

APEL Holdings Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 September 2014

APEL Holdings Limited

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APEL Holdings Limited
(Registration number: 01066977)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 September 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		3,321,211	1,970,625
Current assets			
Debtors		7,052	528,199
Cash at bank and in hand		65,530	125,740
		72,582	653,939
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(94,767)	(46,255)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(22,185)	607,684
Total assets less current liabilities		3,299,026	2,578,309
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(1,218,750)	-
Net assets		2,080,276	2,578,309
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>3</u>	18,561	35,341
Share premium account		23,100	23,100
Capital redemption reserve		42,040	25,260
Revaluation reserve		982,332	534,537
Profit and loss account		1,014,243	1,960,071
Shareholders' funds		2,080,276	2,578,309

For the year ending 30 September 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime .

Approved by the Board on 2 March 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
S V Hearnden
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

APEL Holdings Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2014
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1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents the total value, excluding value added tax, of rental income due during the year.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated write off the cost or valuation less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and buildings	Straight line over 50 years
Office equipment	25% - 33.3% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% - 33.3% Straight line

Investment properties

Investment properties are stated at market value and no depreciation is provided in accordance with SSAP19. This constitutes a departure from the Companies Act requirement to depreciate tangible fixed assets over their useful economic lives.

Deferred tax

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold; Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

APEL Holdings Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2014
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2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 October 2013	1,970,625	1,970,625
Revaluations	447,795	447,795
Additions	906,194	906,194
At 30 September 2014	<u>3,324,614</u>	<u>3,324,614</u>
Depreciation		
Charge for the year	<u>3,403</u>	<u>3,403</u>
At 30 September 2014	<u>3,403</u>	<u>3,403</u>
Net book value		
At 30 September 2014	<u><u>3,321,211</u></u>	<u><u>3,321,211</u></u>
At 30 September 2013	<u><u>1,970,625</u></u>	<u><u>1,970,625</u></u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £0.25 each	74,244	18,561	141,365	35,341
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

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