Company Registration No. 05893262

Amsprop Euston 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

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 £3,712,873 (2014 £8,113,244) The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 5

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 15.

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 director's 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

Director

24 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 For the year ended 30 June 2015

		2015	2014
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	1,930,343	1,019,501
Operating costs		(337,341)	(597,940)
Operating profit/(loss)		1,593,002	421,561
Fair value movement on investment property		3,095,273	8,952,146
Finance income		31	200
Finance costs	4	(96,434)	(100,955)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		4,591,872	9,272,952
Tax (charge)/credit on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	(878,999)	(1,159,708)
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		3,712,873	8,113,244
1 TORIC (1005) for the infancial year		5,712,075	

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 15 to the financial statements

Balance sheet 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 2014 £ £
Fixed assets		
Investment property	6	41,083,401 37,993,137
Tangible fixed assets	7	2,233 3,349
		41,085,634 37,996,486
Current assets		
Debtors	8	755,623 617,931
Cash at bank and in hand		3,218 9,789
		758,841 627,720
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(24,515,187) (25,576,257)
Net current liabilities		(23,756,346) (24,948,537)
Total assets less current liabilities		17,329,288 13,047,949
Provisions for liabilities	10	(1,664,475) (1,096,009)
Net assets		15,664,813 11,951,940
Capital and reserves	1.1	1
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11	15,664,812 11,951,939
Tront and 1000 account		15,551,555
Shareholder's funds		15,664,813 11,951,940

As a result of the Company adopting FRS102 the results for the prior year have been restated. These are explained in note 15 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 Euston Limited, registered number 05893262, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2016. They were signed on its behalf by

M E Ray

Director

Statement of changes in equity 30 June 2015

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Shareholder's funds
As at 30 June 2013	1	3,838,696	3,838,696
Profit for the financial year	-	8,113,244	8,113,244
As at 30 June 2014	1	11,951,939	11,951,940
Profit for the financial year	-	3,712,873	3,712,873
As at 30 June 2015	1	15,664,812	15,664,813

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 Euston 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 15

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 Comapny'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)

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 wholy owned subsidiary, the cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated accounts of Amshold Group Limited which are publicly available (note 12) 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 and pre-tax profit all arises in the United Kingdom. Rent increases arising from rent reviews 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.

	2015 £	2014 £
Rental income Miscellaneous income	1,759,253 171,090	1,003,330
	1,930,343	1,019,501

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 costs

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest payable to other group companies Other interest	96,434	100,947
	96,434	100,955

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

5. Tax (charge)/credit on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

(1) Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities

	2015 £	2014 £
UK corporation tax charge at 20 75% (2014 22 50%)	(310,533)	(64,080)
Total current tax charge	(310,533)	(64,080)
Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior periods Profit on fair value movement of investment property Effects of decrease in tax rates on opening liability	(21) - (568,445) -	(8,107) (2,058) (1,086,481) 1,018
Total deferred tax charge (note 11)	(568,466)	(1,095,628)
Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	(878,999)	(1,159,708)

(11) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

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 the previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation

	2014 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,591,872	9,272,952
Tax charge at 20 75% (2014 22 50%)	(952,845)	(2,086,414)
Factors affecting charge		
Effects of changes in tax rates	20,693	122,056
Effects of indexation	70,300	924,886
Permanent differences	(17,147)	(118,178)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(2,058)
Total tax charge for year	(878,999)	(1,159,708)

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

6. Investment property

	Freehold £
At 1 July 2014 Reduction to cost	37,993,137 (5,008)
Surplus arising on revaluation	3,095,272
At 30 June 2015	41,083,401

The investment property was valued internally at 30 June 2015. The valuation basis is market value, conforms to RICS Valuation Professional Standards and was arrived at by reference to market evidence of the transaction prices for similar properties. The valuer is a qualified independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the relevant location and type of property being valued.

7. Tangible fixed assets

			Freehold Land & Buildings £'000
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2014		4,466
	Additions		-
	Disposals		
	At 30 June 2015		4,466
	Accumulated depreciation		
	At 1 July 2014		1,117
	Charge for the year		1,116
	At 30 June 2015		2,233
	Net book value		
	At 30 June 2015		2,233
	At 30 June 2014		3,349
8.	Debtors		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Trade debtors	71,901	11,350
	Accrued income	683,722	606,581
		755,623	617,931

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

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2015	2014
£	£
-	39,326
23,862,072	25,088,937
390,464	348,174
155,266	32,039
107,385	67,781
24,515,187	25,576,257
	23,862,072 390,464 155,266 107,385

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

10. Provisions for habilities

11.

	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred taxation movement for the year	±.	*
At 1 July	1,096,009	381
Charge to profit and loss account	568,466	1,095,628
At 30 June	1,664,475	1,096,009
Analysis of deferred tax provision:		
	2015 £	2014 £
Capital allowances that are in excess of depreciation	9,549	9,528
Deferred tax on retained surplus on revaluation of property	1,654,926	1,086,481
	1,664,475	1,096,009
Share capital		
	2015	2014
Authorised:	£	£
1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

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

12. Ultimate 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.

13. 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

14. Post balance sheet events

On 30 November 2015, the Company completed the sale of Fitzroy House, 343-355 Euston Road, London, W1T 6AG for £43,000,000

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

15. 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	3,838,696	13,038,421
Adjustments to equity on transition to FRS 102 Deferred tax on property revaluation surplus		(1,086,481)
Equity reported under FRS 102	3,838,696	11,951,940
Reconculation of profit or loss for year to 30 June 2014		£
Profit for the financial year under previous UKGAAP		247,579
Adjustments to profit or loss on transition to FRS 102 Investment property revaluation surplus in the year Deferred tax on investment property revaluation surplus		8,952,146 (1,086,481)
Profit for the financial year under FRS 102		8,113,244

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.