

FRONTIER ESTATES (OLIVER) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

FRONTIER ESTATES (OLIVER) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2 - 4

FRONTIER ESTATES (OLIVER) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09309425

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	4	48	60
		<u>48</u>	<u>60</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(18,187)	(18,199)
		<u>(18,187)</u>	<u>(18,199)</u>
Net current liabilities		(18,139)	(18,139)
		<u>(18,139)</u>	<u>(18,139)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		(18,139)	(18,139)
		<u>(18,139)</u>	<u>(18,139)</u>
Net liabilities		(18,139)	(18,139)
		<u>(18,139)</u>	<u>(18,139)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		(18,141)	(18,141)
		<u>(18,139)</u>	<u>(18,139)</u>
Shareholders' deficit		(18,139)	(18,139)
		<u>(18,139)</u>	<u>(18,139)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 April 2024.

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A J Crowther

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

FRONTIER ESTATES (OLIVER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 25 Oldbury Place, London, United Kingdom, W1U 5PN.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis taking into account the current market position and prospects of the company and also the continued working capital support provided by the company's shareholders and principal creditor.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.4 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due within the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2022 - 2).

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>48</u>	<u>60</u>

FRONTIER ESTATES (OLIVER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

5. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>18,187</u>	<u>18,199</u>

6. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' not to disclose related party transactions between two or more wholly owned members of a group.

7. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Frontier Estates Limited. The ultimate controlling parties throughout this and the previous period were the directors of the parent company.

The accounts of the company are consolidated within the accounts of the Frontier Estates Limited and a copy of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from the company's registered address at 25 Oldbury Place, London, W1U 5PN.

8. Auditors' information

The audit report is unqualified. There are no matters to report.

The audit report was signed on 25 April 2024 by Abdultaiyab Pisavadi BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Sumer Auditco 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.