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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

WARDPARK STUDIOS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: \$C498952

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		125,439		139,184
Investment property	5		18,625,873		18,625,873
			18,751,312		 18,765,057
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	4,918		105,478	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	795,468		-	
		800,386	•	105,478	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,154,811)		(1,009,391)	
Net current liabilities			(354,425)		(903,913)
Total assets less current liabilities			18,396,887		17,861,144
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9		(3,972,278)		(3,956,284)
Net assets			14,424,609		13,904,860
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1,000		1,000
Investment property reserve	11		11,867,411		11,867,411
Profit and loss account	11		2,556,198		2,036,449
Total equity			14,424,609		 13,904,860

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 statement of comprehensive income 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 by:

B Iloulian

Director

WARDPARK STUDIOS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: SC498952

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

Date: 27 September 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Wardpark Studios Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in Scotland. Its registered office address is Wyndford Road, Cumbernauld, Glasgow, Scotland, G68 0BA.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), rounded to the nearest £1.

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

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles -4 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings -10 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2.14 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 - 4).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022	204,132
Additions	6,952
At 31 December 2022	211,084
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	64,948
Charge for the year on owned assets	20,697
At 31 December 2022	85,645
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u>125,439</u>
At 31 December 2021	139,184

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5.	Investment property		
			Freehold investment property
			£
	Valuation		
	At 1 January 2022		18,625,873
	At 31 December 2022		18,625,873
	The 2022 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use base	sis.	
6.	Debtors		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade debtors	-	101,689
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,918	3,789
	• •	4,918	105,478
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	795,468	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Payments received on account	108,351	-
	Trade creditors	16,991	341
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	680,608	892,672
	Corporation tax	107,158	57,030
	Other taxation and social security	49,907	30,533
	Other creditors	25,406	8,509
	Accruals and deferred income	166,390	20,306
		1,154,811	1,009,391
9.	Deferred taxation		
			2022 £
	At beginning of year		(3,956,284
	Charged to profit or loss		(15,994
	At end of year	- -	(3,972,278
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(31,402)	(34,796
	Gain on investment property	(3,940,876)	(3,921,488
		(3,972,278)	(3,956,284
10.	Share capital		
		2022	2021
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	·	1 000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,000 (2021 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11. Reserves

Investment property revaluation reserve

The investment property revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of the company's investment property, net of attributable deferred tax. The reserve is not distributable.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

13. Controlling party

The controlling party of the company is Wardpark Studios GP Limited, the general partner who has responsibility for the management decisions of Wardpark Studios LP, the parent limited partnership.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the companyis a member is Eastbrook Studios JV, LP, whose principal place of business is at c/o The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delware, 19801.

Copies of these group financial statements are not available to the public.

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate controlling party is Hackman Capital Partners, LLC as manager of Eastbrook Studios JV, LP.

14. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29 September 2023 by Alexander Chrysaphiades FCA (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Adler Shine 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.