# PROPELLER DESIGN LIMITED

**Abbreviated Accounts** 

31 July 2016

## PROPELLER DESIGN LIMITED

Registered number: 02996849

**Abbreviated Balance Sheet** 

as at 31 July 2016

No	tes		2016		2015
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		7,961		8,996
Investments	3	_	120,851	_	125,851
			128,812		134,847
Current assets					
Debtors		92,597		92,343	
Cash at bank and in hand		426		297	
		93,023		92,640	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year		(193,855)		(183,826)	
Net current liabilities			(100,832)		(91,186)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	27,980	-	43,661
			21,000		.5,551
Provisions for liabilities			(741)		(761)
Net assets		-	27,239	-	42,900
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital	5		110		1 <b>1</b> 0
Profit and loss account	-		27,129		42,790
			•		, -
Shareholders' funds		- -	27,239	-	42,900

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 25 April 2017

# PROPELLER DESIGN LIMITED Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the year ended 31 July 2016

## 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 (2015: £2,800).

2	Tangible fixed assets			£	
	Cost				
	At 1 August 2015			106,297	
	Additions			3,370	
	Disposals			(54,623)	
	At 31 July 2016			55,044	
	Depreciation				
	At 1 August 2015			97,301	
	Charge for the year			4,323	
	On disposals			(54,541)	
	At 31 July 2016			47,083	
	Net book value				
	At 31 July 2016			7,961	
	At 31 July 2015			8,996	
3	Investments			£	
	Cost				
	At 1 August 2015			125,851	
	Impairment			(5,000)	
	At 31 July 2016			120,851	
4	Loans			2016	2015
	Creditors include:			£	£
	Secured bank loans and amounts of		25,092		
	The directors have given personal				,
5	Share capital	Nominal	2016	2016	2015
	onaro vapitar	value	Number	£	2013 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	raido	HAIIIVI	-	-
	Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	100	100
	B Ordinary shares	£1 each	10	10	10
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