

Company registration number 00460933 (England and Wales)

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

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A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		4,378		-
Tangible assets	5		1,672,898		1,087,752
Investments	6		994,466		994,466
			<u>2,671,742</u>		<u>2,082,218</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		1,275,580		1,123,927	
Debtors	7	661,817		745,993	
Cash at bank and in hand		205,473		294,908	
		<u>2,142,870</u>		<u>2,164,828</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(359,460)</u>		<u>(312,824)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,783,410</u>		<u>1,852,004</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,455,152</u>		<u>3,934,222</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(75,658)		(91,065)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(174,740)</u>		<u>(51,787)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>4,204,754</u></u>		<u><u>3,791,370</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		158,975		158,975
Revaluation reserve			1,064,558		624,105
Capital redemption reserve			158,025		158,025
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,823,196</u>		<u>2,850,265</u>
Total equity			<u><u>4,204,754</u></u>		<u><u>3,791,370</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M A Adler
Director

Company Registration No. 00460933

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	158,975	631,695	158,025	901,883	1,850,578
Year ended 31 December 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,415,792	2,415,792
Dividends	-	-	-	(475,000)	(475,000)
Transfers	-	(7,590)	-	7,590	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	158,975	624,105	158,025	2,850,265	3,791,370
Year ended 31 December 2022:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	155,341	155,341
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets, net of deferred tax	-	448,043	-	-	448,043
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	448,043	-	155,341	603,384
Dividends	-	-	-	(190,000)	(190,000)
Transfers	-	(7,590)	-	7,590	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	158,975	1,064,558	158,025	2,823,196	4,204,754

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A. Oppenheimer & Co. Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20 Vanguard Way, Shoeburyness, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS3 9RA.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rent receivable is recognised on an accruals basis, as it falls due.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is five years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	3.5% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

Until 31 March 2002 the company operated a defined benefit pension scheme, at which point contributions to the scheme ceased and the assets were frozen. Details of the scheme are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

1.15 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.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.17 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.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	21	18

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	-	93,291	93,291
Additions	5,473	-	5,473
At 31 December 2022	5,473	93,291	98,764
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	-	93,291	93,291
Amortisation charged for the year	1,095	-	1,095
At 31 December 2022	1,095	93,291	94,386
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	4,378	-	4,378
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	1,100,000	386,937	1,486,937
Additions	-	26,015	26,015
Revaluation	490,000	-	490,000
	<u>1,590,000</u>	<u>412,952</u>	<u>2,002,952</u>
At 31 December 2022	1,590,000	412,952	2,002,952
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	77,332	321,853	399,185
Depreciation charged in the year	15,749	8,201	23,950
Revaluation	(93,081)	-	(93,081)
	<u>-</u>	<u>330,054</u>	<u>330,054</u>
At 31 December 2022	-	330,054	330,054
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,590,000</u>	<u>82,898</u>	<u>1,672,898</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,022,668</u>	<u>65,084</u>	<u>1,087,752</u>

The land and buildings were valued by Kemsley LLP Chartered Surveyors on an open market value basis at 3rd February 2023 and the directors consider this valuation to be appropriate as at 31 December 2022.

Under the historic cost model the land and buildings would have been state as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Cost	548,305	548,305
Accumulated depreciation	(195,789)	(187,633)
Carrying value	<u>352,516</u>	<u>360,672</u>

6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1	1
Other investments other than loans	994,465	994,465
	<u>994,466</u>	<u>994,466</u>

Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

Investments in group undertakings and participating interests are held at cost.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	133,842	214,958
Other debtors	26,509	29,569
	<u>160,351</u>	<u>244,527</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	501,466	501,466
	<u>501,466</u>	<u>501,466</u>
Total debtors	<u>661,817</u>	<u>745,993</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	14,800	14,746
Trade creditors	67,903	69,453
Corporation tax	110	-
Other taxation and social security	68,956	57,094
Other creditors	207,691	171,531
	<u>359,460</u>	<u>312,824</u>

The bank loans are secured by a debenture and a first legal charge over the property of the company.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	75,658	91,065
	<u>75,658</u>	<u>91,065</u>

The bank loans are secured by a debenture and a first legal charge over the property of the company.

A. OPPENHEIMER & CO. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined benefit schemes

Up until 31 March 2002 the company operated a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. Contributions ceased being paid into the scheme and the scheme's assets were frozen. The most recent valuation was carried out by Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP at 31 March 2020, which has been updated to reflect conditions at the balance sheet date. The assumptions that have the most effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments, the type of investments and the change in the mortality assumption. The valuation disclosed a fair value of the scheme's assets as £1,396,000 and present value of scheme liabilities as £1,608,000, giving rise to a deficit of £212,000.

The pension charge for the year was nil (2021 - £206,000). The company was required to make a single contribution of £206,000 paid by 31 March 2021 as advised by the actuary, who considers the deficit will be eliminated in 2 years from the date of the valuation based on the contribution being paid and an asset return of 0.5% per annum above the assumed pre-retirement discount rate.

The defined benefit scheme is closed to new members and so under the projected unit credit method the current service cost would be expected to increase over time as members of the scheme approach retirement.

11 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	142,975	142,975	142,975	142,975
Ordinary D shares of £1 each	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
	<u>158,975</u>	<u>158,975</u>	<u>158,975</u>	<u>158,975</u>

12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company received nil (2021 - £10,825) in management charges from an associated company.

13 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £190,000 (2021 - £475,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the year end included in other creditors is £179,241 (2021 - £144,805) due to the directors of the company, which is non interest bearing and repayable upon demand.

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.