Company Registration No. 4293793

Amsprop Central Limited

Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2015

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Report and unaudited financial statements 2015

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Report and unaudited financial statements 2015

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Louise J Baron Andrew N Cohen Daniel P Sugar Simon Sugar James Hughes Claude M Littner Roger G Adams Michael E Ray

Secretary

Michael E Ray

Registered office

Amshold House Goldings Hill Loughton Essex IG10 2RW

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc City Office 11-15 Monument Street London EC3V 9JA

Solicitors

Maples Teesdale LLP 30 King Street London EC2V 8EE

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under S415A of the Companies Act 2006

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the holding of investment property

Business review

The result for the year after taxation was a profit of £1,352,881(2014 £7,408,829) The profit and loss account for the period is set out on page 5

The Company has now completed the conversion of a historically owned property in St James, London to residential. There are now 5 exclusive apartments available for sale which we anticipate generating significant revenue.

The Company has adopted Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) for the preparation of its accounts at 30 June 2015 and restated the prior year statements. The first material change that this brought to the Company's financial reporting was the passing of unrealised investment property revaluation movements directly through the profit and loss account rather than into a revaluation reserve within shareholders' funds. This alone has no affect on net assets. The second material change was the recognition of deferred taxation on this movement. Prior to adoption of FRS 102 this was not recognised but only disclosed. This has affected the reported net asset position. A full explanation of the transition to FRS 102 is shown in note 16.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company, making reasonable assumptions about future trading

On the basis of this review, and after making due enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

Financial risks

The directors considered the risks attached to the Company's financial instruments which principally comprise operating debtors and operating creditors and loans to and from other group companies. The directors have taken a prudent approach in their consideration of the various risks attached to the financial instruments of the Company. The Company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

The directors' policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. The Company had no hedged transactions during the year

Dividends

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2014 £nil)

Directors' report (continued)

Directors

The directors who held office throughout the year are listed on page 1

Directors' indemnities

The directors and officers of the Company use the indemnity insurance policy taken out by Amshold Group Limited, the ultimate parent company

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

M E Ray

Director

29 March 2016

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 of 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,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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.

Profit and loss account Year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	2	360,847	701,669
Operating costs		(285,861)	(321,340)
Operating profit		74,986	380,329
Fair value movement on investment property		1,288,445	8,728,444
Finance income	4	20,507	32,871
Finance costs	5	(42,763)	(35,636)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,341,175	9,106,008
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	6	11,706	(1,697,179)
Profit for the financial year		1,352,881	7,408,829

All activities derive from continuing operations

As there are no other sources of comprehensive income other than the profit for the financial year, the Company has not included a consolidated statement of comprehensive income As a result of the Company adopting FRS102 the results for the prior year have been restated. These are explained in note 16 to the financial statements

Balance sheet 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	7	8,262,062	27,673,618
Current assets			
Property held for resale	8	24,794,491	-
Debtors	9	231,959	45,488
Cash at bank and in hand	10	428,463	2,507,171
		25,454,913	2,552,659
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(14,205,119)	(10,115,775)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		11,249,794	(7,563,116)
Net assets		19,511,856	20,110,502
Provision for liabilities	12	(975,318)	(2,926,845)
Total net assets		18,536,538	17,183,657
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	2	2
Profit and loss account		18,536,536	17,183,655
Shareholder's funds		18,536,538	17,183,657

As a result of the Company adopting FRS102 the results for the prior year have been restated. These are explained in note 16 to the financial statements

For the year ending 30 June 2015 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. Directors' responsibilities

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476,
- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

The financial statements of Amsprop Central Limited, registered number 4293793, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2016. They were signed on its behalf by

M E Ray

Statement of changes in equity At 30 June 2015

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Shareholders funds'
	£	£	£
As at 30 June 2013	2	9,774,826	9,774,828
Profit for the financial year		7,408,829	7,408,829
As at 30 June 2014	2	17,183,655	17,183,657
Profit for the financial year		1,352,881	1,352,881
As at 30 June 2015	2	18,536,536	18,536,538

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

1. Accounting policies

The particular accounting policies adopted by the directors are described below, and have been applied consistently in the current and preceding years

General information and basis of accounting

Amsprop Central Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom with its registered office at Amshold House, Goldings Hill, Loughton, Essex, IG10 2RW

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council

The prior year financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 102 in the current year. For more information see note 16

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and financial position are set out in the director's report. This describes the financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities, and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Investment properties

Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost of effort on an ongoing basis are measured at fair value annually with any change recognised in the profit and loss account

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation and and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset

The tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income

Cash flows

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary, the cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated accounts of Amshold Group Limited which are publicly available (note 14) Consequently the Company is exempt under the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) – "Cash Flow Statements", from publishing a separate cash flow statement

2. Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of services and rental income on investment properties which fall within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. The turnover all arises in the United Kingdom Rent increases arising from rent review are taken into account when such reviews have been agreed with tenants. On new leases with rent free periods rental income is allocated evenly over the period from the date of lease commencement to the date of the first rent review. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year. Turnover can be analysed as follows.

