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Company registration number: 11578250

CORNELIUS ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Filleted financial statements

30 April 2022

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Directors and other information

Directors Mr Ion Mereacre

Mr Ion Bouaru

Mrs Carmen Florentina Bouaru

Mrs Zinaida Mereacre

Company number 11578250

Registered office Unit 21

Dagenham Business Centre 123 Rainham Road North

Dagenham England RM10 7FD

Business address Unit 21

Dagenham Business Centre 123 Rainham Road North

Dagenham England RM10 7FD

Auditor Xeinadin Audit Limited

Becket House 36 Old Jewry London EC2R 8DD

Accountants BBK Accountants Limited

4A.Roman Road

East Ham London E6 3RX

Directors responsibilities statement Year ended 30 April 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of financial position 30 April 2022

		2022		2022 2021		21
	Note	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets	_	7.040.050		7 070 700		
Tangible assets	5	7,949,350		7,073,708		
			7,949,350		7,073,708	
Current assets				•		
Debtors	6	29,131		23,696		
Cash at bank and in hand		861,603		75,013		
		890,734		98,709		
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year	7	(319,404)		(283,450)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			571,330		(184,741)	
Total assets less current liabilities			8,520,680		6,888,967	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(6,912,708)		(6,346,083)	
Provisions for liabilities		,	(292,240)		(64,150)	
Net assets			1,315,732		478,734	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			100		100	
Profit and loss account			1,315,632		478,634	
Shareholders funds			1,315,732		478,734	
					-	

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 April 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jøn Mereacre

Director

Company registration number: 11578250

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 April 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Dagenham Business Centre, 123 Rainham Road North, Dagenham, England, RM10 7FD.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors do not consider the current Corona Virus pandemic will have a negative impact on the company. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable from tenants. Turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account in the period relates to.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2022

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2021: 2).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2022

5. Tangible assets

rangible assets				
	Freehold	Long	Fixtures,	Total
	property	leasehold	fittings and	
		property	equipment	
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			•	
At 1 May 2021	6,243,708	830,000	-	7,073,708
Additions	-	-	37,936	37,936
Revaluation	845,293	-	-	845,293
At 30 April 2022	7,089,001	830,000	37,936	7,956,937
Depreciation			-	
At 1 May 2021	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	7,587	7,587
At 30 April 2022	-		7,587	7,587
•				
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2022	7,089,001	830,000	30,349	7,949,350
At 30 April 2021	6,243,708	830,000	-	7,073,708

Investment property

Investment properties comprise commercial and residential properties. The valuation was made by the directors on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

In the event of these investment properties being sold for the amount stated in the financial statements, it is estimated that a tax charge of approximately £220,503 (2021: £60450) would arise, for which provision has been made in these financial statements.

The historical cost of the investment properties stated in the financial statements is £6,780,389 (2021 - £6,780,389)

6. Debtors

	202	2 2021
•	`	££
Other debtors	29,13	1 23,696
		= ====

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2022

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	230,000	194,191
Trade creditors	25,960	26,021
Corporation tax	41,933	34,760
Social security and other taxes	353	4,720
Other creditors	21,158	23,758
	319,404	283,450

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,570,000	3,743,475
Other creditors	2,342,708	2,602,608
	6,912,708	6,346,083
		===

Bank loans are secured by fixed charge on the freehold properties.

Included in the other loans £1,925,100 (2021-£2,185,000) owed to Cornelius H Group Limited . It is proposed to convert this amount into ordinary shares in due course.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £ 4,570,000 (2021 £ 3,743,475) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

Summary audit opinion 9.

The auditor's report for the year dated 27 April 2023 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mukesh Pandit, for and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited.

There were no directors advance or credit during the year ended 30 April 2022.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2022

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value	
	2022	2021
	£	£
Cornelius UK Limited- Rent	55,000	55,525
Cornelius Plant Hire Limited- Rent	15,000	-

Included within creditors, amounts falling due after more than one year, is an amount of £1,925,100 (2021- 2,185,000) owed to Cornelius H Group Limited and £346,300 (2020-£ Nil) due to Cornelius UK Limited.

Cornelius Asset Management Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cornelius H Group Limited. Mr Ion Bouaru and Mr Ion Mereacre are directors and shareholders of Cornelius H Group Limited.