

Company registration number 03280282 (England and Wales)

**ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

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# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		24,416		29,046
Investments	5		102		102
			<u>24,518</u>		<u>29,148</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	59,990,282		87,746,288	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,527,877		8,089,065	
		<u>64,518,159</u>		<u>95,835,353</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(2,250,420)		(66,921)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>62,267,739</u>		<u>95,768,432</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>62,292,257</u>		<u>95,797,580</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9		(23,338,975)		(31,840,892)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>38,953,282</u></u>		<u><u>63,956,688</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			99		99
Other reserves			(3,281,940)		(3,281,940)
Profit and loss reserves			<u>42,235,123</u>		<u>67,238,529</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>38,953,282</u></u>		<u><u>63,956,688</u></u>

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 20 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Juin Yong Chin  
Director

Martyn David Giles  
Director

Company registration number 03280282 (England and Wales)

# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Ability Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hilton London Syon Park, Syon Park, London Road, Brentford, Middlesex, UK, TW8 8JF.

#### 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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Ability Developments Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of A.P. The Ability Group Limited and the results of Ability Developments Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of A.P. The Ability Group Limited which are available from its registered office address in Cyprus.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors regard the foreseeable future as no less than twelve months following the publication of its annual financial statements. The directors have considered the Company's working capital forecasts and projections, support from its ultimate parent undertaking, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance, impact of Covid-19, the war in Ukraine and the current state of its operating market, and are satisfied that the Company should be able to remain in operational existence. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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	15% on reducing balance
Computers	33% on reducing balance

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.

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **1.9 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.11 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

## ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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#### 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 company reviews on an annual basis the carrying amounts of tangible assets in order to determine if there is an indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, an impairment review is carried out in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Valuation of debtors is based upon ongoing assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the trade and other debtors portfolio. Assessments are conducted by the board employing a methodology and guidelines, which are continually monitored and improved. The primary component of this methodology comprises specific allowances and collective allowances.

A debtor is subject to impairment test when valid indications exist, at the assessment date, which demonstrate that the customer will not be able to meet his obligations and/or when the flow of receipts decelerates over time. Usually such indications include failure of communication with the customers and indications of significant financial difficulty.

Amounts individually provided for concern claims evaluated individually for impairment based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows which are expected to be received.

The accuracy of provisions depends on the accuracy of future cash flows for specific allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances. While this necessarily involves judgment, management believes that their provisions are reasonable and supportable.

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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	6	6

# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022	259,405
Additions	799
	<u>260,204</u>
At 31 December 2022	
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2022	230,359
Depreciation charged in the year	5,429
	<u>235,788</u>
At 31 December 2022	
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2022	<u>24,416</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>29,046</u>

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>



# ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
The Ability Group Limited	United Kingdom	Non trading company	Ordinary shares	100.00	-
Ability Charter London Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company	Ordinary shares	100.00	-
Ability Charter LLP *	United Kingdom	Yacht chartering	Held through intermediate subsidiary company	-	90.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves	Profit/(Loss)
	£	£
The Ability Group Limited	(1,209)	-
Ability Charter London Limited	(7,311,137)	(1,677,664)
Ability Charter LLP *	19,990	(70)

### 7 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	258,150	495,607
Amounts owed by group undertakings	34,376,964	7,340,915
Other debtors	14,186,647	17,679,921
	<u>48,821,761</u>	<u>25,516,443</u>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>11,168,521</u>	<u>62,229,845</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>59,990,282</u>	<u>87,746,288</u>

## ABILITY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	(77,735)	-
Taxation and social security	56,847	58,331
Other creditors	2,271,308	8,590
	<u>2,250,420</u>	<u>66,921</u>

**9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>23,338,975</u>	<u>31,840,892</u>

**10 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:	Sadikali Gulamabas Premji FCCA
Statutory Auditor:	FLS Accounting Solutions Limited T/A SP Vinshaw

**11 Contingent liabilities**

The company is from time to time party to legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business and has also provided guarantees on behalf of group companies. At the balance sheet date the amount outstanding under these borrowings was approximately £14.25 million.

**12 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of FRS 102, Section 33.1A, for the disclosure of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Amounts owed to and from group companies are therefore shown in aggregate.

Included in debtors is an amount of £45,545,485 (2021: £69,570,760) owed by group undertakings.

Included in creditors is an amount of £37,130,662 (2021: £31,840,892) due to group undertakings.

**13 Controlling party**

The parent company is A.P. The Ability Group Limited, incorporated in Cyprus.

The ultimate controlling party is The Costas Panayiotou 1997 (No 2) Settlement.

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.