Company Registration No. 05845142

Amsair Aircraft Limited

Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2018

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Report and unaudited financial statements 2018

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Report and unaudited financial statements 2018

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Daniel P Sugar Simon Sugar 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

Holland and Knight Waterman House 41 Kingsway London WC2B 6TP

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the unaudited financial statements for the twelve months ended 30 September 2018.

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 Company is principally engaged in the business of chartering aircraft.

Business Review

The profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the year ended 30 September 2018 was £219,405 (2017 loss: £1,521,833). The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 5.

The Company continues to charter its aircraft. The Company gave consideration to the net book value of its aircraft at 30 September 2018 and felt it not appropriate to impair the value of the plane, the Company considers this to be a fair reflection of its value.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company, making reasonable assumptions about future trading. The Company has received a letter from Amshold Trading Limited stating that it will continue to provide financial support for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements.

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 directors' 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 (2017: £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, a company ultimately controlled by Lord Sugar.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf:

Michael E kay

Director

23 May 2019

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 to 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 September 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	2	1,473,620	1,638,738
Cost of sales		(2,094,856)	(4,165,220)
Gross loss		(621,236)	(2,526,482)
Administrative expenses		(50,013)	(51,483)
Operating loss	4	(671,249)	(2,577,965)
Finance income	5	125	46
Finance costs	6	(53,677)	(58,101)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(724,801)	(2,636,020)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	7	944,206	1,114,187
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		219,405	(1,521,833)

All activities derive from continuing operations.

As there are no other sources of comprehensive income other than the loss for the financial year, the Company has not included a consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Balance sheet 30 September 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	8	8,155,070	8,944,544
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	260,651 341,362	381,448 6,966
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>602,013</u> (<u>13,026,839</u>)	388,414 (13,846,123)
Net current liabilities		(12,424,826)	(13,457,709)
Total assets less current liabilities		(4,269,756)	(4,513,165)
Provisions for liabilities	11	(24,004)	
Total net liabilities		(4,293,760)	(4,513,165)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12	(4,293,761)	(4,513,166)
Shareholder's funds		(4,293,760)	(4,513,165)

For the year ending 30 September 2018 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 Amsair Aircraft Limited, registered number 05845142, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:

Michael E Ray

Director

Statement of changes in equity At 30 September 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Shareholders funds'
As at 30 September 2016	1	(2,991,333)	(2,991,332)
Loss for the financial year	-	(1,521,833)	(1,521,833)
As at 30 September 2017	1	(4,513,166)	(4,513,165)
Profit for the financial year	-	219,405	219,405
As at 30 September 2018	1	(4,293,761)	(4,293,760)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2018

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

Amsair Aircraft 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, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, less provision for impairment.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is not charged on assets in the course of construction. A full month's charge is made in the month of acquisition and none in the month of disposal. The annual depreciation rates and methods are as follows:

Aircraft engines - straight-line basis over 10 years
Aircraft frames - straight-line basis over 20 years

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively 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 company'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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore 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 not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Cash flows

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary, the cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated accounts of Amshold Trading Limited which are publicly available (note 13). 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 comprises chartering income receivable by the Company, wholly arising in the United Kingdom and is recognised when the associated services are delivered.

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. Operating loss

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation on owned assets	789,474	789,474
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	-	2,265,982
Finance income		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank Interest	125	46
	125	46
	Impairment of tangible fixed assets Finance income	Depreciation on owned assets 789,474 Impairment of tangible fixed assets - Finance income 2018 £ Bank Interest 125

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2018

6. Finance costs

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank charges and other interest	45,041	46,922
Interest payable to other group companies	8,593	10,889
Loss on exchange	43	290
	53,677	58,101

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

7. Tax credit/(charge) on loss on ordinary activities

(i) Analysis of tax credit/(charge) on ordinary activities

	2018 £	2017 £
UK corporation tax credit at 19% (2017: 19.50%)	988,291	803,340
Total current tax credit	988,291	803,340
Origination and reversal of timing differences Effect of changes in tax rates	(49,270) 5,185	356,534 (45,687)
Deferred tax credit	(44,085)	310,847
Total tax credit on ordinary activities	944,206	1,114,187

(ii) Factors affecting the tax credit/(charge) for the current year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK: 19% (2017: 19.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(724,801)	(2,636,020)
Tax credit at 19% (2017: 19.50%)	137,712	513,987
Factors affecting charge:		
Group relief paid for	800,516	646,700
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	793	(813)
Effect of changes in tax rates	5,185	(45,687)
Total credit	944,206	1,114,187

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2018

8. Tangible fixed assets

8.	I audioie lixen assets		Aircraft
	0-4		£
	Cost At 30 September 2017 Additions		15,789,474
	At 30 September 2018		15,789,474
	Depreciation		6 944 030
	At 30 September 2017 Charge for the period		6,844,930 789,474
	At 30 September 2018		7,634,404
	Net book value		9 155 070
	At 30 September 2018		8,155,070
	At 30 September 2017		8,944,544
9.	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	97,601	114,795 20,081
	Deferred tax Prepayments and accrued income	161,850	243,572
	Other taxation	1,200	3,000
		260,651	381,448
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	450,816	110,796
	Amounts owed to other group companies Loan from Amshold Group Limited	1,592,516 10,901,694	1,948,957 11,438,015
	Accruals and deferred income	81,813	348,355
		13,026,839	13,846,123

At 30 September 2018 the Company owed £10,901,694 to Amshold Group Limited, a company controlled by Lord Sugar. As security for this loan, the Company has granted a mortgage in favour of Amshold Group Limited over the aircraft owned by the Company.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2018

11. Provisions for liabilities and charges

Analysis of deferred tax:

		2018 £	2017 £
	At 1 October	(20,081)	290,766
	Capital allowances in excess of/(less than) depreciation	49,270	(356,534)
	Effect of changes in tax rates	(5,185)	45,687
	At 30 September	24,004	(20,081)
12	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Authorised, called up, allotted and fully paid:		
	Ordinary share of £1	1	1

13. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

Until 28 February 2019, the Company was a subsidiary of Amshold Trading Limited, which was the ultimate parent company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Amshold Trading Limited was controlled by Lord Suagr. This is the smallest and largest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared for the year ended 30 September 2018.

From 1st March 2019, the Company became a wholly owed subsidiary of Amshold Group Limited. The ultimate parent company is Amshold Limited, both the parent and the ultimate parent are incorporated in the United Kingdom.

14. Related party transactions

During the year to 30 September 2018 the Company charged Amshold Group Limited, a company controlled by Lord Sugar, £523,773 for air chartering services.