

Company Registration No. 05669559 (England and Wales)

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

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JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,131,104		2,251,620
Current assets					
Debtors	3	263,448		258,449	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,222		6,521	
		<u>270,670</u>		<u>264,970</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(1,948,139)		(1,892,759)	
Net current liabilities			(1,677,469)		(1,627,789)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>453,635</u>		<u>623,831</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(744,893)		(910,378)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>29,079</u>		<u>53,792</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(262,179)</u>		<u>(232,755)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(262,279)</u>		<u>(232,855)</u>
Total equity			<u>(262,179)</u>		<u>(232,755)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C Mann
Director

J Webb
Director

Company Registration No. 05669559

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jet Helicopters Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 108 Rosendale Road, LONDON, SE21 8LF.

1.1 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 have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the net current liabilities of £1,677,469 and net liabilities of £262,179, which the directors believe to be appropriate because they have provided the company with an undertaking that they will continue to provide financial support for the foreseeable future and specifically for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, such that the company can meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis the directors believe that the going concern assumption remains appropriate for the company.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised as services are provided to customers.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured 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 on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	50% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Included within plant and machinery are £1,993,303 of helicopter assets. Having considered the values achieved in the active markets for the helicopter assets, the directors have assigned residual values equal to the cost of the assets, and these values are reviewed annually.

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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 the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

1.7 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.10 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 balance sheet 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 to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	12,571	2,381,737	2,394,308
Additions	-	1,270	1,270
Disposals	-	(22,950)	(22,950)
At 31 March 2019	12,571	2,360,057	2,372,628
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	8,382	134,306	142,688
Depreciation charged in the year	3,594	102,673	106,267
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(7,431)	(7,431)
At 31 March 2019	11,976	229,548	241,524
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	595	2,130,509	2,131,104
At 31 March 2018	4,189	2,247,431	2,251,620

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,355	19,583
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	913
Other debtors	254,093	237,953
	263,448	258,449

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	47,508	11,300
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	6,345
Other creditors	1,900,631	1,875,114
	<u>1,948,139</u>	<u>1,892,759</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	744,893	910,378
	<u>744,893</u>	<u>910,378</u>

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Payable by instalments	-	168,452
	<u>-</u>	<u>168,452</u>

6 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
	40,000	60,000
	<u>40,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

7 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the director to the company as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Loan Account	-	1,703,061	21,939	1,725,000
		<u>1,703,061</u>	<u>21,939</u>	<u>1,725,000</u>

JET HELICOPTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8 Parent company

The shares of this company are held by Heliocentric Holdings Limited. Group accounts are not drawn up as the group qualifies as being small. The registered office of the parent company, Heliocentric Holdings Limited is 108 Rosendale Road, London, United Kingdom, SE21 8LF.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.