

Company registration number 14130949 (England and Wales)

NPP PR2 LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

NPP PR2 LIMITED

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NPP PR2 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	4		800,000
Current assets			
Debtors	5	20,450	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,000)	
Net current assets			17,450
Total assets less current liabilities			817,450
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(839,631)
Net liabilities			(22,181)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			1
Profit and loss reserves			(22,182)
Total equity			(22,181)

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 5 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Simon Francis Morris
Director

Company registration number 14130949 (England and Wales)

NPP PR2 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 25 May 2022	-	-	-
Period ended 30 June 2023:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(22,182)	(22,182)
Issue of share capital	1	-	1
Balance at 30 June 2023	1	(22,182)	(22,181)

NPP PR2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

NPP PR2 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Long Barn, Litchfield, Whitchurch, Hampshire, United Kingdom, RG28 7PR.

1.1 Reporting period

There are no comparative figures this being the first period of trading since incorporation.

1.2 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.

1.3 Investment property

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

Income relates to rental income from investment property. Income is recognised and recorded in accordance with the lease agreement and over the life of the lease.

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.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number
Total	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 25 May 2022	-
Additions	715,097
Revaluations	84,903
	<u>800,000</u>
At 30 June 2023	<u>800,000</u>

Investment property comprises £800,000. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out during the year by Jones Lang LaSalle, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Debtors

	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Other debtors	20,450
	<u>20,450</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £
Other creditors	3,000
	<u>3,000</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £
Other creditors	839,631
	<u>839,631</u>

The loan is an open facility from third party lender which is due in 48 months from 01 June 2022. Interest is charged at 12.5% per annum. The loan is secured over the investment property of the company.

8 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:	Stephen Coleman ACA
Statutory Auditor:	Gerald Edelman LLP
Date of audit report:	5 December 2023

9 Related party transactions

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

9 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The company has taken exemption, in accordance with paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

10 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nine Points Property II LLP.

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.