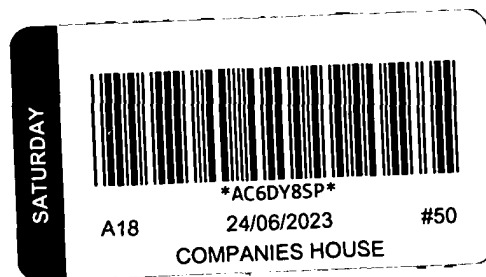


Company registration number 02027063 (England and Wales)

HUNT AND PALMER PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



HUNT AND PALMER PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P.R. Hunt J.F. Palmer M. Jenkinson S. Edwards N. Harvey
Secretary	M. Jenkinson
Company number	02027063
Registered office	29-30 Fitzroy Square London W1T 6LQ
Auditor	Goodman Jones LLP 29/30 Fitzroy Square London W1T 6LQ
Business address	The Tower Goff's Park Road Crawley West Sussex RH11 8XX
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc Marylebone and Harley Street Branch 10 Marylebone High Street London W1U 4BT

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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HUNT AND PALMER PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Overview

The Hunt and Palmer Group is an international trading organisation whose core business activity is that of aircraft charter broking.

Incorporated in 1986 and now firmly established as one of the most respected providers of bespoke air charter in an expanding global market, Hunt and Palmer have been trusted for over 35 years by many leading corporations, governments and discerning individuals the world over.

The organisation has evolved through planned organic development and strategic acquisition. Today the Hunt and Palmer Group comprises eight separate trading entities, each one a recognised specialist in their field, has offices on four continents and can boast one of the most reputable and experienced teams within the aircraft charter field, delivering an unrivalled service to all their clients across private and commercial aviation, air cargo logistics and other complementary travel services and consultancy. The Directors consider that their ongoing commitment to the development and wellbeing of their employees is of the utmost importance and they believe what sets the Company apart from the competition is its people and the core values shared across the Hunt and Palmer Group.

Review of activities

Industry standard accounting practice is to only recognise revenue and costs at the flight date. The Group reported revenue of £100.8m, an increase of £14.8m or 17.2% since 2021.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group has identified and evaluated its major risks, the controls in place to manage those risks and the level of residual risk accepted. Risk management and control procedures are an integral part of the operation of the business. The Board of Directors are aware of these risk procedures through reporting at board meetings.

The major risks identified include:

- macro-economic factors including a slowdown in the economy
- new entrants into the market including digital broking
- geopolitical environment adversely affecting revenues and demand for products and services
- foreign exchange rate fluctuations affecting reported earnings
- specific country risks and emerging markets exposure
- changes in business environment
- technological risk including data breach and cyber security
- global pandemics and a restriction on international air travel

The group has undertaken a series of measures through which, as far as is possible, the major risks are mitigated. These include the facility to enter into forward exchange contracts to manage potential exposure to exchange rate fluctuations, which in the current economic climate is considered to be a significant risk.

The Directors continue to invest in the development of the Group's systems in order to maintain the high level services provided to its clients. The investment in technology and cyber-security increases year on year, with some factors clearly outside of the Group's control but strategic planning at Board level ensures the Company is well placed to deal with these.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Going concern

During the previous periods when international air travel was restricted the group was able to flex its services to continue to trade at satisfactory levels. The Hunt & Palmer Directors see this as validation of their long established strategy, to pursue multiple revenue streams from a wide spread of business sectors across the Hunt & Palmer group, thereby ensuring that when revenue in one area of activity reduces for whatever reason, the efforts of one or more of the other divisions may contribute to making up the shortfall. Whilst already proven to be effective on several previous occasions, the unprecedented events of the Covid-19 pandemic has tested this model to the absolute limit however, as can be seen from the revenues and profits reported, the business has, with strong leadership from the Board, weathered the storm successfully.

During 2022 the group has returned to pre-pandemic activity levels as many governments around the world recognised that continued lockdowns and mass isolation are not sustainable means of controlling the Covid-19 virus and consequently policies that allowed for reopening of borders and normal trading conditions to resume were introduced in a majority of countries. The Directors are extremely optimistic for the prospects of the business during the next year.

Key performance indicators

The Group uses gross profit as its key indicator of business performance given the potential for revenue to fluctuate depending on the number of contracts completed in the year.

The Group achieved a gross profit of £9.45m at a margin of 9.4% in the year compared to £5.53m and 6.4% for the previous year. The Directors are pleased with this performance.

The Directors also look to the levels of staff retention and average length of service as further indicators of organic growth and of employee satisfaction. During this reporting period the Group employed a total of 56 persons. The average length of service, excluding the Directors, is currently 11.5 years.

Future developments

The Group is holding sufficient reserves to allow the Directors to pursue their strategic plan of organic growth and expansion through acquisition once market conditions are right to do so. The Directors expect to maintain profit margins and maintain core revenues in an increasingly competitive landscape.

The Directors are of the opinion that the performance this year has once again demonstrated the Group's ability to adapt quickly to changing market conditions and the year end results confirm that the Hunt and Palmer Group is a robust entity, capable of developing further for the benefit of all stakeholders in the future. It is particularly pleasing to see the strength of the Group as shown in the net asset position as at 31 December 2021 much of it represented by liquid cash assets, providing a significant safety buffer as the uncertain current economic conditions continue.

Section 172(1) Statement

The board considers that they have adhered to the requirements of section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") and have, in good faith, acted in a way that they consider could be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its shareholders and, in doing so, have had regard to and recognised the importance of considering all stakeholders and other matters (as set out in s.172(1)(a-f) of the Act) in its decision making.

The board acknowledges that the business can only grow and prosper over the long-term if it understands and respects the views and needs of the company's customers, employees, suppliers, lenders and other stakeholders to whom we are accountable, as well as the environment we operate within.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Key stakeholders

The directors ensure that the requirements of section 172 are always met and considered through a combination of the following:

Employees

The company and group have continued to maintain the commitment to employee involvement throughout the business. Employees are kept well informed of the performance and objectives of the company and group through personal briefings, regular meetings, intranet and e-mail.

Customers

The company provides its services to a broad and diverse client base, comprising of corporate entities, government bodies, NGOs and individual persons all of who have a need for either business or other reasons, to charter aircraft around the world on an ad-hoc basis for the carriage of passengers or cargo. The directors consider the impact of decisions made by the board on customers and continue to promote the highest standards of customer service throughout the company. The directors have in place various systems to ensure customers' needs are properly met, including the provision of ongoing training and development opportunities for all employees, regular assessment of industry intelligence and suppliers to ensure up-to-date awareness and understanding of the markets and 24 hour availability of personnel to service client's requirements.

Suppliers

The directors continue to consider the financial health of suppliers to ensure business continuity and support the long-term success of the business. This includes analysis of financial statements and other data to ensure risks of failure are limited. The directors are also mindful of the existence of unlicensed or sanctioned aircraft operators working in this market place and company policies require verification of operating licenses, insurances and ownership of aircraft suppliers to ensure that charter flights are contracted only with those meeting the stringent legal requirements to do so.

Engagement

The company continues to maintain its social media and internet presence so it can communicate better with customers, suppliers and the wider community.

Environmental impact

The directors are mindful of the environmental impact of air travel and continue to work with customers to mitigate that impact through a Carbon offset and balancing project in conjunction with international agencies. The company also declares and seeks to offset the carbon footprint created from its own operations and in addition to the purchase of carbon credits against the business travel of all its employees and directors, the company ensures that energy saving and recycling is promoted throughout the organisation.

Principal decisions

For the year ending 31 December 2022, the board consider that the following are examples of principal decisions that it made in the year.

The board agreed the issue of 754,264 ordinary shares in the company on the exercise of share options held by three of the company's directors.

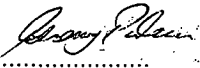
The board identified that the company's continued growth in the UK requires a new and larger primary office in which to base its operations. A decision was made to source a suitable premises within twenty miles of the current office location and having done so, to then enter into negotiations for a new lease with a view to relocating the company during 2023.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

On behalf of the board



.....
J.F. Palmer
Director

Date: 19-06-23
.....

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of aircraft brokering.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

P.R. Hunt
J.F. Palmer
M. Jenkinson
S. Edwards
N. Harvey

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

Interim Dividends of £235,295 (2021: £102,564) were paid in the year. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

The company uses financial instruments comprising various net working capital items such as trade debtors and trade creditors to finance operations not funded by way of equity. The main risks identified with using these financial instruments is the management of cash flow and exposure to interest rate and currency rate fluctuations. The directors believe that the group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook affecting global markets generally and that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the accounts are prepared on a going concern basis.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Goodman Jones LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

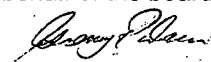
The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

(a) so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and

(b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



.....
J.F. Palmer

Director

.....
19-06-23
.....

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HUNT AND PALMER PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hunt and Palmer Plc (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HUNT AND PALMER PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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, 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 parent 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 parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HUNT AND PALMER PLC

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to industry sector regulations and unethical and prohibited business practices, and we considered the extent to which noncompliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax Legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls). Appropriate audit procedures in response to these risks were carried out. These procedures included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and reading correspondence from legal and regulatory bodies including HMRC;
- Identifying and testing journal entries;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members; and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 auditor's 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.



Sarf Malik (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP

19-06-23

Date:

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

29/30 Fitzroy Square
London
W1T 6LQ

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	3	100,823,873	85,991,731
Cost of sales		(91,375,176)	(80,462,204)
Gross profit		9,448,697	5,529,527
Administrative expenses		(6,978,981)	(4,654,293)
Other operating income		-	178,231
Operating profit	4	2,469,716	1,053,465
Investment income	8	49,058	34,927
Profit before taxation		2,518,774	1,088,392
Tax on profit	9	(297,817)	(214,462)
Profit for the financial year		2,220,957	873,930
Other comprehensive income			
Currency translation gain taken to retained earnings		56,292	47,582
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,277,249	921,512
Profit for the financial year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		1,897,442	517,240
- Non-controlling interests		323,515	356,690
		2,220,957	873,930
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		1,953,734	564,822
- Non-controlling interests		323,515	356,690
		2,277,249	921,512

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

GROUP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Non-current assets					
Goodwill	11		136,038		153,043
Property, plant and equipment	12		214,434		173,654
Investments	13		3,296		3,296
			<u>353,768</u>		<u>329,993</u>
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	15	7,414,685		14,319,046	
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>7,733,189</u>		<u>5,452,086</u>	
		15,147,874		19,771,132	
Current liabilities	16	<u>(9,574,995)</u>		<u>(15,979,944)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>5,572,879</u>		<u>3,791,188</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			5,926,647		4,121,181
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	18	<u>42,140</u>		<u>36,171</u>	
			<u>(42,140)</u>		<u>(36,171)</u>
Net assets			<u>5,884,507</u>		<u>4,085,010</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	19		58,825		51,282
Capital redemption reserve			21,251		21,251
Retained earnings			<u>5,571,125</u>		<u>3,852,686</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company			5,651,201		3,925,219
Non-controlling interests			<u>233,306</u>		<u>159,791</u>
			<u>5,884,507</u>		<u>4,085,010</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19-06-23 and are signed on its behalf by:



J.F. Palmer
Director

Company registration number 02027063 (England and Wales)

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12		174,570		152,015
Investments	13		782,381		1,035,019
			<u>956,951</u>		<u>1,187,034</u>
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	15	4,127,164		2,158,044	
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>3,812,074</u>		<u>2,410,058</u>	
		7,939,238		4,568,102	
Current liabilities	16	<u>(4,707,073)</u>		<u>(1,782,325)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,232,165</u>		<u>2,785,777</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,189,116</u>		<u>3,972,811</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	18	<u>42,140</u>		<u>36,171</u>	
			<u>(42,140)</u>		<u>(36,171)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>4,146,976</u></u>		<u><u>3,936,640</u></u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	19		58,825		51,282
Capital redemption reserve			21,251		21,251
Retained earnings			<u>4,066,900</u>		<u>3,864,107</u>
Total equity			<u><u>4,146,976</u></u>		<u><u>3,936,640</u></u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own income statement and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £438,088 (2021 - £526,756 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19-06-23 and are signed on its behalf by:



