# CONCORDE SIXTH (ULSTER TERRACE NO. 1) LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	20		)22	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_				
Investment property	5		7,103,649		7,013,882
Investments	6		1		1
			7,103,650		7,013,883
Current assets			.,,		.,
Debtors	7	15,174		4,997	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,806		76,967	
		22,980		81,964	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		,000		0.,02.	
one year	8	(3,450,808)		(3,277,104)	
Net current liabilities			(3,427,828)		(3,195,140)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,675,822		3,818,743
Provisions for liabilities	•		(451,038)		(451,038)
Net assets			3,224,784		3,367,705
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			3,224,783		3,367,704
Total equity			3,224,784		3,367,705
, •			=====		======

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  $\frac{27/9}{2023}$  and are signed on its behalf by:

S A J Nahum Director

Company Registration No. 03705729

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Concorde Sixth (Ulster Terrace No. 1) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 73 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QQ and principal place of business is 4th Floor, Milbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable and is recognised in the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates.

Rental income from investment properties leased out under an operating lease is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Where a rent-free period is included in a lease, the rental income foregone is allocated evenly over the period of the lease term.

#### 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### **Critical judgements**

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Investment properties

The company's investment properties which are properties held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation are measured using the fair value model and stated at their fair value as at the reporting date. The directors have used their experience of the property market and with reference to formal advice from suitably qualified Chartered Surveyors and market evidence of transaction prices of similar properties, have assessed an appropriate value at the year end.

#### 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total		-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4	Taxation	2022	202
	Deferred toy	£	1
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	_	108,249
	2		
5	Investment property		
			202
	Fair value		7 042 00
	At 1 January 2022 Additions		7,013,883 89,76
	At 31 December 2022		7,103,649
	If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rathe	er than a fair value basis,	the amounts
	If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rathe would have been included as follows:	er than a fair value basis, 2022 £	the amounts
		2022 £	<b>202</b> ′
	would have been included as follows:	2022	202 <sup>-</sup>
	would have been included as follows:  Cost	2022 £	<b>202</b> ′
	would have been included as follows:  Cost Accumulated depreciation	2022 £ 3,453,649	<b>202</b> :
6	would have been included as follows:  Cost Accumulated depreciation	2022 £ 3,453,649	<b>202</b> :
6	would have been included as follows:  Cost Accumulated depreciation  Carrying amount	2022 £ 3,453,649	3,363,882 3,363,882
6	would have been included as follows:  Cost Accumulated depreciation  Carrying amount	2022 £ 3,453,649	3,363,882
6	would have been included as follows:  Cost Accumulated depreciation  Carrying amount	2022 £ 3,453,649	3,363,882 3,363,882
6	Cost Accumulated depreciation Carrying amount Fixed asset investments	2022 £ 3,453,649  3,453,649  2022 £	202 <sup>2</sup> 3,363,882  202 <sup>2</sup> 3
6	Cost Accumulated depreciation Carrying amount Fixed asset investments	2022 £ 3,453,649  3,453,649  2022 £	202; 3,363,882 3,363,883 202;
	Cost Accumulated depreciation Carrying amount  Fixed asset investments  Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2022 £ 3,453,649  3,453,649  2022 £	202 <sup>2</sup> 3,363,882  202 <sup>2</sup> 3
	Cost Accumulated depreciation Carrying amount  Fixed asset investments  Shares in group undertakings and participating interests  Debtors	2022 £ 3,453,649	202° 3,363,882  3,363,882  202° 3

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•			
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade creditors			-	69,470
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			3,449,040	3,204,040
	Other creditors			1,768	3,594
		•		3,450,808	3,277,104
9	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	· 1	1	1	1
			=====		

#### 10 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.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Statutory Auditor:

Hiten Patel FCCA Gerald Edelman LLP

#### 11 Related party transactions

The disclosure requirement of section 1A of FRS 102 allows the company not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly-owned by such a member. The company has taken this exemption not to disclosure the transactions with the wholly-owned subsidiaries.

#### 12 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Concorde Sixth Regents Park Limited, whose registered office is 73 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QQ.

The ultimate parent entity is Reuben Foundation, a UK registered charity whose registered office address is Millbank Tower, 21 -24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP.