REGISTRAR

Aerospace Surface Treatments Limited (Registered number 3217538)

Annual Report and financial statements

31 March 2017

28/10/2017 **COMPANIES HOUSE**

Annual report and financial statements

Contents	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	3
Report of the independent auditors	4
Profit and loss account	5
Balance Sheet	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes	9-16

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company has been that of repair and overhaul of aircraft components and precision engineering.

Business review

The results for the year are set out on page 5 of the financial statements. Turnover for the year decreased by 38% to £1,061,970 which resulted in an operating profit of £52,341 primarily caused by a reduction in the level of orders received from a major customer, when compared to last fiscal year. In the opinion of the directors the uncomplicated nature of the company's business does not warrant an analysis of KPIs to fully understand the company's development, performance or position.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company seeks to broaden its customer base and capabilities to limit its exposure to changes in demand. The principal challenge is to remain competitive in a global marketplace with continual increases in raw material and utility costs. The prime objective is to focus on product quality and customer service to optimise opportunities and to achieve appropriate commercial returns from all future business. There is no significant exposure to currency exchange or interest rate fluctuations.

By order of the board

L V Ellis Secretary

> Inflite House Stansted Airport Stansted Essex CM24 1RY

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Fixed assets

The movements in fixed assets are disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

R A Stephens

P A Stephens

Directors confirmation

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

Tax status

The company qualifies as a close company as defined by the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988.

Auditors

Rickard Luckin Ltd has indicated a willingness to continue in office.

By order of the board

L V Ellis Secretary

Inflite House
Stansted Airport
Stansted
Essex
CM24 1RY

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK Accounting standards and applicable law). 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable 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 proper accounting records which 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEROSPACE SURFACE TREATMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Aerospace Surface Treatments. Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 set out on page 3, 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

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 the directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 31 March 2017 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies.Act 2006.

Neil Brewer FCA

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of

Rickard Luckin Ltd, Statutory Auditor

Aquila House

Waterloo Lane

Chelmsford

Essex, CM1 1BN

18th October 2017

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover Cost of sales	2	1,061,970 (535,448)	1,710,741 (903,323)
Gross profit Administrative expenses		526,522 (474,181)	807,418 (526,383)
Operating profit/loss Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	3 5 6	52,341 (345)	281,035 110 (390)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		51,996	280,755
Taxation on profit/loss on ordinary activities	7	(10,407)	(56,610)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year		41,589	224,145

Balance sheet At 31 March 2017	·			(Registered No	. 3217538)
	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
ASSETS					•
Fixed assets Tangible assets	8		1,164		6,972
Current assets Stocks and work in progress Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9 10	114,327 207,560 928,632		142,376 372,151 915,812	, .
			1,250,519		1,430,339
			1,251,683		1,437,311
LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14		100 · 1,130,591		100
Equity shareholders' funds			1,130,691	•	1,089,102
Provision for liabilities and charges	13		-		-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	·	120,992		348,209
			1,251,683		1,437,311

The financial statements on pages 5 to 16 were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 18th October 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

R A Stephens
Director

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Share Capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	. 100	864,857	864,957
Year ended 31 March 2016 Profit and total comprehensive income	-	224,145	224,145
Dividends	-	-	
Balance at 31 March 2016	100	1,089,002	1,089,102
Year ended 31 March 2017 Profit and total comprehensive income		41,589	41,589
Dividends	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	100	1,130,591	1,130,691

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Note	2017 £	2016 £
15	50,770 (345)	325,242 (390)
	(37,605)	1,315
	12,820	326,167
	-	(1,759) 110
		(1,649)
	12,820	324,518
	915,812	591,294
,	928,632	915,812
,	928,632	915,812
	-	· -
		£ 50,770 (345) (37,605) 12,820 12,820 915,812 928,632

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aerospace Surface Treatments Limited ("the company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Inflite House, Stansted Airport, Stansted, Essex, CM24 1RY.

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 under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of certain assets. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 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. The financial statements are prepared in £ Sterling, being the functional currency of the company, and amounts shown are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently 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 at the following annual rates:

Motor vehicles - 25%
Plant & machinery - 5% - 10%
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment - 20% - 33%

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 impairment. 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. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

Stocks

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Work in progress is valued at cost of materials plus direct labour and attributable overheads, less provisions for foreseeable losses.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the company an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered and is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and on a non-discounted basis.

The company is a member of a group and full payment at the effective rate is generally made or received in respect of tax losses transferred between group companies. Current and deferred tax are charged or credited in the income statement.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies 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. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency assets and liabilities held at the year end are translated at year end exchange rates or the exchange rate of a related forward exchange contract where appropriate. The resulting exchange gain or loss is dealt with in the income statement.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the total amount receivable in the ordinary course of business for provision of services, net of discounts and excluding value added tax. The company's activities relate to the aerospace industry, which by its nature is international.