J.F. Palmer
Director

Company registration number 02027063 (England and Wales)

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total controlling interest £	Non-controlling interest £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021		51,282	21,251	3,390,428	3,462,961	153,101	3,616,062
Year ended 31 December 2021:							
Profit for the year		-	-	517,240	517,240	356,690	873,930
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation differences		-	-	47,582	47,582	-	47,582
Total comprehensive income		-	-	564,822	564,822	356,690	921,512
Dividends	10	-	-	(102,564)	(102,564)	(350,000)	(452,564)
Balance at 31 December 2021		51,282	21,251	3,852,686	3,925,219	159,791	4,085,010
Year ended 31 December 2022:							
Profit for the year		-	-	1,897,442	1,897,442	323,515	2,220,957
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation differences		-	-	56,292	56,292	-	56,292
Total comprehensive income		-	-	1,953,734	1,953,734	323,515	2,277,249
Issue of share capital	19	7,543	-	-	7,543	-	7,543
Dividends	10	-	-	(235,295)	(235,295)	(250,000)	(485,295)
Balance at 31 December 2022		58,825	21,251	5,571,125	5,651,201	233,306	5,884,507

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021		51,282	21,251	3,439,915	3,512,448
Year ended 31 December 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	526,756	526,756
Dividends	10	-	-	(102,564)	(102,564)
Balance at 31 December 2021		51,282	21,251	3,864,107	3,936,640
Year ended 31 December 2022:					
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	438,088	438,088
Issue of share capital	19	7,543	-	-	7,543
Dividends	10	-	-	(235,295)	(235,295)
Balance at 31 December 2022		58,825	21,251	4,066,900	4,146,976

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26	3,093,394		1,789,718	
Income taxes paid		(304,454)		(50,930)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>2,788,940</u>		<u>1,738,788</u>	
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(79,143)		(8,896)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-		8	
Interest received		5,627		258	
Dividends received		528		515	
Other income received from investments		42,903		34,154	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		<u>(30,085)</u>		<u>26,039</u>	
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		7,543		-	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(235,295)		(102,564)	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(250,000)		(350,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(477,752)</u>		<u>(452,564)</u>	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>2,281,103</u>		<u>1,312,263</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		5,452,086		4,139,823	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>7,733,189</u></u>		<u><u>5,452,086</u></u>	

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hunt and Palmer Plc ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 29-30 Fitzroy Square, London, W1T 6LQ.

The Group consists of Hunt and Palmer Plc and all of its subsidiaries.

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.

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.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Hunt and Palmer Plc together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Going concern

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

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

The full value of the sale is recognised at the flight date when the full economic benefit has been deemed to have passed on to the customer.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Reducing balance
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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 recognised in the income statement.

1.7 Non-current investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

1.9 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

1.12 Taxation

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

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 group'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 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 income statement, 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 if, and only if, there is 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.

1.13 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 non-current 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

The expense in relation to options over the parent company's shares granted to employees of a subsidiary is recognised by the company as a capital contribution, and presented as an increase in the company's investment in that subsidiary.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

1.16 Leases

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

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 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.

1.18 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Accruals relating to air charter services

When revenue and costs for air charter contracts are initially recognised, estimates may need to be made in order to accrue items of income and expenditure that have not yet been invoiced but are expected to crystallise. Whilst estimates are made based on reasonable expectations, these estimates may not reflect the ultimate outcome.

Impairment of goodwill

At each reporting year end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of goodwill 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 group 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 a cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately, 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 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 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.

The estimated future cash flows used to assess the impairment of goodwill are based on management's assumptions.

