Registrar's Copy

Hangar 8 Management Limited

Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
30 June 2012

Company Number 06740432

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

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Directors

D Dryden

R Irving

K Blay

Secretary

K Blay

Registered office

The Farmhouse, Langford Lane, Oxford Airport, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, OX5 1RA

Company number

06740432

Auditors

BDO LLP, Kings Wharf, 20-30 Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 3EX

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 June 2012

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year was the management of private jet aircraft. The results for the year are set out on page 5 of the financial statements

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were as follows

D Dryden

R Irving

K Blay (appointed 15 November 2011)

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. 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 judgements 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,
- 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 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.

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting

In preparing this directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies' regime

On behalf of the Board

D Dryden Director

Date 18 March 2013

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF HANGAR 8 MANAGEMENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Hangar 8 Management Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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 Accepted 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 an auditor's report 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 directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www frc org uk/apb/scope/private cfm

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 30 June 2012 and of its profit for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial period 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime

BOO LLP

Christopher Pooles (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Reading
United Kingdom

Date 27 MARCH 2013

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and Loss account for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Year ended 30 June 2012	14 month period ended 30 June 2011
		£	£
Turnover	2	9,660,468	2,579,465
Cost of sales		(6,008,017)	(1,939,424)
Gross profit		3,652,451	640,041
Administrative expenses Other operating income	6	(3,302,984) 235,000	(689,128) -
Operating profit /(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	3	584,467	(49,087)
Taxation on profit /(loss) on ordinary activities	7	(229,755)	(218,072)
Profit /(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	15	354,712	(267,159)

All amounts relate to continuing activities

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the year

The notes on pages 7 to 15 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet At the year ended 30 June 2012

Company number 06740432	Note	30 June 2012 £	30 June 2012 £	30 June 2011 £	30 June 2011 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets Intangible asset	8 9	242,298 680,236		230,862 906,950	
Current assets			922,534		1,137,812
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	6,512 7,418,205 339,320		6,562,950 1,186,790	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	7,764,037 (8,531,386)		7,749,740 (9,117,676)	
Net current liabilities			(767,349)		(1,367,936)
Total assets less current liabilities			155,185		(230,124)
Provisions for liabilities	13		(30,597)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			124,588		(230,124)
Capital and reserves Share capital	14		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account	15		123,588 ———		(231,124)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)	16		124,588		(230,124)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 18 March 2013

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 15 form part of these financial statements

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company made a profit of £354,712 for the year ended 30 June 2012 (14 months ended 30 June 2011 – loss of £267,159) and had current liabilities of £767,349 (2011 – 1,367,936) and net assets of £124,588 at the balance sheet date (2011 – net liabilities of £230,124)

The directors have prepared and reviewed cash flow forecasts which show that the group is able to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements in addition the directors have received confirmation from the parent company that it will support the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As such the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax or local taxes on sales. Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of owning the goods has passed to the customer which is generally on delivery. Revenue is recognised for major categories as follows.

- · Contract fee income over the period of the contract,
- Insurance commissions from the date that the company has fulfilled its obligation in full, and
- Minimum guaranteed hours the higher of the hours used or the guaranteed hours,
- Miscellaneous on the provision of the service

The company incurs certain expenditure on behalf of owners that is recharged directly with no mark up. For such expenditure, the company is acting as an agent and as such this expenditure is set-off against the associated income and therefore neither income nor expense is shown in the profit and loss account Expenditure recharged in this manner is not recognised as turnover because the company does not bear the risk of the transaction and the aircraft owner is ultimately responsible for settling the associated liability

Cash flow statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements (Revised 1996)' not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that at least 90% of the voting rights in the Company are controlled within the group headed by Hangar 8 Plc and the Company is included in its consolidated financial statements

Taxation

Income tax expense included in the profit and loss account represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax

Current Tax

The tax charge/(credit) payable is based on taxable profit/(loss) for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit reported in the profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The liability/asset for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax rates are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the differences are expected to reverse

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. Positive goodwill is capitalised and amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life being 5 years impairment tests on the carrying value of goodwill are undertaken.

- · at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition,
- in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Computer software

Computer software is recognised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company, and that will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Costs are depreciated, once commissioned, over their estimated useful lives of four years on a straight line basis.

