STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 FOR

ABILITY HOTELS (CAMBRIDGE) LIMITED

WEDNESDAY

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ABILITY HOTELS (CAMBRIDGE) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

DIRECTOR:

A.C. Panayiotou

SECRETARY:

J.Y. Chin

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Top Floor

Hampton by Hilton 42-50 Kimpton Road

Luton

Bedfordshire LU2 0NB

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06418183

AUDITORS:

Numera Partners LLP Statutory Auditors

6th Floor Charles House

108-110 Finchley Road

London NW3 5JJ

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company is the operation of the Doubletree by Hilton Cambridge Garden Inn Hotel.

The director is satisfied with the performance of the company during the year under review. During the year the hotel experienced an increase in turnover of 8%. This was due to an increase in average room rate and increase in occupancy.

The Hilton Hotel in Cambridge is one of the few branded hotels in the city centre and therefore one of only a few hotels in the area with a recognisable global name.

The results of the company for the year, as set out on page 7, show a loss on ordinary activities before tax of £6,942k (2013: £266k profit). This year the loss has been caused by a swap breakage fee of £7,700k as a result of refinancing during the year. Without this fee, the profit before tax would have been £758k.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Some risks are excluded because the management considers them not to be material to the company. Additionally there may be risks and uncertainties not presently known to the management team or which they are deemed immaterial to the company.

MARKET AND HOTEL INDUSTRY RISKS

The company's operations and its results are subject to a number of factors which could affect the company's business, many of which are common to the hotel industry and beyond the company's control, such as a potential global economic downturn; changes in travel patterns in the structure of the travel industry; and the potential increase in acts of terrorism. The impact of any of these factors (or a combination of them) may adversely affect sustained levels of occupancy, room rates and/or hotel values.

Although management seeks to identify risks at the earliest opportunity, many of these risks are beyond the control of the company. The company has in place recovery plans to enable it to respond to major incidents or crises and takes steps to minimise these exposures to the greatest extent possible.

BORROWINGS

During the year, the company redeemed the bank loan which resulted in a swap breakage fee of £7,700k. This one-off cost is reflected in the profit and loss account. The bank loan was re-financed on a new long term facility taking advantage of the low interest rates in the market place. The impact of the re-financing should enable the company to report increased profitability in the future.

As with all loan finance, there is a risk that the company may be at risk of default under the financing arrangements.

To mitigate against this risk, the management team meets regularly to review the performance of the hotel. The covenant ratios within the financing agreement are applied to the hotel and monitored on an ongoing basis

FIXED OPERATING EXPENSES

The company's operating expenses such as personnel costs, operating leases, information technology and telecommunications are to a large extent fixed. As such, operating results may be vulnerable to short-term changes in revenues.

The company has appropriate management systems in place such as staff outsourcing designed to create flexibility in operating cost base so as to optimise operating profits in volatile trading conditions.

KEY SENIOR PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT

The success of the company's business is partially attributable to the efforts and abilities of its senior managers. Failure to retain its senior management team or other'key personnel may threaten the success of the company's operations.

The company has appropriate systems in place for recruitment, reward and compensation and performance management. Development and maintenance of the company's culture also plays a leading role in minimising risk.

The key senior management in the hotel is provided by Hilton and therefore there is a pool of staff available should key personnel leave.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

During the period under review the company applied for permitted development in order to increase the capacity of the hotel. In 2015, the company was successful in obtaining planning permission to extend the hotel to create additional bedrooms. The company will be implementing the planning in 2015, which will increase the value and revenue of the property.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A.C. Panayiotou - Director

Date: 4/08/2015

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2014.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Future developments of the company is discussed in the strategic report.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTOR

A.C. Panayiotou held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2014 to the date of this report.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Information on financial risks and other risks is set out below:

Treasury activities take place under procedures and policies monitored by the director. They are designed to minimise the financial risks faced by the company which primarily arise from interest rate, credit and and liquidity risks. It is not the policy of the company to enter into speculative transactions.

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank loans, trade creditors, trade debtors and loans to/from group companies. The purpose of these instruments is to raise funds for and finance the company's operations.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of bank balances liquidity risk has been managed through continual review of the funding status of the company and its exposure to liquidity risk.

