

Company Registration No. 09691535 (England and Wales)

**DRONE AG LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **DRONE AG LIMITED**

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# DRONE AG LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		5,000		5,000
Tangible assets	4		321,156		153,706
			<u>326,156</u>		<u>158,706</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		14,977		29,180	
Debtors	5	85,667		77,317	
Cash at bank and in hand		59,199		337	
		<u>159,843</u>		<u>106,834</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(47,774)		(46,817)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			112,069		60,017
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			438,225		218,723
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(64,167)		(54,167)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(9,818)		(7,808)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>364,240</u>		<u>156,748</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			17		16
Share premium account			604,855		305,397
Profit and loss reserves			(240,632)		(148,665)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>364,240</u>		<u>156,748</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**DRONE AG LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020***

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 April 2021

Mr J Wrangham

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09691535**

# DRONE AG LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Drone AG Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Steadings, East Lilburn, Alnwick, Northumberland, NE66 4ED.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Reporting period**

[ FRS 102 3.10 An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information as set out in paragraph 3.14) at least annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: (a) that fact; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable. ]

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

# DRONE AG LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Brand	0%
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#### 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	20% reducing balance
Other assets	Not depreciated

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

# DRONE AG LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.9 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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **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**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

# DRONE AG LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.



# DRONE AG LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	2020 Number	2020 Number
Total	3	1
	==	==

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

Brand  
£

#### Cost

At 1 April 2020 and 31 December 2020

5,000

#### Amortisation and impairment

At 1 April 2020 and 31 December 2020

-

#### Carrying amount

At 31 December 2020

5,000

At 31 March 2020

5,000

# DRONE AG LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and Other assets machinery etc		Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2020	57,281	112,302	169,583
Additions	16,580	157,255	173,835
	<u>73,861</u>	<u>269,557</u>	<u>343,418</u>
At 31 December 2020			
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2020	15,877	-	15,877
Depreciation charged in the period	6,385	-	6,385
	<u>22,262</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,262</u>
At 31 December 2020			
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2020	51,599	269,557	321,156
	<u>41,404</u>	<u>112,302</u>	<u>153,706</u>
At 31 March 2020			
	<u>41,404</u>	<u>112,302</u>	<u>153,706</u>

### 5 Debtors

	2020 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,624	1,084
Corporation tax recoverable	48,974	46,015
Other debtors	35,069	30,218
	<u>85,667</u>	<u>77,317</u>
	<u>85,667</u>	<u>77,317</u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,168	25,480
Trade creditors	19,455	6,355
Corporation tax	647	7,224
Other taxation and social security	4,890	-
Other creditors	3,614	7,758
	<u>47,774</u>	<u>46,817</u>
	<u>47,774</u>	<u>46,817</u>

## DRONE AG LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020*

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**7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	64,167	54,167
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**8 Related party transactions**

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

During the year, Drone AG Limited operated a loan account with Mr J Wrangham, Director of the company. As at 31 December 2020, £24,219 was owed to the company (31 March 2020: £22,228), Mr J Wrangham withdrew £2,241 and introduced £250.

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.