3 Revenue

An analysis of the group's revenue is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	19,656,629	9,985,268
Europe	5,670,642	3,876,044
Rest of World	75,496,602	72,130,419
	<u>100,823,873</u>	<u>85,991,731</u>

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

3 Revenue	(Continued)	
	2022 £	2021 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	5,627	258
Dividends received	528	515
Coronavirus job retention scheme grants received	-	163,171
	<u>5,627</u>	<u>163,171</u>
4 Operating profit	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(544,024)	47,296
Coronavirus job retention scheme grants	-	(163,171)
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	40,627	41,373
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	3,821
Amortisation of intangible assets	17,005	17,005
Operating lease charges	61,572	61,248
	<u>61,572</u>	<u>61,248</u>
5 Auditor's remuneration	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	46,750	42,500
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	15,500	13,200
	<u>62,250</u>	<u>55,700</u>
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	5,300	5,300
All other non-audit services	6,600	6,600
	<u>11,900</u>	<u>11,900</u>
For services in respect of associated pension schemes		
All other non-audit services	3,000	3,000
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

6 Employees

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

	Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
Administration and sales	56	58	32	33

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	4,876,298	3,094,890	3,080,878	1,780,814
Social security costs	532,661	299,111	401,193	200,947
Pension costs	233,221	171,541	141,816	112,429
	5,642,180	3,565,542	3,623,887	2,094,190

7 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	1,689,445	744,445
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	68,907	46,428
	1,758,352	790,873

The remuneration of key management personnel was £1,689,445 (2021: £790,873).

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2021 - 3).

The number of directors who are entitled to receive shares under long term incentive schemes during the year was 3 (2021 - 3).

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	451,575	180,584
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HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

8 Investment income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	5,627	258
Other income from investments		
Dividends received	528	515
	<u>6,155</u>	<u>773</u>
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from participating interests - associates	42,903	34,154
	<u>49,058</u>	<u>34,927</u>

	2022 £	2021 £
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,627	258
Dividends from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	267	263
	<u>5,894</u>	<u>521</u>

9 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	287,953	212,655
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	3,895	-
	<u>291,848</u>	<u>212,655</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,969	1,807
	<u>5,969</u>	<u>1,807</u>
Total tax charge	<u>297,817</u>	<u>214,462</u>

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	2,518,774	1,088,392
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	478,567	206,794
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,467	2,704
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(18,598)	(2,397)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	7,263	7,896
Tax relief on share options	(116,605)	-
Effect of overseas tax rates	(63,669)	(13,531)
Other tax adjustments	1,423	11,189
Deferred tax arising on accelerated capital allowances	5,969	1,807
Taxation charge	297,817	214,462

Changes to UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted by the Finance Bill 2021 including an increase in the corporation tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023. Deferred tax is recognised at 25% in the current year.

10 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Recognised as distributions to equity holders:		
Interim paid	235,295	102,564

11 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	569,182
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	416,139
Amortisation charged for the year	17,005
At 31 December 2022	433,144

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

11 Intangible fixed assets (Continued)

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2022	136,038
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At 31 December 2021	153,043
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The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

12 Property, plant and equipment

Group

Fixtures,
fittings &
equipment
£

Cost

At 1 January 2022	560,180
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Additions	79,143
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Exchange adjustments	3,950
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At 31 December 2022	643,273
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Depreciation and impairment

At 1 January 2022	386,526
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Depreciation charged in the year	40,627
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Exchange adjustments	1,686
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At 31 December 2022	428,839
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Carrying amount

At 31 December 2022	214,434
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At 31 December 2021	173,654
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HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

12 Property, plant and equipment

(Continued)

Company	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	587,396
Additions	56,552
At 31 December 2022	643,948
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	435,381
Depreciation charged in the year	33,997
At 31 December 2022	469,378
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	174,570
At 31 December 2021	152,015

13 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	21	-	-	779,085	1,031,723
Listed investments		3,296	3,296	3,296	3,296
		3,296	3,296	782,381	1,035,019

Movements in non-current investments

Group	Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	3,296
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	3,296
At 31 December 2021	3,296

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

13 Fixed asset investments

(Continued)

Movements in non-current investments Company

	Shares in subsidiaries £	Other investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	1,031,723	3,296	1,035,019
Impairment			
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Impairment losses	252,638	-	252,638
At 31 December 2022	252,638	-	252,638
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	779,085	3,296	782,381
At 31 December 2021	1,031,723	3,296	1,035,019

14 Financial instruments

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,265,600	5,911,623	3,189,913	1,326,239
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	3,296	3,296	3,296	3,296
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	8,593,897	15,642,056	4,021,454	1,672,052