In respect of loans these are controlled by the director and are made to and from related companies. The director is aware of group companies' required finance and has determined that these will only be repaid when the properties have been sold and finance is available.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Derivative transactions entered into by the company comprise interest rate swaps to limit the company's exposure to interest rate risk.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A.C. Panayiotou - Director

Date: 4/08/2015

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ABILITY HOTELS (CAMBRIDGE) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Ability Hotels (Cambridge) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Giles Cohen (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Numera Partners LLP
Statutory Auditors
6th Floor
Charles House
108-110 Finchley Road
London

NW3 5JJ

Date:

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	31.12.14 £	31.12.13 £
TURNOVER		9,498,936	8,676,502
Cost of sales		660,723	519,745
GROSS PROFIT		8,838,213	8,156,757
Administrative expenses		14,003,796	6,056,786
		(5,165,583)	2,099,971
Other operating income		65,000	65,000
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	3	(5,100,583)	2,164,971
Interest payable and similar charges	4	1,842,304	1,898,925
(LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVIT BEFORE TAXATION	IES	(6,942,887)	266,046
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	5	<u>-</u>	
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(6,942,887)	266,046

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current year or previous year.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	31.12.14 £	31.12.13 £
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR Unrealised surplus on revaluation of properties	(6,942,887) 5,559,676	266,046 1,359,198
TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES RELATING TO THE YEAR	(1,383,211)	1,625,244
NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 D		
	31.12.14 £	31.12.13 £
REPORTED (LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and the	(6,942,887)	266,046
actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount	160,735	160,735
HISTORICAL COST (LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	(6,782,152)	426,781
HISTORICAL COST (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR RETAINED AFTER TAXATION	(6,782,152)	426,781

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2014

		31.12	.14	31.12	.13
·	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		59,600,000		54,500,000
CURRENT ASSETS				*	
Stocks	7	21,795		20,174	
Debtors	8	334,988		341,596	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	1,261,642		646,316	
		1,618,425	•	1,008,086	
CREDITORS		1,010,120		1,000,000	
Amounts falling due within one year	9	3,341,969		28,220,711	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,723,544)		(27,212,625)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			57,876,456		27,287,375
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	10		38,127,743		6,155,451
NET ASSETS			19,748,713		21,131,924
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	14		1		1
Revaluation reserve	15		25,386,803		19,987,862
Profit and loss account	15		(5,638,091)		1,144,061
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	21		19,748,713		21,131,924

The financial statements were approved by the director on

4/08/2015

and were signed by:

A.C. Panayiotou - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

Financial Reporting Standard number 1

Exemption has been taken from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the parent company includes the subsidiary in its published financial statements.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 Related Party Disclosures, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned companies within the group.

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of rooms, food and beverages, conference and banqueting rooms excluding value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Long leasehold

Straight line over 120 years

Fixtures and fittings

15% on reducing balance

Computer equipment

- 33% on reducing balance

Properties are classified as operational properties when they are used by the company's business as opposed to being held primarily for rental income. Operational properties are revalued annually to their existing value.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are stated at their net proceeds on issue. Issue costs are amortised to the profit and loss account over the life of the instrument.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable for the year are charged in the profit and loss account.

2. STAFF COSTS

Page 10 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. STAFF COSTS - continued

	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:		1
		31.12.14	31.12.13
	Operations	80	69
	Administration	10	10
		90	79
		===	
3.	OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		
	The operating loss (2013 - operating profit) is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		31.12.14	31.12.13
		£	£
	Hire of plant and machinery	36,887	40,195
	Depreciation - owned assets	550,247	553,261
	Auditors' remuneration	11,000	10,000
	Foreign exchange differences	(359)	(578)
	Swap breakage fee	7,700,000	
	Director's remuneration	_	-
			_
4.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		31.12.14	31.12.13
		£	£
	Bank loan interest	1,731,376	1,780,755
	Interest on intercompany loan	110,928	118,170
		1,842,304	1,898,925

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 December 2014 nor for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.12.14 £	31.12.13 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(6,942,887) ===================================	266,046
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax		
in the UK of 21% (2013 - 23%)	(1,458,006)	61,191
Effects of:		
Excess of depreciation charges over capital allowances charges purposes	45,713	38,687
Losses brought forward utilised against current year profits.	-	(99,878)
Losses available for future periods	1,412,293	
Current tax charge	<u>-</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

5. TAXATION - continued

Factors that may affect future tax charges

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing property to its market value. Such tax would become payable if the properties were sold and the total amount unprovided for is £5,077,361. No provision has been made in these accounts in accordance with FRS 19.

