Airwork Limited

Directors' report and financial statements Registered number 322249 31 March 2007

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The directors' report and the business review

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

Principal activity

The company provides technical support, procurement services and technical training predominately in the field of military aircraft maintenance and repair

Business review

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Turnover	9,891	10,554
Operating (loss)/profit	(178)	385
Order book	14,732	20,947

Airwork Limited continues to supply manpower under a subcontract arrangement to the company's subsidiary company, Airwork Technical Services & Partners LLC, in connection with the Royal Air Force of Oman contract. However, due to the process of Omanisation, the number of staff employed has continued to decline over the course of the year with a consequent impact on turnover and profit.

The order book has reduced but this is in line with management's expectations and mainly consists of the remaining two and a half years of the Royal Air Force of Oman contract

The key risk currently faced by the company is that of contract management, which is mitigated by the company's historic experience of managing complex contracts. The company's business is susceptible to changes in government policy, budget allocations and the changing political environment. The directors manage this risk by maintaining regular discussions with the government funding bodies.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were as follows

CJ Cundy

SE Tarrant

(resigned 31 March 2007)

J Davies

(appointed 31 March 2007)

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

The company's policy, in relation to all of its suppliers, is to settle the terms of payment when agreeing the terms of the transaction provided always that it is satisfied the supplier has provided the goods or services in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. The company does not follow any code or standard on payment practice. At the year end, there were 44 days purchases in trade creditors (2006 38 days).

Employment of disabled persons

Full and fair consideration is given to employment applications from disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitude and abilities. If an appropriate vacancy is available then, where practicable, arrangements will be made to continue the employment of an employee who becomes disabled Disabled employees are given fair consideration for training, career development and promotion

The directors' report and the business review (continued)

Employment policies

The development of employee involvement in the company's business is kept under regular review and the directors are committed to encouraging greater involvement of all employees. Formal and informal briefing of employees takes place as appropriate

The company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that all employment conditions are applied regardless of sex, race, colour, ethnic background, religion or disability

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

In accordance with section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG Audit Plc as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

By order of the Board

MP Jowett Secretary 10 August 2007

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The financial statements are required by law to 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 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Registered number 322249



KPMG Audit Plc

Dukes Keep
Marsh Lane
Southampton
Hampshire SO14 3EX

Independent auditors' report to the members of Airwork Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Airwork Limited for the year ended 31 March 2007 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 3

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.



KPMG Audit Plc

Dukes Keep Marsh Lane Southampton Hampshire SO14 3EX

Independent auditors' report to the members of Airwork Limited (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- The information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

C. Andir PK

Registered number 322249

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Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Notes	2007 £000	2006 £000
Turnover	2	9,891	10,554
Cost of sales		(9,337)	(9,478)
Gross profit		554	1,076
Administrative expenses		(732)	(691)
Operating (loss)/profit		(178)	385
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	5	- _	1,242
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before interest and other income		(178)	1,627
Income from investments	6	253	497
Interest receivable and similar income	7	113	36
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(50)	(23)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	9	138	2,137
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	3_	(564)
Profit for the financial year	19	141_	1,573

The above results all relate to continuing activities

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the year reported above. There is also no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2007

	Notes	2007 £000	2006 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	221	234
Investments	12	230_	230
		451	464
Current assets			
Stocks	13	341	145
Debtors	14	1,907	8,877
Cash at bank and in hand		8,548	2,432
		10,796	11,454
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,461)	(3,260)
Net current assets		8,335	8,194
Total assets less current liabilities		8,786	8,658
Provisions for liabilities and charges	16	(4)	(17)
Net assets		8,782	8,641
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	20	20
Profit and loss account	18	8,762	8,621
Shareholders' funds	19	8,782	8,641

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 10 August 2007 and were signed

on its behalf by

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements

Basis of preparation

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

The company is exempt by virtue of S228 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking

In addition advantage has been taken of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard 8 not to disclose details of transactions with VT Group plc or other group undertakings as the consolidated financial statements of VT Group plc in which the company is included are publicly available

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows

Leasehold buildings

over the period of the lease

Plant and machinery

3 to 10 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or, if hedged forward, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

The company participates in a group wide pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

The company also operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged against profit represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred taxation is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS19. Deferred taxation assets are recognised only to the extent that, in the opinion of the directors, there is a reasonable probability that the asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and can be reliably measured

Rendering of services

Turnover from services rendered is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction. Turnover from services provided on a short-term or one-off basis is recognised when the service is complete. The provision of services over a long-term period are treated as construction contracts, and the turnover recognised as set out below.

Construction contracts

Turnover from construction contracts, including long-term service provision contracts, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is determined by the costs incurred on the contract to date, to the extent that such costs represent progress made on the project. A prudent level of profit attributable to the contract activity is recognised if the final outcome of such contracts can be reliably assessed. An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Notes (continued)

2 Analysis of turnover

Turnover and profits principally arise from activities and net assets in the Middle East

3 Remuneration of directors

None of the directors received remuneration for their services to the company as the services provided to the company are incidental to their wider role in the group

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, analysed by category, was as follows

	Number of employees	
	2007	2006
Management, supervisory and administration	28	9
Operational and technical	198_	244
	226	253
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows		
	2007	2006
	£000	9000
Wages and salaries	5,152	5,974
Social security costs	21	42
Other pension costs (note 20)	45_	87
	5,218	6,103

5 Profit on disposal of fixed assets

During the prior year the company made a profit of £1,242,000 relating to the disposal of a freehold property that was largely surplus to the company's ongoing requirements

