Company Registration No. 4293793

Amsprop Central Limited

Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2019





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Report and unaudited financial statements 2019

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Report and unaudited financial statements 2019

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Louise J Sugar 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 2019.

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 £1,030,903 (2018: £448,082). The profit and loss account for the period is set out on page 5.

Having completed the residential conversion of a property in St James in the previous year, the Company still has 2 exclusive apartments available for sale.

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 (2018: £nil).

Directors

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

Directors' report (continued)

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

06 March 2020

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 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	2	5,530,748	12,205,478
Operating costs	4	(4,792,800)	(11,772,804)
Operating profit		737,948	432,674
Fair value movement on investment property		512,700	147,300
Finance income	5	9,222	128
Finance costs	6		(42,635)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,259,870	537,467
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	7	(228,967)	(89,385)
Profit for the financial year		1,030,903	448,082

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.

Balance sheet 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	8	8,875,000	8,362,300
Tangible assets	9	33,165	59,697
		8,908,165	8,421,997
Current assets			
Property held for resale	10		14,462,011
Debtors	11	2,211,258	9,008
Cash at bank and in hand	12	436,375	426,363
		12,694,208	14,897,382
Creditors: amounts falling due			
within one year	13	(602,967)	(3,439,347)
Net current assets		12,091,241	11,458,035
Net assets		20,999,406	19,880,032
Provision for liabilities	14	(976,453)	(887,982)
Total net assets		20,022,953	18,992,050
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Profit and loss account		20,022,951	18,992,048
Shareholder's funds		20,022,953	18,992,050

For the year ending 30 June 2019 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 06 March 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:

M. E. Ray Director

Statement of changes in equity At 30 June 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Shareholders funds'
	£	£	£
As at 30 June 2017	2	18,543,966	18,543,968
Profit for the financial year		448,082	448,082
As at 30 June 2018	2	18,992,048	18,992,050
Profit for the financial year		1,030,903	1,030,903
As at 30 June 2019	2	20,022,951	20,022,953

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

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 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 2019

Accounting policies (continued) 1.

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 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 rental break or to the end of the lease. 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:

	2019 £	2018 £
Rental income Sale of trading properties	355,748 5,175,000	355,478 11,850,000
	5,530,748	12,205,478

Staff costs 3.

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

4. **Operating profit**

	£	£
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Cost of sales including:		
Decrease in provisions for property held for resale	-	-
Value of property sold (4,530,	196) ((11,266,546)

2018

2019

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

5. Finance income

5.	Finance income		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank and other interest	39	128
	Interest payable from other group companies	9,183	
		9,222	128
6.	Finance costs		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Interest payable to other group companies		42,635
		_	42,635
7.	Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		
	(i) Analysis of tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		
		2019 £	2018 £
	UK corporation tax charge at 19% (2018 19%)	(140,496)	(104,033)
	Total current tax charge	(140,496)	(104,033)
	Profit on fair value movement of investment property	(87,159)	(12,106)
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,312)	26,754
	Total deferred tax (charge)/credit (note 12)	(88,471)	14,648
	Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	(228,967)	(89,385)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

ii) 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 19% (2018: 19%). 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:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,259,870	537,467
Tax charge at 19% (2018: 19%)	(239,375)	(102,119)
Factors affecting charge: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effects of indexation Effects of changes in tax rates	10,408	(1) 14,458 (1,723)
Total tax charge for year	(228,967)	(89,385)

8. Investment property

	£
Valuation At 1 July 2018	8,362,300
Surplus arising on revaluation	512,700
At 30 June 2019	8,875,000

The investment property was valued by the directors at 30 June 2019 on a valuation prepared internally by a Company director, a qualified chartered surveyor, on an open market basis.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

9. Tangible fixed assets

			Furntiure £
	Cost At 1 July 2018 Additions		106,127
	At 30 June 2019		106,127
	Depreciation At 1 July 2018 Charge for the year		46,430 26,532
	At 30 June 2019		72,962
	Net book value At 30 June 2019		33,165
	At 30 June 2018		59,697
10.	Properties held for resale		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Properties held for resale	10,046,575	14,462,011
	The decrease in properties held for resale is due to the sale of 1 flat a properties at 30 June 2018 was £4,473,436.	at Bennet House, London. Th	e cost of this
11.	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		£ 5,616
		£	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors Amounts owed from other group companies	23,763 - 2,187,374	£ 5,616 2,659
12.	Trade debtors Other debtors Amounts owed from other group companies	23,763 2,187,374 121	5,616 2,659 733
12.	Trade debtors Other debtors Amounts owed from other group companies Prepayments and accrued income	23,763 2,187,374 121	5,616 2,659 733
12.	Trade debtors Other debtors Amounts owed from other group companies Prepayments and accrued income	23,763 2,187,374 121 2,211,258	5,616 2,659 733 9,008
12.	Trade debtors Other debtors Amounts owed from other group companies Prepayments and accrued income Cash at bank and in hand Company cash at bank and in hand	23,763 2,187,374 121 2,211,258 2019 £ 8,320	5,616 2,659 733 9,008 2018 £

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	8,028	6,211
Amounts owed to other group companies	-	14,423,554
Other creditors	428,055	438,241
Accruals and deferred income	82,722	156,191
Other taxation	13,914	14,490
Corporation tax provision	70,248	52,017
	602,967	3,439,347

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

14. Provisions for liabilities

		2019 £	2018 £
	Deferred taxation movement for the year	_	_
	At 1 July	(887,982)	(902,630)
	(Charge)/Credit to profit and loss account	(88,471)	14,648
	At 30 June	(976,453)	(887,982)
	Analysis of deferred tax provision:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Capital allowances that are in excess of depreciation	(87,958)	(86,646)
	Deferred tax on retained surplus on revaluation of property	(888,495)	(801,336)
		(976,453)	(887,982)
15.	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
	Authorised:	£	£
	1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000 ordinary shares of all each	====	
	Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

16. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

At 30 June 2019, 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.

17. 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.