Fivtures

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		rixtures		
	Long	and	Computer	
	leasehold	fittings	equipment	Totals
	£	£	£	£
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 January 2014	56,411,323	878,817	107,457	57,397,597
Additions	4,046	86,525	-	90,571
Revaluations	5,559,676	-	-	5,559,676
At 31 December 2014	61,975,045	965,342	107,457	63,047,844
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2014	2,417,681	391,765	88,151	2,897,597
Charge for year	457,839	86,037	6,371	550,247
At 31 December 2014	2,875,520	477,802	94,522	3,447,844
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2014	59,099,525	487,540	12,935	59,600,000
At 31 December 2013	53,993,642	487,052	19,306	54,500,000

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2014 is represented by:

		Fixtures		
	Long	and	Computer	
	leasehold	fittings	equipment	Totals
	£	£	£	£
Valuation in 2009	7,614,183	-	-	7,614,183
Valuation in 2010	11,800,984	-	-	11,800,984
Valuation in 2013	1,359,198	-	-	1,359,198
Valuation in 2014	5,559,676	•	-	5,559,676
Cost	35,641,004	965,342	107,457	36,713,803
	61,975,045	965,342	107,457	63,047,844

If leasehold property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	31.12.14	31.12.13
	£	£
Cost	35,641,005	35,636,958
Aggregate depreciation	2,068,281	1,771,178

The company's hotel which includes leasehold property, fixture and fittings and computer equipment to the sum of £59,600,000 is included at open market value as valued by the director on 31 December 2014.

7. STOCKS

	31.12.14	31.12.13
	£	£
Stocks	21,795	20,174
		====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

8.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
0.		31.12.14 £	31.12.13 £
	Trade debtors	155,234	131,151
	Other debtors	1,463	21,530
	Prepayments	178,291	188,915
		334,988	341,596
9.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.14	31.12.13
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 11)		25,517,708
	Trade creditors	121,930	173,595
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,738,240	1,294,306
	Social security and other taxes	31,213	28,235
	VAT	328,864	232,185
	Other creditors	49,771	41,702
	Advance deposits Deferred income	133,265 211,250	121,793
	Accrued expenses	727,436	276,250 534,937
	Actival expenses	——————————————————————————————————————	
		3,341,969	28,220,711
10.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.14	31.12.13
		£	£
	Bank loans (see note 11)	33,002,445	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,125,298	6,155,451
		38,127,743	6,155,451
11.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		31.12.14	31.12.13
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:	~	~
	Bank loans		25,517,708
	Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
	Bank loans - 1-2 years	108,345	-
	Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
	Bank loans - 2-5 years	781,433	_
		====	
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	•		
	Repayable by instalments		
	Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	32,112,667	-

Bank loans amounts falling due in more than five years repayable by instalments incur a weighted average interest rate of 5.6% and mature in 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

12. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The following operating lease payments are committed to be paid within one year:

	Land and buildings		Other operating leases	
	31.12.14	31.12.13	31.12.14	31.12.13
	£	£	£	£
Expiring:			54065	70.00 0
Between one and five years	400.000	400.000	54,965	53,000
In more than five years	400,000	400,000		
	400,000	400,000	54,965	53,000

13. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

Bank loans 31.12.14 31.12.13 £ £
33,002,445 25,517,708

During the year the company restructured its finances and as a result the loan secured on the property was redeemed in full. This resulted in a swap breakage fee amounting to £7,700,000 and this has been reflected in the profit and loss account.

The company has refinanced the hotel on a new 10 year fixed term agreement. The bank loan is secured by way of debenture and legal charge over the assets of the company.

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

15.

Allotted, issued	and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.12.14	31.12.13
	0.11	value:	£	£
I	Ordinary	£1		<u></u>
				
RESERVES				
		Profit		
		and loss	Revaluation	
		account	reserve	Totals
		£	£	£
At 1 January 2014		1,144,061	19,987,862	21,131,923
Deficit for the year		(6,942,887)	•	(6,942,887)

16. PENSION COMMITMENTS

Revaluation during the period

Transfer of depreciation charge on revaluation

At 31 December 2014

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefits of its employees. The costs of the scheme are recognised in the year in which contributions are payable and amounted to £18,653 (2013: £17,199) for the year under review.

17. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The company's parent has entered into a bank loan of £10.8m. This loan has been guaranteed by the company.

160,735

(5,638,091)

5,559,676

(160,735)

25,386,803

5,559,676

19,748,712

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As regards to related party disclosures in respect of group transactions, the company has taken advantage of exemptions contained in FRS 8 on the grounds that details of the subsidiary are included in publicly available consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company, A.P. Ability Holdings Limited incorporated in Cyprus.

19. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

After the balance sheet date the company was granted permission to extend the hotel to create additional bedrooms.

20. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is under the control of the ultimate parent company, A.P. Ability Holdings Limited. A.P. Ability Holdings Limited is incorporated in Cyprus, and is under the ultimate control of The Costas Panayiotou 1997 Settlement Trust.

21 12 14

21 12 12

21. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	31.12.14	31.12.13
	£	£
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(6,942,887)	266,046
Other recognised gains and losses relating to the year (net)	5,559,676	1,359,198
Net (reduction)/addition to shareholders' funds	(1,383,211)	1,625,244
Opening shareholders' funds	21,131,924	19,506,680
Closing shareholders' funds	19,748,713	21,131,924