	£	£
Rental income Miscellaneous income	357,302 3,545	687,815 13,854
	360,847	701,669

3. Staff costs

The Company had no employees in either the current or prior year The directors received no emoluments during the current or prior year

4. Finance income

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank and other interest	20,507	32,871
	20,507	32,871

2015

2014

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

5.	Finance costs		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Interest payable to other group companies Other interest	42,745 18	35,631 5
		42,763	35,636
6.	Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		
	(1) Analysis of tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		
		2015 £	2014 £
	UK corporation tax charge at 20 75% (2014 22 50%)	(1,939,821)	(60,809)
		(1,939,821)	(60,809)
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Profit on fair value movement of investment property Unwinding of deferred tax on transfer to stock property Effects of decrease in tax rates on opening liability Adjustment in respect to prior years	(1,273,254) 3,096,727 - 128,054	(24,148) (1,620,236) - 8,014
	Total deferred tax charge (note 12)	1,951,527	(1,636,370)
	Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	11,706	(1,697,179)

7.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

6. Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

u) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 20 75% (2014 22 50%) The actual tax charge for the current and previous year is the same as the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation

2015

2014

	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,341,175	9,106,008
Tax charge at 20 75% (2013 22 50%)	(278,303)	(2,048,852)
Factors affecting charge Effects of indexation Permanent differences	27,587 228,872	76,125 1,664
Effects of changes in tax rates Utilisation of tax losses	(52,539) 86,089	273,884
Total tax credit/(charge) for year	11,706	(1,697,179)
Investment property		
		Freehold £
Valuation		27,673,618
At 1 July 2014		46,147
Additions Transfer to property held for sale		(20,746,147)
Surplus arising on revaluation		1,288,444
At 30 June 2015		8,262,062

The investment property was valued by the directors at 30 June 2015 on a valuation prepared internally by a Company director, a qualified chartered surveyor, on an open market basis

On 17 September 2014 when the remaining tenants left the upper parts of an investment property the Group commenced converting them to residential apartments. As a result the Group now accounts for these upper parts as trading stock property for resale rather than investment property. The valuation of these upper parts at the time of transferring to properties held for sale was £20,746,147. The valuation was at market value and conformed to RICS Valuation Professional Standards and was arrived at by reference to market evidence of the transaction prices for similar properties.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

8. Properties held for resale

0.	1 Toperties neid for Acouse		2015 £
	Properties held for resale		24,794,491
	The increase in properties held for resale includes a transfer from investment prope	rty of £20,746,	147
9.	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year	2015 £	2014 £
	Trade debtors		2,125
	Prepayments and accrued income	139,679	27,699
	Other taxation	92,280	7,828
	Other debtors		7,836
		231,959	45,488
		<u> </u>	
10.	Cash at bank and in hand		
		2015 £	2014 £
		8,121	2,066,665
	Company cash at bank and in hand	420,342	440,506
	Tenant deposits		
		428,463	2,507,171
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
11.	Citations, amount and an arrangement of the citation of the ci	2014	2014
		£	£
	Trade creditors	12,027	80,327
	Amounts owed to other group companies	12,545,614	9,427,486
	Other creditors	479,443	440,506
	Accruals and deferred income	198,125	137,051
	Corporation tax provision	969,910	30,405
		14,205,119	10,115,775

Interest is payable on the amount owed to other group companies at variable rates based on Bank of England base rates

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

12. Provisions for liabilities

		2015 £	2014 £
	Deferred taxation movement for the year		
	At 1 July	(2,926,845)	(1,290,475)
	(Credit)/Charge to profit and loss account	1,951,527	(1,636,370)
	At 30 June	(975,318)	(2,926,845)
	Analysis of deferred tax provision:		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Capital allowances that are in excess of depreciation	-	(128,054)
	Deferred tax on retained surplus on revaluation of property	(975,318)	(2,798,791)
		(975,318)	(2,926,845)
13.	Called up share capital		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Authorised: 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Called up, allotted and fully paid·		
	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

14. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

At 30 June 2015, the Company was indirectly wholly-owned by Lord Sugar

The immediate parent company is Amsprop Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales

The ultimate parent company is Amshold Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements of Amshold Group Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from related party disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard No 8

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

16. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 June 2014 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 July 2013. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, a number of accounting policies have changed to comply with that standard.

Reconciliation of equity

	At 1 July 2013 £	At 30 June 2014 £
Equity reported under previous UKGAAP	10,953,383	19,982,448
Adjustments to equity on transition to FRS 102 Deferred tax on property revaluation surplus	(1,178,555)	(2,798,791)
Equity reported under FRS 102	9,774,828	17,183,657
Reconciliation of profit or loss for year to 30 June 2014		e
Profit for the financial year under previous UKGAAP		300,621
Adjustments to profit or loss on transition to FRS 102 Investment property revaluation surplus in the year Deferred tax on investment property revaluation surplus		8,728,444 (1,620,236)
Profit for the financial year under FRS 102		7,408,829

Notes to the reconciliation of equity and profit or loss for the year to 30 June 2014

FRS 102 states that there is a requirement to recognise deferred tax on the net investment property revaluation surplus within the Company. This was not a requirement under UK GAAP. After any indexation has been applied to the historical costs a deferred tax provision has been made against the net revaluation surplus within the Company at each balance sheet date.