PROPELLER DESIGN LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2015

PROPELLER DESIGN LIMITED

Registered number: 02996849

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2015

No	tes		2015		2014
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		8,996		4,380
Investments	3		125,851	_	125,851
			134,847	•	130,231
Current assets					
Debtors		92,343		119,251	
Cash at bank and in hand		297		66	
		92,640		119,317	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year		(183,826)		(221,643)	
Net current liabilities			(91,186)		(102,326)
Total assets less current liabilities			43,661		27,905
Provisions for liabilities			(761)		-
Net assets			42,900		27,905
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		110		1 1 0
Profit and loss account			42,790		27,795
Shareholders' funds			42,900	-	27,905

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Director

Approved by the board on 22 April 2016

PROPELLER DESIGN LIMITED Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the year ended 31 July 2015

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015). They have been prepared on a going concern basis despite there being net current liabilities. This is considered appropriate as the members have indicated their intention to continue their support of the company into the foreseeable future. In particular, they do not intend to withdraw the balances on their directors' accounts until such time as the company's financial position permits the withdrawal without detriment to the company's ability to continue its activities.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value, net of value added tax and discounts, of goods provided to customers and work carried out in respect of services provided to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant and machinery

Computers etc 33% straight line, furniture etc 20% straight line.

Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred taxation resulting from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes. Deferred taxation is calculated on an un-discounted basis at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. Contributions to the scheme have been suspended since 2009.

Freehold investment properties

Investment property is included in the balance sheet at its open market value in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) and is not depreciated. When material changes in open market value arise they are taken to a revaluation

reserve and disclosed in the statement of recognised gains and losses, or to the profit and loss account when the market value is lower than original cost and is expected to be a permanent reduction. This treatment is contrary to the Companies Act 2006 which states that fixed assets should be depreciated but is, in the opinion of the directors, necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company because the property is held for its investment p o t e n t i a l .

If this departure from the Companies Act had not been made, the profit for the financial year would have been reduced by depreciation of approximately £2,800 (2014: £2,800).

2	Tangible fixed assets			£	
	Cost				
	At 1 August 2014			98,308	
	Additions			7,989	
	At 31 July 2015			106,297	
	Depreciation				
	At 1 August 2014			93,928	
	Charge for the year			3,373	
	At 31 July 2015			97,301	
	Net book value				
	At 31 July 2015			8,996	
	At 31 July 2014			4,380	
3	Investments			£	
	Cost				
	At 1 August 2014			125,851	
	At 31 July 2015			125,851	
4	Loans			2015	2014
				£	£
	Creditors include:				
	Secured bank loans and amounts or	25,092	38,563		
	The directors have given personal g	uarantees to the	e bank and debt	factor	
5	Share capital	Nominal	2015	2015	2014
Ŭ	Chare Suprius	value	Number	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	value	Halling	~	~
	Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	100	100
	B Ordinary shares	£1 each	10	10	10
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