £6,338,592) falls due for payment by instalments within two to five years.

6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
54,576,913 Preference shares of £1 each	54,576,913	54,576,913
	<u>54,576,913</u>	<u>54,576,913</u>

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 senior statutory auditor was Simon Toghill.

The auditor was Evans Mockler Limited.

OPECPRIME PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

8 Prior period adjustment

Reconciliation of changes in equity

	Notes	1 July 2016 £	30 June 2017 £
Equity as previously reported		11,251,700	11,356,132
Adjustments to prior year			
Provisions	1)	-	(3,766,885)
Closing stock	1)	-	913,187
Equity as adjusted		<u>11,251,700</u>	<u>8,502,434</u>

Reconciliation of changes in profit/(loss) for the previous financial period

	Notes	2017 £
Profit as previously reported		104,432
Adjustments to prior year		
Site costs	1)	<u>(2,853,698)</u>
Loss as adjusted		<u>(2,749,266)</u>

Notes to reconciliation

1) Provisions

Following finalisation of the previous year's accounts, new information became apparent which led to the company making the decision that it should have provided for costs of remedial work on some of its properties. Not making this provision has led to a material inaccuracy in the previous year's accounts, hence the requirement to make a prior year adjustment. As a result of this adjustment, site costs in the profit and loss account have increased by £2,853,698 and closing stock in the balance sheet has increased by £913,187. A provision has also been created in the balance sheet of £3,766,885. This has reduced the corporation tax liability from £52,274 to Nil.

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.