Precision Tooling Services Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 December 2018

Precision Tooling Services Limited

Registered number: SC093877

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
Fixed assets			£		£
Tangible assets	3		2,070,004		1,959,468
Current assets					
Stocks		134,808		95,524	
Debtors	4	2,380,480		2,546,561	
Cash at bank and in hand		123,523		36,259	
		2,638,811		2,678,344	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(1,025,352)		(1,648,759)	
Net current assets			1,613,459		1,029,585
		_		_	
Total assets less current			0.000.400		0.000.050
liabilities			3,683,463		2,989,053
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one yea	ar 6		(145,969)		(421,735)
Provisions for liabilities			(229,055)		(167,626)
Net assets		-	3,308,439	-	2,399,692
		-		-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			3,298,439		2,389,692
Shareholders' funds		-	3,308,439	-	2,399,692
		-		-	

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

G Ross

Director

Approved by the board on 31 March 2019

Precision Tooling Services Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor vehicles25% straight lineTenant's improvements5% straight linePlant and machinery2% straight line

Fixtures and fittings and computers 10% - 33.3% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and

past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Audit information

The audit report is unqualified.

Senior statutory auditor: John Kerr

Firm: John Kerr & Company CA

Date of audit report: 31 March 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	37,983	3,054,207	91,332	3,183,522
Additions	11,000	211,143	22,361	244,504
At 31 December 2018	48,983	3,265,350	113,693	3,428,026

	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2018	6,395	1,206,582	11,077	1,224,054
	Charge for the year	2,512	107,908	23,548	133,968
	At 31 December 2018	8,907	1,314,490	34,625	1,358,022
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2018	40,076	1,950,860	79,068	2,070,004
	At 31 December 2017	31,588	1,847,625	80,255	1,959,468
4	Debtors			2018	2017
				£	£
	Trade debtors			546,192	1,970,401
	Amounts owed by group undertak	•	akings in		
	which the company has a particip	ating interest		1,820,004	557,625
	Other debtors			14,284	18,535
				2,380,480	2,546,561
5	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year	r	2018	2017
5	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one yea	r	2018 £	
5	Creditors: amounts falling due Bank loans and overdrafts	within one yea	•		2017
5	_	·			2017 £
5	Bank loans and overdrafts	·		£	2017 £ 201,046
5	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease a	and hire purchas		£ - 286,013	2017 £ 201,046 207,444
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5	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease a Trade creditors Taxation and social security costs	and hire purchas		£ 286,013 367,436 229,394	2017 £ 201,046 207,444 910,822 186,653
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	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease a Trade creditors Taxation and social security costs Other creditors Creditors: amounts falling due	and hire purchas	e contracts	£ 286,013 367,436 229,394 142,509 1,025,352 2018 £	2017 £ 201,046 207,444 910,822 186,653 142,794 1,648,759 2017 £

7 Related party transactions

The amount due by the holding company and to the fellow subsidiary are current and in the normal course of trade.

8 Controlling party

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of AG Concepts Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

9 Other information

Precision Tooling Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office is:

10 Spirit Aero Systems Europe Ltd

Prestwick International Airport

Prestwick

Ayrshire

KA9 2RW

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