Company registration number 12796392 (England and Wales)	
CORDIA UK PROPERTY LIMITED	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr A Kárpáti

Mr T Földi

Company number 12796392

Registered office 22a Great Hampton Street

Birmingham West Midlands B18 6AA

Auditor Ormerod Rutter Limited

The Oakley

Kidderminster Road

Droitwich Worcestershire WR9 9AY

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		5,596		7,813
Tangible assets	5		48,407		71,212
			54,003		79,025
Current assets					
Debtors	6	645,215		465,358	
Cash at bank and in hand		51,925		143,011	
		697,140		608,369	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(957,810)		(1,060,716)	
Net current liabilities			(260,670)		(452,347)
Total assets less current liabilities			(206,667)		(373,322)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(792,848)		(167,935)
Net liabilities			(999,515)		(541,257)
Capital and reserves			40-		
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(999,615)		(541,357)
Total equity			(999,515)		(541,257)

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 25 September 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Kárpáti

Director

Company registration no. 12796392

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cordia UK Property Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22a Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, West Midlands, B18 6AA.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £1m as at 31 December 2023, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have assessed the ability of the company to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and this assessment indicates that the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its indirect parent company, Cordia International SE to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion, when the costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Other intangibles

20% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings 33% on cost Computer equipment 33% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

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 year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	17	19

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other intangibles £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	11,084
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	3,271
Amortisation charged for the year	2,217
At 31 December 2023	5,488
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	5,596
At 31 December 2022	7,813

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5	Tangible fixed assets			
	-	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2023	64,748	30,674	95,422
	Additions	8,843	2,116	10,959
	Disposals	(1,032)		(1,032)
	At 31 December 2023	72,559	32,790	105,349
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2023	13,737	10,473	24,210
	Depreciation charged in the year	22,543	10,476	33,019
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(287)		(287)
	At 31 December 2023	35,993	20,949	56,942
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2023	36,566	11,841	48,407
	At 31 December 2022	51,011	20,201	71,212
6	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors		11,384	16,668
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		616,440	317,823
	Other debtors		17,391	130,867
			645,215	465,358
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2023	2022
			£	£
	Trade creditors		3,783	22,926
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		618,643	823,518
	Taxation and social security		263,718	179,452
	Other creditors		71,666	34,820
			957,810	1,060,716

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

R Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2023 2022 £

Amounts owed to group undertakings 792,848 167,935

£

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: Colm McGrory FCA Ormerod Rutter Limited Statutory Auditor: Date of audit report: 25 September 2024

10 Related party transactions

Cordia UK Project Holdings Limited is the parent company of the smallest group of which Cordia UK Property Limited is a member, that prepares consolidated accounts. The registered office of Cordia UK Project Holdings Limited is 22a Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, England, B18 6AA.

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 with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

11 Control

Ultimate parent company

FR Group B.V. is regarded by the directors as being the ultimate parent company.

Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr G A Futo (as the major shareholder) together with his parents, by virtue of their controlling interest in the ultimate parent company.