

Company registration number 10136621 (England and Wales)

**AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

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# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		52,354		68,138
Tangible assets	4		-		5,097
			<u>52,354</u>		<u>73,235</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		272		47,963	
Debtors	5	423,359		954,592	
Cash at bank and in hand		112,652		33,561	
		<u>536,283</u>		<u>1,036,116</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(449,817)</u>		<u>(741,697)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>86,466</u>		<u>294,419</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>138,820</u>		<u>367,654</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(55,655)		(176,162)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			-		(746)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>83,165</u>		<u>190,746</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			500		500
Capital redemption reserve			500		500
Profit and loss reserves			<u>82,165</u>		<u>189,746</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>83,165</u>		<u>190,746</u>

## **AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED**

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

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

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For the financial year ended 31 March 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S J Hamilton  
**Director**

Company registration number 10136621 (England and Wales)

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>	500	500	187,251	188,251
<b>Year ended 31 March 2024:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	-	29,495	29,495
Dividends	-	-	(27,000)	(27,000)
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>189,746</u>	<u>190,746</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	500	500	189,746	190,746
<b>Year ended 31 March 2025:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	-	42,419	42,419
Dividends	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>82,165</u>	<u>83,165</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>82,165</u>	<u>83,165</u>

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Air Tech Innovations Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/o DSG Chartered Accountants, Castle Chambers, 43 Castle Street, Liverpool, L2 9TL.

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

#### 1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Research & development costs	10% straight line
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#### 1.5 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.

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance/33.33% 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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 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.

##### **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 and loans from fellow group companies 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 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.

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 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 Leases

##### *As lessee*

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.

### 2 Employees

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	8	12

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

<b>3</b>	<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>		<b>Other £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025		157,843
	<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>		
	At 1 April 2024		89,705
	Amortisation charged for the year		15,784
	At 31 March 2025		105,489
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 March 2025		52,354
	At 31 March 2024		68,138
<b>4</b>	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 April 2024		10,177
	Disposals		(10,177)
	At 31 March 2025		-
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
	At 1 April 2024		5,080
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(5,080)
	At 31 March 2025		-
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 March 2025		-
	At 31 March 2024		5,097
<b>5</b>	<b>Debtors</b>		
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade debtors	184,449	65,757
	Other debtors	238,846	888,835
		<u>423,295</u>	<u>954,592</u>

# AIR TECH INNOVATIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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5 Debtors	(Continued)	
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2025	2024
	£	£
Deferred tax asset	64	-
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>423,359</b>	<b>954,592</b>
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	120,074	136,762
Trade creditors	52,582	314,733
Amounts owed to group undertakings	174,171	35,093
Corporation tax	22,027	64,696
Other taxation and social security	48,595	107,166
Other creditors	32,368	83,247
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	<b>449,817</b>	<b>741,697</b>
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	55,655	176,162
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

Loans due in less than one year and more than one year are secured by debentures over the company assets, with the CBIL's loans secured by guarantee and personal guarantee by the directors.

### 8 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

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

During the year the company received management fees totaling £150,000 (2024: £150,000) from parties with common ownership and directors. At 31 March 2025, £238,846 (2024: £655,986) was owed from this company and is included within other debtors.

Included within other creditors is £35,093 (2024: £35,093) owed to a company with common ownership and directors.

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