

Registered number
16577708

ACR AVIATION CAPACITY RESOURCES UK LTD

Report and Accounts

31 December 2025

ACR AVIATION CAPACITY RESOURCES UK LTD

Registered number: 16577708

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £
Current assets		
Debtors	3	100
Net current assets		100
Net assets		100
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Shareholders' funds		100

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A. The Statement of Income has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Linda Levander

Director

Approved by the board on 22 May 2026

ACR AVIATION CAPACITY RESOURCES UK LTD

Notes to the Accounts

for the period from 11 July 2025 to 31 December 2025

1 Accounting policies

Statutory information

ACR AVIATION CAPACITY RESOURCES UK LTD is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales, registration number 16577708. The registered office is 1 Chapel Street, , Warwick, CV34 4HL. The principal place of business is 1 Chapel Street, , Warwick, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV34 4HL.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025 comply with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The presentational currency is in sterling which has been rounded to the nearest £1.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures & fittings	15% reducing balance
Office Equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees	2025
	Number

Average number of persons employed by the company	-
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3 Debtors	2025
	£

Other debtors	100
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4 Post balance sheet events

During the period there were no post balance sheet events.

5 Transition to FRS102

The transition to FRS102 Section 1A for Small Entities has not resulted in any changes to accounting policies to those used previously.

6 Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS s102 S 1A.

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