
AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J G Seaton Esq D MacLeod Esq A Adams Esq M Rutten Esq W K Picken Esq R M Jones Esq D W Harris Esq
Registered number	06045956
Registered office	Charles Lake House Claire Causeway Crossways Business Park Dartford Kent DA2 6QA
Independent auditors	Barnes Roffe LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Charles Lake House Claire Causeway Crossways Business Park Dartford Kent DA2 6QA
Bankers	HSBC 39 High Street Ashford Kent TN24 8TG

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

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AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report to accompany the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Business review

The directors are pleased with the results in the year. The company's focus on responsiveness to customer requests and service delivery reliability continues to enable the growth of existing accounts. Our targeted marketing and sales efforts have delivered significant new customers, which have added to current revenues and will deliver sustainable growth in the future. We look forward to making further progress in the coming year.

Principal risks and uncertainties


The directors regularly monitor and review the key risks of the business. These are considered to relate to:

- competition within the sector
- the stability of the UK economy
- new technology in the aerospace market

Financial key performance indicators

The directors consider that disclosure is not required of any key financial performance indicators for an understanding of the business other than is given by the information within these financial statements.

This report was approved by the board on **22 October 2019** and signed on its behalf.



D W Harris Esq
Director

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 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'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,406,075 (2018 - £946,214).

During the year, dividends were voted totalling £Nil (2018: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J G Seaton Esq
D MacLeod Esq
A Adams Esq
M Rutten Esq
W K Picken Esq
R M Jones Esq
D W Harris Esq

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

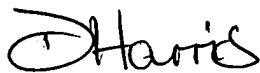
Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on **22 OCTOBER 2019** and signed on its behalf.



D W Harris Esq
Director

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aerospace Tooling Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Use of our report

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 Auditors' 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.



Mario Ciantanni (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Charles Lake House

Claire Causeway

Crossways Business Park

Dartford

Kent

DA2 6QA

Date: 21. October 2019.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	7,191,210	6,524,461
Cost of sales		<u>(2,638,613)</u>	<u>(2,522,903)</u>
Gross profit		4,552,597	4,001,558
Administrative expenses		<u>(3,002,976)</u>	<u>(2,901,376)</u>
Operating profit	5	1,549,621	1,100,182
Interest receivable and similar income	9	6	-
Interest payable and expenses	10	<u>(20,065)</u>	<u>(10,104)</u>
Profit before tax		1,529,562	1,090,078
Tax on profit	11	<u>(123,487)</u>	<u>(143,864)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>1,406,075</u>	<u>946,214</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06045956

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	1,066,399	889,208
Tangible assets	13	879,140	477,273
		1,945,539	1,366,481
Current assets			
Stocks	14	341,170	272,413
Debtors	15	7,988,414	7,961,647
Cash at bank and in hand	16	1,633,194	781,517
		9,962,778	9,015,577
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(1,021,735)	(1,321,749)
Net current assets		8,941,043	7,693,828
Total assets less current liabilities		10,886,582	9,060,309
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(342,401)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	21	(160,469)	(82,672)
Net assets		10,383,712	8,977,637
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		10,382,712	8,976,637
		10,383,712	8,977,637

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

D W Harris Esq
 Director



D MacLeod Esq
 Director



Date: 22 OCTOBER 2019

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2018	1,000	8,976,637	8,977,637
Profit for the year	-	1,406,075	1,406,075
At 30 June 2019	1,000	10,382,712	10,383,712

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2017	1,000	132,324	7,898,099	8,031,423
Profit for the year	-	-	946,214	946,214
Surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	-	132,324	132,324
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(132,324)	-	(132,324)
At 30 June 2018	1,000	-	8,976,637	8,977,637

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

The company is incorporated in England and Wales and has its principal place of business at Site 4, Piper Street, Baldovie Industrial Estate, Dundee DD4 0NT. The company's principal activity is the manufacture and repair of turbine components.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Aerospace Tooling Corporation Limited as at 30 June 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.4 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.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.10 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.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 income 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.12 Debt factoring

The company factors its trade debts. The accounting policy is to include trade debtors factored with recourse within trade debtors due within one year and the returnable element of proceeds is recorded within other creditors due within one year. Factoring fees and interest are charged to the profit and loss account when paid. Bad debts are borne by the company and are charged to the profit and loss account when incurred.

2.13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.14 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.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 10/25% straight line

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.

2.15 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

As permitted by the transitional provisions of FRS 102, the company has elected not to adopt a policy of continual revaluation of tangible fixed assets. The company will retain the book value of plant and machinery, previously revalued on 23 October 2008, and will not update that valuation.