Costs associated with maintenance of computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method. The following annual rates have been applied

Motor vehicles - 4 years
Plant and machinery - 8 years
Fixtures and equipment - 3 years

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the company. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Rights to assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the company at the fair value of the leased property (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases are included in their own line in the statement of financial position.

Contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer, all other contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as operating leases

To the extent that finance lease receivables are not matched by back to back finance lease payables, where cashflows arising are direct between sub-lessee and head lessor, they are included in the balance sheet, at the amount of the net investment in the lease being the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease

Stock

Stock is stated at the lower cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated as follows

- Raw materials cost of purchase on first in, first out basis,
- Consumables all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the consumables to their present location and condition,
- Work in progress and finished goods cost of raw materials and labour, together with attributable overheads based on the normal level of activity

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs to completion and disposal. A charge is made to the statement of comprehensive income for slow moving inventories. The charge is reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises entirely in the United Kingdom

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

3	Operating profit /(loss)		14 month
			period
		Year ended	ended
		30 June	30 June
		2012	2011
		£	£
	This has been arrived at after charging	·	
	Auditors remuneration		
	- Audit services	20,000	19,000
	- Non audit services	18,615	2,500
	Foreign exchange	206,286	51,151
	Depreciation charge	109,937	88,375
	Amortisation charge	226,714	226,620
	Exceptional item		117,731
	Zicopuona kom		
	The exceptional item represents an onerous contract management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	ct charge in respect of the close ou stantially revised in September 2010	t of an aircraf This contrac
4	The exceptional item represents an onerous contract management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees	ct charge in respect of the close ou stantially revised in September 2010	This contrac
4	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	ct charge in respect of the close ou stantially revised in September 2010	This contract
ı	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	stantially revised in September 2010	This contract 14 month period
ı	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	stantially revised in September 2010 Year ended	This contract 14 month period ended
ļ	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	Stantially revised in September 2010 Year ended 30 June	14 month period ended 30 June
	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	Year ended 30 June 2012	14 month period ended 30 June 2011
ŀ	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011	Stantially revised in September 2010 Year ended 30 June	14 month period ended 30 June
,	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees	Year ended 30 June 2012	14 month period ended 30 June 2011
	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees Wages and salaries	Year ended 30 June 2012	14 month period ended 30 June 2011
	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees	Year ended 30 June 2012 £	14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £
	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees Wages and salaries Social security costs	Year ended 30 June 2012 £ 1,061,329 113,166 16,266	14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £
ı	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees Wages and salaries Social security costs	Year ended 30 June 2012 £ 1,061,329 113,166	14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £
•	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees Wages and salaries Social security costs	Year ended 30 June 2012 £ 1,061,329 113,166 16,266 ——————————————————————————————————	14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £ 881,093 105,917 - 987,010
1	management contract, the terms of which were subsexpired in November 2011 Employees Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	Year ended 30 June 2012 £ 1,061,329 113,166 16,266 ——————————————————————————————————	14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £ 881,093 105,917 - 987,010

Administration, key management and personnel

29

16

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

5 Directors remuneration

	ended 30 June 2012 £	14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £
Directors emoluments	-	65,958
_		

The directors have not drawn any remuneration or benefits from the company throughout the year

6 Other operating income

This amount represents the commission, net of legal fees, arising on the arrangement of the purchase and sale of an aircraft. The purchase and sale has been financed via back to back head and sub leases between a client upstream, Hangar8 and a client downstream. The nature of the leases are such that consideration is settled through a lump sum up front payment (including the commission payable to Hangar8), followed by a number of equal monthly instalments and a final option to purchase payment prior to ownership formally passing through to the sub-lessee. The final option to purchase fee is substantially below the anticipated market value of the plane at the time of payment. This results in the arrangements being classified as finance leases and as such the outstanding payments and receipts at the year end, which are identical, are disclosed on the balance sheet as a finance lease receivable and finance lease payable. Due to the nature of the arrangement and the fact that the sub-lessee payments are made directly to the head lessor, the finance lease payments receivable and payable have been set off to show no net balance due/owed at the year end.

