

Aircraft & Ground Limited

Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Aircraft & Ground Limited

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Aircraft & Ground Limited

Company Information

Director	Steven E Moore
Registration number	2209652
Registered office	4 - 6 The Wharf Centre Wharf Street Warwick Warwickshire CV34 5LB
Accountants	mca business Ltd Units 4-6 Wharf Centre Wharf Street Warwick CV34 5LB

Aircraft & Ground Limited
(Registration number: 2209652)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	29,957	11,488
Current assets			
Stocks		69,753	69,753
Debtors	<u>5</u>	347,151	370,746
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>573,334</u>	<u>458,877</u>
		990,238	899,376
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(152,965)</u>	<u>(235,511)</u>
Net current assets		<u>837,273</u>	<u>663,865</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		867,230	675,353
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(2,261)</u>	<u>(2,261)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>864,969</u></u>	<u><u>673,092</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>864,869</u>	<u>672,992</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>864,969</u></u>	<u><u>673,092</u></u>

Aircraft & Ground Limited
(Registration number: 2209652)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

For the financial year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the director has not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the director on 2 June 2023

Steven E Moore

Director

Aircraft & Ground Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

4 - 6 The Wharf Centre
Wharf Street
Warwick
Warwickshire
CV34 5LB
United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

Aircraft & Ground Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Judgements and estimates

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 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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance/25% straight line
Computer equipment	15% reducing balance

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Fixture, fittings and equipment

15% reducing balance

stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Share capital

All shares rank pari passu in all circumstances.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Basic Financial Assets

Basic financial assets which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs 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.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Other Financial Liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 2 (2022 - 2).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2022	2,658	180,299	182,957
Additions	12,408	12,306	24,714
At 31 March 2023	15,066	192,605	207,671
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	2,251	169,218	171,469
Charge for the year	804	5,441	6,245
At 31 March 2023	3,055	174,659	177,714
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	12,011	17,946	29,957
At 31 March 2022	407	11,081	11,488

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	208,422	136,858
Other debtors	138,729	233,888
	347,151	370,746
Current	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	208,422	136,858
Other debtors	138,729	233,888
	347,151	370,746

Aircraft & Ground Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	1,227	1,806
Trade creditors		48,885	34,802
Taxation and social security		46,631	33,233
Accruals and deferred income		43,000	5,000
Other creditors		13,222	160,670
		<u>152,965</u>	<u>235,511</u>

7 Loans and borrowings

	2023 £	2022 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	<u>1,227</u>	<u>1,806</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

During the year the company made the following related party transactions:

Gem Tool Hire and Sales Ltd

(Steven Moore a director of Aircraft & ground Limited is also a director of Gem Tool Hire and Sales Ltd.)

Interest was charged at a compound 4% on the outstanding loan. This transaction was conducted at an arms length basis at market value. At the balance sheet date the amount due from Gem Tool Hire and Sales Ltd was £137,476.68 (2017 - £155,758.30).

9 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is the directors who owns 90% of the called up share capital.

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

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.