3 Operating profit/(loss)

	2017 £	2016 £
Operating profit/(loss) is arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,808	13,846
Land and buildings - operating leases	120,000	120,000
Stocks recognised as an expense	286,250	273,198

The auditors' remuneration and expenses are borne by the group management company, which paid £2,000 (2016: £2,000) on behalf of the company. The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose details of non-audit remuneration on the basis that this information is included within the consolidated financial statements of Swan Investments Group Limited.

4 Staff numbers and costs

The company had no employees and none of the directors received any emoluments during the year (2016: Nil).

5 Interest receivable and similar income

interest receivable and	similar meome		20	17	2016
				£	£
Bank interest received Other interest				-	- 110
	•		·	_	
				-	110
		•			

Notes (continued)

6	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans On other balances	345	390
		345	390
7	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities Current taxation	2017 £	2016 £
	Corporation tax at an effective rate of 20% (2016: 20%) Prior year adjustment	10,482	57,605
	Deferred tax (see note 13)	(75)	(995)
	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	10,407	56,610

The tax charge for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20%) due to the effect of items explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	51,996	280,755
Tax thereon at the standard rate of corporation tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,399	56,151
Capital allowances for the year in excess of depreciation Prior year adjustment	8 -	459 -
	10,407	56,610

Notes (continued)

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016 Additions Disposals	945 - -	94,178	- - · -	95,123 - -
At 31 March 2017	945	94,178	-	95,123
Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charged in year Disposals	945	87,206 5,808	- - - -	88,151 5,808
At 31 March 2017	945	93,014	-	93,959
Net book value At 31 March 2017	-	1,164	<u> </u>	1,164
At 31 March 2016	<u>-</u>	6,972	<u>-</u>	6,972
	·			
Stocks			2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables Work in progress			46,735 67,592	57,122 85,254
			114,327	142,376

Notes (continued)

10	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	181,737	314,752
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	13,844	34,319
	Prepayments and accrued income	7,766	18,942
	Other debtors	4,213	4,138
	Corporation Tax	• •	· ·
		207.560	272 151
		207,560	372,151
r;		,	
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2017	2016
		. £	£
	Trade creditors	9,402	26,912
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	75,776	231,928
	Other creditors including taxation and social security	35,514	81,287
	Accruals and deferred income		8,082
		· .	
		120,992	348,209
	·		
	Other taxation and social security comprises:	•	
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	Social security		. •
	Corporation Tax	10,482	37,605
	Other taxes (VAT)	25,332	43,682
		35,814	81,287
	·		

Notes (continued)

12	Financial instruments		
		. 2017	2016
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
	Measured at amortised cost	195,581	349,071
		195,581	349,071
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities	,	
	Carrying amount or imancial natimites		

Measured at fair value through profit and loss

Measured at amortised cost

(85,178) (266,923)

(85,178) (266,923)

13 Provision for liabilities and charges

The full potential asset at 18% (2016: 18%) and amount provided for deferred taxation is as follows:

	Full potential liability/(asset) 2017 £	Amount credited 2017	Full potential liability/(asset) 2016 £	Amount credited 2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(4,213)	(4,213)	(4,138)	(4,138)
At 31 March	(4,213)	(4,213)	(4,138)	(4,138)

The deferred tax asset of £4,213 (2016: £4,138) is included in Other Debtors.

14 Share capital

Share capital	. ,	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100

Notes (continued)

15 Cash generated from operations

2017 £	2016 £
41,589	224,145
10,407	56,610
345	390
-	(110)
· -	-
5,808	13,846
-	-
28,049	14,267
164,666	(188,552)
(200,094)	204,646
50,770	325,242
	£ 41,589 10,407 345 5,808 28,049 164,666 (200,094)

16 Commitments

Commitments under operating leases for land and buildings comprise £120,000 (2016: £120,000), £480,000 (2016: £480,000) and £600,000 (2016: £600,000) for leases expiring in less than one year, between one and five years and more than five years, respectively.

17 Contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the overdrafts of certain of its fellow subsidiary undertakings, the amount outstanding at the year-end was £Nil (2016: £1,202,539).

18 Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS102 the company has not disclosed transactions with wholly owned members of the group.

19 Ultimate parent company and controlling related party

The ultimate parent company is Swan Investments Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, the consolidated financial statements for which include the results of the company, are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling related parties are Mr R.A. Stephens and Mrs P.A. Stephens by virtue of their holding in the shares of the parent undertaking.