Registered number: 01935529

### **AIRCONAIRE SERVICES LIMITED**

#### **UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021



# AIRCONAIRE SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01935529

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets				•	
Tangible assets	4		-		418,657
		_	-	_	418,657
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	8,483		81,527	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	333,498		5,021	
	-	341,981	-	86,548	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(6,864)		(216,541)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	<del>.</del>	<del> ·</del>	335,117		(129,993)
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities	,	_	335,117		288,664
Other provisions			-		(124)
Net assets		_	335,117	_	288,540
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital			37,000		37,000
Revaluation reserve		~	-	-	301,101
Profit and loss account			298,117		(49,561)
		-	335,117	-	288,540

## AIRCONAIRE SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01935529

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R Allen Esq Director

Date: Hol January 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

#### 1. General information

Airconaire Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 21b Pincroft Wood, Longfield, Kent, England, DA3 7HB. The principal activity of the company during the year has been the provision of management consultancy services.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

During the year and since the Balance Sheet date the company has had to deal with the coronavirus pandemic and the associated measures that governments, customers, suppliers and finance providers are putting in place to deal with it. However, the company remains solvent, and the directors are confident that this will remain the case. On the basis of the above the accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue 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. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.6 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

#### 2.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Freehold property
Plant and machinery

- 0.5% reducing balance

Plant and machinery
Office equipment

- 25% reducing balance

- 33.33% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.10 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

#### 2.15 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

3.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during t	he year was as f	ollows:
		2021 No.	2020 No.
•		2	2
4.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Freehold property £
	At 1 September 2020		425,000
	Disposals		(425,000)
	At 31 August 2021	- -	-
	At 1 September 2020 Disposals		6,343 (6,343)
	At 31 August 2021	-	
	Net book value	_	
	At 31 August 2021	=	<u>.</u>
	At 31 August 2020	=	418,657
5.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other debtors	8,483	81,527
		8,483	81,527

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	333,498	5,021
	333,498	5,021

#### 7. Pension commitments

The company 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 pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund. There were no amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date.

#### 8. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors due within one year are balances owed to the directors totalling £3,119 (2020: £181,689) which are repayable on demand and carry no interest.

#### 9. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Canex Refrigeration Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.