

Statutory Copy

**WINGGLIDER LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Company Registration No. 03213494 (England and Wales)

**WINGGLIDER LIMITED**

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# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		3,048,364		3,309,322
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		72,950		67,900	
Debtors	4	1,588,628		458,710	
Cash at bank and in hand		204,088		307,646	
		<u>1,865,666</u>		<u>834,256</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(2,948,359)</u>		<u>(2,476,776)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,082,693)</u>		<u>(1,642,520)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,965,671		1,666,802
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(33,387)		(41,667)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(394,700)</u>		<u>(331,919)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,537,584</u>		<u>1,293,216</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			8		8
Revaluation reserve	7	804,013		885,468	
Profit and loss reserves		733,563		407,740	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,537,584</u>		<u>1,293,216</u>

## **WINGGLIDER LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

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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 2022 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 members have 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Swallow  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03213494**

# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Wingglider Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Carlton House, Grammar School Street, Bradford, BD1 4NS.

#### 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 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

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

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	4% Straight line
Plant and machinery	5% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight line

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.

# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **1.9 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.

#### **1.10 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### **1.11 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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**

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

#### 1.14 Leases

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.

#### 1.15 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.

#### 1.16 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	12	12
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# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	563,279	4,973,133	5,536,412
Additions	-	2,627	2,627
At 31 March 2022	563,279	4,975,760	5,539,039
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	217,867	2,009,223	2,227,090
Depreciation charged in the year	22,529	241,056	263,585
At 31 March 2022	240,396	2,250,279	2,490,675
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	322,883	2,725,481	3,048,364
At 31 March 2021	345,412	2,963,910	3,309,322

### 4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	269,376	323,359
Other debtors	1,319,252	135,351
	1,588,628	458,710

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	35,408	52,804
Trade creditors	439,898	135,458
Taxation and social security	3,676	4,495
Other creditors	2,469,377	2,284,019
	2,948,359	2,476,776

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	33,387	41,667

# WINGGLIDER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Included within bank loans and overdrafts is a government backed bounce back loan which is subject to an interest rate of 2.5%.

### 7 Revaluation reserve

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning of the year	885,468	966,923
Transfer to retained earnings	(81,455)	(81,455)
At the end of the year	<u>804,013</u>	<u>885,468</u>

### 8 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>167,206</u>	<u>16,867</u>

#### Transactions with related parties

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

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Entities under common control	1,270,286	529,500	90,000	40,000
Pension Schemes for which the company is a Sponsoring Employer	-	-	-	21,658
	<u>1,270,286</u>	<u>529,500</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>61,658</u>

	2022 £	2021 £
Entities under common control	777,395	1,243,048
Pension Schemes for which the company is a Sponsoring Employer	<u>653,542</u>	<u>336,542</u>

## WINGGLIDER LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 9 Directors' transactions

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

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors loan account	-	698,604	424,027	(92,680)	1,029,951
		<u>698,604</u>	<u>424,027</u>	<u>(92,680)</u>	<u>1,029,951</u>

#### 10 Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

On 3rd March 2014 the company became an Associated Employer of The Engineering Productions (Pudsey) Limited Pension Scheme. The Scheme is considered to be a group plan and is therefore included in the accounts of the Principal Employer, Engineering Productions (Pudsey) Limited. The last actuarial funding as at 6 April 2018 shows a deficit on the Scheme of £872,000 (2017: £92,000).

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.