Further disclosure of the impact on the financial statements of this arrangement is set out below

	Year ended	14 month period ended	
Profit and loss account	30 June	30 June	
	2012	2011	
	£	£	
Commission on arrangement of aircraft leases	319,000	-	
Legal fees directly incurred in arranging the leases	(84,000)	-	
Other operating income	235,000	-	
	-		
Balance sheet:	2012	2011	
	£	£	
Finance lease receivable	1,897,000	-	
Finance lease payable	(1,897,000)	-	
Net finance lease receivable/payable	-	-	

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £
-
-
218,072
218,072
K applied to
14 month period ended 30 June 2011 £
(49,087)
(9,817)
34,321
3,861 (28,365)
-

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

8	Tangible fixed assets	Computer software	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and equipment £	Total £
	Cost	£	Ł	£	£	£
	Balance at 1 July 2011 Additions	254,000 85,714	9,609	80,022 33,109	62,450 2,550	406,081 121,373
	Balance at 30 June 2012	339,714	9,609	113,131	65,000	527,454
	Accumulated depreciation					
	Balance at 1 July 2011	96,602	1,601	50,193	26,823	175,219
	Depreciation	68,884	2,402	22,035	16,616	109,937
	Balance at 30 June 2012	165,486	4,003	72,228	43,439	285,156
	Net book value At 30 June 2012	174,228	5,606	40,903	21,561	242,298
	At 30 June 2011	157,398	8,008	29,829	35,627	230,862
9	Intangible assets					Goodwill
	Cost Balance at 1 July 2011 and 30 Ju	une 2012				£ 1,133,570
	Accumulated amortisation					
	Balance at 1 July 2011 Amortisation					226,620 226,714
	Balance at 30 June 2012					453,334
	Net book value					600 226
	At 30 June 2012					680,236
	At 30 June 2011					906,950
10	Stock				2012 £	2011 £
	Raw materials and consumables				6,512	~

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

11	Debtors			2012	2011
				£	£
	Trade debtors			3,715,892	2,976,531
	Amounts owed from group companies			1,293,173	698,938
	Other debtors			532,185	389,401
	Prepayments and accrued income			1,876,955	2,498,080
				7,418,205	6,562,950
				 6	
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within	n one year		2012	2011
				£	£
	Trade creditors			4,019,448	4,106,860
	Amounts owed to group companies			167,684	830,476
	Corporation tax			115,104	-
	Other creditors			2,635,265	2,155,013
	Accruals and deferred income			1,523,548	2,025,327
	Other tax and social security			70,337	
				8,531,386	9,117,676
13	Provisions for liabilities			- 11 - 1 - 1	Deferred Taxation
					£
	At 1 July 2011				-
	Charged to profit and loss account				30,597
	At 30 June 2012				30,597
	All deferred tax liabilities have arisen a	s a result of acceler	ated capital allow	ances	
14	Share capital				
		30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2012	2012	2011	2011
		No	£	No	£
	Allotted called up and fully paid	4.000	4 000	4 000	4 000
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

15	Reserves		Profit and loss account £
	At 1 July 2011 Profit for the year		(231,124) 354,712
	At 30 June 2012		123,588
16	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds	2012 £	2011 £
	At start of year Profit/(loss) for the year/period	(230,124) 354,712	37,035 (267,159)
	At year/period end	124,588	(230,124)
17	Related parties	**************************************	

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose transactions with members of the group headed by Hangar 8 Plc on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the Company are controlled within the Group and the Company is included in consolidated financial statements

	Year ended 30 June 2012 Outstanding			14 month p	eriod ended 30 Ju Outstanding	ne 2011 Loans
	Purchases £	30 June £	Loans £	Purchases £	30 June £	£
Related party Four Seasons	-		•	(456,000)	(164,103)	•
Offshore Jets	127,073	127,073	•	•	-	-

Four Seasons is an entity controlled by John Blower, one of Hangar 8 Plc's former non-executive directors

Offshore Jets is an entity controlled by Dustin Dryden, one of the company's directors

Included in other debtors is a loan to D Dryden of £Nil (2011 - £47,857) This loan was repaid in full within 9 months of the period ended 30 June 2011

18 Controlling party

The Company's ultimate controlling party is D Dryden by virtue of his controlling shareholding in Hangar 8 Plc, a company registered in England and Wales, which holds 100% of the share capital of the Company The consolidated accounts of Hangar 8 Plc are available from Companies House