Company Registration No. 00790302 (England and Wales)

AVIATION FUEL SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

Company Registration No. 00790302

AVIATION FUEL SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

		20	22	20	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,143,396		1,366,316
Current assets					
Debtors	4	353,302		189,017	
Cash at bank and in hand		465,983		641,882	
		819,285		830,899	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,751,101)		(2,567,558)	
Net current liabilities			(1,931,816)		(1,736,659)
Total assets less current liabilities			(788,420)		(370,343)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(107,972)		(303,130)
Net liabilities			(896,392)		(673,473)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		300		300
Profit and loss reserves			(896,692)		(673,773)
Total equity			(896,392)		(673,473)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 6 to 14 have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/11/2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Zain

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	300	(460,384)	(460,084)
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(213,389)	(213,389)
Balance at 31 December 2021	300	(673,773)	(673,473)
Year ended 31 December 2022:			
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(222,919)	(222,919)
Balance at 31 December 2022	300	(896,692)	(896,392)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aviation Fuel Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is Calshot Way Central Area, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW6 1PY.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The company operates under a cost sharing arrangement with its 4 shareholders. The directors have confirmation from the shareholders of their intention to continue with the agreement and provide any financial support should that be necessary for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements. The directors consider that after making appropriate enquiries the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors continue to give due consideration to the ongoing recovery from COVID-19 for which all travel restrictions in the UK were lifted on 18 March 2022, however, due to the cost sharing arrangement in place the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax and trade discounts, represents the recharge of the company's expenses to BP International Limited, Kuwait Petroleum International Aviation Company (UK) Limited, Valero Energy Limited and TotalEnergies Marketing UK Limited for the provision of storage for aviation fuels and lubricants and for aircraft refuelling services.

Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Motor vehicles

3 - 15 years straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors and amounts due to related parties, 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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Taxation

Due to trading losses reported in the current and previous accounting period, there is no current tax charge in either reporting period. Similarly, due to tax losses created in the current and previous period, no deferred tax has been recognised in respect of these losses due to the uncertainty over future taxable profits against which any tax losses can be relieved.

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable to the defined contribution scheme are charged to profit or loss in the year they are payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

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.

The company received no discretionary cash grants in 2022 (2021: £242,173) from the government as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) which compensated employers for part of the wages, associated national insurance contributions (NICs) and employer pension contributions of employees who have been placed on furlough (i.e. placed on a temporary leave of absence from working for the employer). The grant is conditional upon the employees being employed and on the company PAYE payroll and the employee cannot do any work for their employer that generates income or provided services for their employer or any organisation linked or associated with their employer. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the grant.

The company has received no other forms of government assistance other than those stated above.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	60	57

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Employees (Continued)

Directors are remunerated by the company's shareholders in their capacity of employees of those respective companies. No amounts are recharged to the company since it is not possible to accurately apportion the time spent on the entity.

3 Tangible fixed assets

				Motor vehicles
	Cost			£
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022			2,037,539
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2022			671,224
	Depreciation charged in the year			222,919
	At 31 December 2022			894,143
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2022			1,143,396
	At 31 December 2021			1,366,316
	_			
4	Debtors		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£ £
	Trade debtors		487	_
	Other debtors		352,815	189,017
			353,302	189,017
				===
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2022	2021
		Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	7	218,296	307,336
	Trade creditors		269,540	239,946
	Amounts due to related parties		1,922,611	1,540,104
	Other taxation and social security		127,245	93,277
	Other creditors		213,409	386,895
			2,751,101	2,567,558
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
·		2022 £	2021 £
	Obligations under finance leases	107,972	303,130
7	Finance lease obligations Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2022 £	2021 £
	Less than one year Between one and five years	218,296 107,972 ————————————————————————————————————	307,336 303,130 ——— 610,466

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of motor vehicles. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Obligations under finance leases are secured on related assets.

8 Retirement benefit schemes

	Defined contribution schemes			2022 £	2021 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defin	ned contribution schemes		207,976 ———	192,768
	There were no contributions outstanding	at either year end.			
9	Called up share capital	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital Alloted and called up	Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300	300	300

All shares rank equally in terms of (A) voting rights - one vote for each share; (B) rights to participate in all approved dividend distributions for that class of share; and (C) rights to participate in any capital distribution on winding up.

The following companies, all of which are registered in the United Kingdom, each own 25% of the share capital of the company:

BP International Limited Kuwait Petroleum International Aviation Company (UK) Limited Valero Energy Limited TotalEnergies Marketing UK Limited

All funding is provided by the shareholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company receives legal claims against it from time to time in the course of its business. At the year-end, total outstanding claims did not exceed £1,000,000 (2021: £nil). The directors expect to agree a negotiated settlement on all claims it receives against it (down to £nil value if circumstances permit) and the amount of any obligations cannot be estimated reliably in the course of negotiations. A provision is made if any claim is considered to be likely to succeed and the amounts involved can be reasonably assessed; no provision has been made for this reporting period.

Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	499,209	487,478
Between one and five years	996,024	1,949,912
	1,495,233	2,437,390
		=====
Capital commitments		

12

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	543,696	-

2021

2022

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	5,732,322	4,435,075
·		=====
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	2022	2021
Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
Other related parties	1,922,611	1,540,104

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14 Parent company

The directors do not consider there to be one controlling party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

15 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Adam Gage ACA. The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.