15 Trade and other receivables

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade receivables	4,209,377	5,886,332	2,525,161	239,860
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	615,912	1,064,182
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	42,840	14,664	-	-
Other receivables	67,970	59,295	89,698	22,197
Prepayments and accrued income	3,094,498	8,358,755	896,393	831,805
	7,414,685	14,319,046	4,127,164	2,158,044

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

16 Current liabilities

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Trade payables	2,479,873	7,512,663	1,008,579	833,411
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	136,917	-
Corporation tax payable	123,315	135,921	16,818	-
Other taxation and social security	857,783	201,967	668,801	110,273
Other payables	355,126	163,419	351,907	156,744
Accruals and deferred income	5,758,898	7,965,974	2,524,051	681,897
	<u>9,574,995</u>	<u>15,979,944</u>	<u>4,707,073</u>	<u>1,782,325</u>

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>233,221</u>	<u>171,541</u>

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

18 Deferred taxation

Group	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>42,140</u>	<u>36,171</u>
Company	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>42,140</u>	<u>36,171</u>
	Group 2022 £	Company 2022 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 January 2022	36,171	36,171
Charge to profit or loss	<u>5,969</u>	<u>5,969</u>
Liability at 31 December 2022	<u>42,140</u>	<u>42,140</u>

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

18 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

19 Share capital

Group and company	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	5,882,472	5,128,208	58,825	51,282

20 Share-based payment transactions

Hunt and Palmer Plc operates a share option scheme for 3 of its directors. During the year, the remaining 754,164 options granted in December 2013 were exercised. The option price was £0.01 per share and the agreed market value at the date of grant was £0.21.

21 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Air Charter Corporation Limited	G.B	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
H P M S Limited	G.B	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Hunt and Palmer Cargo Charters Limited	G.B	Air brokers	Ordinary	75.00
Hunt and Palmer GmbH	Germany	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Hunt and Palmer Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	Air brokers	Ordinary	100.00
Hunt and Palmer PTY Limited	Australia	Air brokers	Ordinary	100.00
Hunt and Palmer USA Inc	U.S.A	Air brokers	Ordinary	100.00
Premier Aviation (UK) Limited	G.B	Air brokers	Ordinary	100.00
Aircraft Chartering Services Limited	G.B.	Air brokers	Ordinary	100.00

For the financial period ended 31 December 2022 the following subsidiary companies were entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies:

- Premier Aviation (UK) Limited, company registration number 02956563
- Aircraft Chartering Services Limited, company registration number 02020724.

22 Joint ventures

Details of joint ventures at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

22 Joint ventures

(Continued)

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Interest held	% Held Direct
Hunt & Palmer Travel Services Limited	G.B.	Travel services	Ordinary	50.00

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	40,452	68,528	40,452	68,528
Between two and five years	-	40,426	-	40,426
	<u>40,452</u>	<u>108,954</u>	<u>40,452</u>	<u>108,954</u>

HUNT AND PALMER PLC

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

24 Related party transactions

During the year, Hunt and Palmer Plc provided management services to Hunt and Palmer Cargo Charters Limited, a 75% subsidiary of the group, amounting to £196,027 (2021: £127,432). At the year end Hunt and Palmer Cargo Charters Limited owed Hunt and Palmer Plc £152,694 (2021: £237,435).

Included in debtors is £42,840 (2021: £14,664) due from Hunt & Palmer Travel Services Limited. The group's share of profits from Hunt & Palmer Travel Services Limited for the year is £42,840 (2021: £34,154) in respect of its share of commissions earned.

During the year the company paid rent of £48,250 (2021: £48,250) to Hunt and Palmer Plc Retirement Benefit Scheme, a scheme under the control of the directors.

25 Control

The company is controlled by P R Hunt and J F Palmer.

26 Cash generated from group operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	2,220,957	873,930
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	297,817	214,462
Investment income	(49,058)	(34,927)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	3,821
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	17,005	17,005
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	40,627	41,373
Foreign exchange gains on cash equivalents	54,029	47,321
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	6,904,361	(12,563,856)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(6,392,343)	13,190,859
Cash generated from operations	3,093,395	1,789,988

27 Analysis of changes in net funds - group

	1 January 2022 £	Cash flows £	31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	5,452,086	2,281,103	7,733,189