6 Income from investments

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Dividend from Airwork Technical Services & Partners LLC	253	497

	Notes (continued)		
7	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Bank interest receivable	113	36_
8	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Interest on bank borrowings	50_	23_
9	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(c	crediting)	
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Profit on sale of fixed assets	18 -	10 (1,242)
	Exchange losses/(gains)	22	(244)
	Auditors remuneration Audit of these financial statements	15	15_
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for services other than company are disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidate company's ultimate parent		
10	Taxation		
	Current tax	2007 £000	2006 £000
	UK corporation tax on profits of the year Double taxation relief	(3) (5)	608 (59)
	Total current tax (credit)/charge	(8)	549_
	Foreign tax Current tax on income for the year	5_	15
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(3)	564

Notes (continued)

10 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting the tax (credit)/charge for the current period

The current tax (credit)/charge for the year is lower (2006 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2006 30%) The differences are explained below

	2007 £000	2006 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	138_	2,137
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate in UK of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of	41	641
Double tax relief Tax credit on foreign dividend	(5) (22)	(59) -
Foreign tax payable Difference between capital allowances and depreciation Other timing differences	5 (21) (1)	15 (33)
Current tax (credit)/charge for the year	(3)	564

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Short Leasehold buildings £000	Assets in the course of construction £000	Total £000
Cost			
At beginning of year	28	226	254
Additions	5	-	5
Transfers	226	(226)	
At end of year	259	- _	259_
Depreciation			
At beginning of year	20	-	20
Charge for year	18		18_
At end of year	38_		38
Net book value At 31 March 2007	221		221
At 31 March 2006	8	226_	234_

The asset in the course of construction related to expenditure in respect to the fitting out of a part of the freehold property sold during the prior year, which is being leased back from the purchaser and used for the continued performance of ongoing activities

Notes (continued)

12 Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £000	Shares in associated undertakings £000	Total £000
Cost and net book value At beginning and end of year	212	18	230

The companies in which the company's interest at the year end is more than 20% are as follows

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Class and percentage of shares held
Subsidiary undertakings Airwork Technical Services and Partners LLC	Oman	Maintenance of aircraft	Ordinary - 51%
Participating interests Airwork Advanced Group Co WLL	Abu Dhabi	Dormant	Ordinary – 49%

Airwork Limited is an equal partner with Vinnell Corp in a joint venture Airwork Vinnell, which undertook certain military tasks for the USAF in Oman and Bahrain and whose principal place of business was Seeb Airport, Oman Its sole contract was terminated in July 2000

The aggregate investment in all associated undertakings and joint ventures under the equity method of valuation was £21,000 (2006 £143,000)

13 Stocks

		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Finished goods and goods for resale	341	145
14	Debtors		
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Amounts owed by related undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	1,144 601 - 140 22	766 8,056 21 18 16
		1,907	8,877

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2007	2006
,	2000	9000
Trade creditors	814	394
Amounts owed to group undertakings	49	556
Amounts owed to related undertakings	47	124
Corporation tax	849	1,421
Other taxes and social security costs	10	12
Other creditors	144	100
Accruals and deferred income	548_	653
	2,461	3,260

16 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Contract provisions £000
At beginning of year Utilised during the year	17 (13)
At end of year	4_

Contract provisions are based on the assessment of future costs and claims with reference to past experience

There is no liability for deferred taxation at 31 March 2007 (2006 £nil) The unprovided deferred tax asset is set out below

		Unprovided deferre 2007 £000	d tax asset 2006 £000
	Accelerated capital allowances	19	40
	Other timing differences	<u>1</u> _	2
		20	42
17	Called up share capital		
		2007	2006
		0003	0003
	Authorised		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	20_	20_
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20

Notes (continued)

18 Reserves

			Profit and loss account £000
	At beginning of year Profit for the financial year		8,621 141
	At end of year		8,762
19	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		2007 £000	2006 £000
	Profit for the financial year	141	1,573
	Net addition to shareholder's funds	141	1,573
	Opening shareholders' funds	8,641	7,068
	Closing shareholders' funds	8,782	8,641

20 Pension scheme

The company is a member of a larger group wide pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. Because the company is unable to identify its share of the scheme assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis, as permitted by FRS 17 'Retirement benefits', the scheme has been accounted for, in these financial statements as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme

The latest full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2004 and was updated for accounting purposes to 2007 by a qualified independent actuary. The pension charge for the year was £45,000 (2006 £86,000) At 31 March 2007, contributions amounting to £3,000 (2006 £6,000) were payable to the fund and are included in creditors.

The net pension liability on the group wide pension scheme at 31 March 2007 was £33,065,000 (2006 £51,470,000) This represents the liability to VT Group plc as a whole and does not represent a liability to the company

The company also operated several defined contribution pension schemes. No contributions were made by the company to those funds during the year (2006 £1,000). At 31 March 2007 there were no outstanding contributions payable to the funds (2006 £nil)

Notes (continued)

21 Events after the balance sheet date

Events after the balance sheet date requires the disclosure of changes in tax rates either enacted or announced after the balance sheet date that significantly affect current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The announcement of a change in tax rate from 30% to 28%, effective from 1 April 2008, will impact the deferred tax balances set out in these accounts. This change is a non adjusting event.

22 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of VT Support Services Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The largest group in which the results of the company are reported is that headed by VT Group plc. The consolidated financial statements are available to the public at that company's registered office of Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton. No other financial statements include the results of the company.