2.16 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.17 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have had to be made by management in preparing these financial statements.

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2019	2018
	£	£
United Kingdom	5,019,210	4,287,461
Rest of the world	2,172,000	2,237,000
	<u>7,191,210</u>	<u>6,524,461</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other operating lease rentals	143,004	139,787
	<u>143,004</u>	<u>139,787</u>

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	11,800	11,350
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
All other services	5,675	5,444

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,261,007	2,209,207
Social security costs	309,050	313,738
Cost of defined contribution scheme	80,197	67,466
	2,650,254	2,590,411

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 81 (2018: 75).

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

8. Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	428,702	456,864
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	6,058	5,512
	<u>434,760</u>	<u>462,376</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2018 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £128,081 (2018 - £122,227).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £861 (2018 - £NIL).

9. Interest receivable

	2019 £	2018 £
Other interest receivable	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest payable	2,974	-
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4,061	561
Other interest payable	13,030	9,543
	<u>20,065</u>	<u>10,104</u>

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

11. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	188,713	215,313
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(143,023)	(52,622)
Total current tax	45,690	162,691
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	77,797	(18,827)
Total deferred tax	77,797	(18,827)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	123,487	143,864

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,529,562	1,090,078
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	290,617	207,115
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	220	120
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(77,796)	20,390
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(143,023)	(52,622)
Group relief	(24,328)	(12,312)
Movement in deferred tax provision	77,797	(18,827)
Total tax charge for the year	123,487	143,864

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

12. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 July 2018	2,984,557
Additions	597,762
At 30 June 2019	<u>3,582,319</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2018	2,095,349
Charge for the year	420,571
At 30 June 2019	<u>2,515,920</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2019	<u>1,066,399</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u>889,208</u>

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2018	2,507,646	7,000	202,218	2,716,864
Additions	488,670	-	42,723	531,393
At 30 June 2019	<u>2,996,316</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>244,941</u>	<u>3,248,257</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2018	2,113,571	5,104	120,916	2,239,591
Charge for the year on owned assets	96,014	1,750	31,762	129,526
At 30 June 2019	<u>2,209,585</u>	<u>6,854</u>	<u>152,678</u>	<u>2,369,117</u>
Net book value				
At 30 June 2019	<u>786,731</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>92,263</u>	<u>879,140</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u>394,075</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>81,302</u>	<u>477,273</u>

A revaluation of fixed assets was carried out by the directors on the basis of value in use referring to a formal valuation carried out by Cuthbert & Kingsley Ltd on 23rd October 2008. The surplus arising on revaluation has been credited to the revaluation reserve.

14. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials	204,479	113,661
Work in progress	136,691	158,752
	<u>341,170</u>	<u>272,413</u>

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

15. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,892,748	6,612,139
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,054,284	1,310,351
Prepayments and accrued income	41,382	39,157
	7,988,414	7,961,647

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,633,194	781,517
Less: receivables finance and bank overdrafts	-	(49,733)
	1,633,194	731,784

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	-	49,733
Bank loans	64,813	127,249
Trade creditors	275,476	315,719
Corporation tax	134,785	215,313
Other taxation and social security	223,476	213,834
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	34,667	-
Other creditors	288,518	399,901
	1,021,735	1,321,749

Bank loans and the invoice discounting facility are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over all the assets and undertakings of the company.

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	113,966	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	228,435	-
	342,401	-
	342,401	-

19. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	64,813	127,249
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	113,966	-
	178,779	127,249
	178,779	127,249

20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	34,667	-
Between 1-5 years	155,720	-
Over 5 years	72,715	-
	263,102	-
	263,102	-

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

21. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	82,672	101,499
(Credited) / Charged to profit or loss	77,797	(18,827)
At end of year	160,469	82,672

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	160,469	82,672

22. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2018 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

23. Contingent liabilities

The company has given a guarantee in respect of the borrowings of its parent company, the maximum exposure for which was £345,934 (2018: £498,053). This figure is in respect of gross borrowings and does not take into account the underlying assets of Aerospace Tooling Corporation Limited. The directors consider the possibility of a liability arising from this guarantee to be remote and no provision has therefore been made.

24. 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 and amounted to £80,197 (2018: £67,466). Contributions totalling £15,094 (2018: £12,207) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

AEROSPACE TOOLING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	129,167	129,167
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	440,000	440,000
Later than 5 years	210,833	320,833
	<u>780,000</u>	<u>890,000</u>

26. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by FRS102 from the disclosure of transactions with entities that are part of the group on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and consolidated financial statements of the group will be publicly available at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

27. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Aerospace Tooling Corporation Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. There is no single controlling party of the parent company.