REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2020

Company Registration No. 1511481

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# **COMPANY DETAILS**

# **DIRECTORS**

## Non-executive

Lord David Evans of Watford Jonathan Field Richard Holman Amanda Kampel Catriona Lougher Michael Schindler (Chair)

# **Executive**

Maggie Appleton

# **COMPANY NUMBER**

1511481 (England and Wales)

# **REGISTERED OFFICE**

The Royal Air Force Museum, Grahame Park Way, Hendon, London, NW9 5LL

## **AUDITORS**

# **BANKERS**

Hillier Hopkins LLP Radius House 51 Clarendon Road Watford, Hertfordshire WD17 1HP Barclays Bank Plc PO Box 12820 Whetstone London N20 0WE

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The Directors submit their report and the financial statements of the Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31st March 2020.

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Ltd has been established as a wholly owned trading subsidiary of the Royal Air Force Museum. The company (no. 1511481) is registered in England and Wales and manages the commercial (non-primary purpose trading) activities associated with the Royal Air Force Museum, a registered charity in England and Wales (no .0244708).

Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Ltd manages its commercial activities for the benefit of the charity and all profits will be gift-aided to the Royal Air Force Museum on an annual basis, as agreed in a Deed of Covenant between the parties. The principal activities of the company during the period were conducting trading operations (including retail, corporate and public events, catering, car-parking, and hire of conferencing facilities and meeting-rooms) at the London and Cosford sites, and the provision of exhibition management services for the Royal Air Force Museum.

## **REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Ltd reports a profit for the year of £585,066 before tax and gift aid settlement. Results are up significantly from prior year (2019: £358,927) principally due to the transfer of the car parking business from the parent entity into the company. Visitor numbers were on track to meet our target of 900,000 for the year, but finished at 859,497 (2019: 989,593) further to closure of the Museum to visitors on 18 March in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Taking account of the current re-opening plan for the Museum sites, the Directors of the Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Limited have assessed that the company is a going concern.

Turnover of £3,278,598 is reported for the year (2019: £3,153,514) with the increase on prior year (and corresponding increase in cost of sales) due to the transfer to the company of the car parking business, and provision of exhibition management services for the Royal Air Force Museum (in relation to three exhibitions to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Battle of Britain), offsetting reduced income across most other commercial activities. The latter trend is mainly due to the additional impact of the RAF Centenary (2018) in the prior year. The full impact of the redeveloped London site and organisational change programme (completed in autumn 2019, with a Head of Communications and Marketing recently appointed), and the introduction of new commercial activities will positively impact Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Ltd in the longer term, though this will inevitably be tempered by the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the year ahead.

Visitor numbers are down 14% for London (5% under target) and 13% for Cosford (4% under target) due to the high visitors in the Centenary year and the closure of the Museum sites from March 18 due to COVID-19. Visitor levels have been consistently above the pre-Centenary project years at both sites. The catering and commercial events were restructured with new catering contractors in place at both sites in September 2019 and a new commercial events sales arrangement with Peyton and Byrne in London. Public events performed strongly, holding two large scale events at the Cosford site; the Food Festival and the Vintage Festival both exceeding the previous year's revenue totals.

Retail performance at both sites was relatively disappointing with conversion rates and net profitability below target. Similar conversion issues were also apparent in the commercial experiences side of the business. Plans to address both retail and commercial experiences are under way, with a new shop in Hangar 3 in London opened in February, some improvements to the existing shop facilities planned when the Museum re-opens and a review of the

commercial experiences in London. Retail online had a strong year exceeding its target revenue and profit. A new online team will bring fresh focus to this side of the business in 2020-21.

During 2019-20, the company provided exhibition management services for the Royal Air Force Museum in relation to two exhibitions to be installed at the London site, and for one to be installed at the Cosford site.

## **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit after taxation for the year was £585,066 (2019: £358,927). After the distribution of gift aid to the RAF Museum, the profit retained in the Company was £nil (2019: £nil).

## **DIRECTORS**

No Director held any beneficial interest in the shares of the Company at any time during the year.

# **CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS**

Other than those made to the parent charity, during the year the company made no charitable contributions.

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITES IN PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

# STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO AUDITOR

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

 so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and

the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

## **AUDITORS**

The auditor, Hillier Hopkins LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006

# **BASIS OF PREPARATION**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

# BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Maggie Appleton Director

Date: 22 June 2020

Michael Schindler Chair

Date: 22 June 2020

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

# ROYAL AIR FORCE MUSEUM ENTERPRISES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31st March 2020, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

#### Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
   or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

# Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

# Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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.

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

Alexander Bottom ACA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Hillier Hopkins LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Radius House 51 Clarendon Road Watford Herts WD17 1HP

Date: 274 July 2010

**Company Registration No 1511481** 

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020	<u>2019</u>
		£	£
TURNOVER	2	3,278,598	3,153,514
Cost of sales		(1,119,458)	(1,252,230)
		2,159,140	1,901,284
Other operating expenses		(1,601,148)	(1,543,349)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		557,992	357,935
Interest receivable and similar income	3	2,195	992
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		560,187	358,927
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		560,187	358,927
Taxation		24,879	: <b>-</b> %
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAXATION		585,066	358,927

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: £nil).

All income is derived from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 11 to 14 form part of these accounts.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2020

	<u>Notes</u>	£ 20	<u>20</u> £	£ 20	019 £
CURRENT ASSETS	z				
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6 8	227,267 584,106 160,377		212,267 506,324 855,221	
	Si .	971,750		1,573,812	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(871,750)		(1,473,812)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS /(LIABILITIES)	196		100,000		100,000
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)			100,000		100,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	şı.				
Called up share capital Profit and loss account			100,000		100,000
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	9		100,000		100,000

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

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

**Maggie Appleton - Director** 

Michael Schindler - Chair

**Company Registration No 1511481** 

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and Loss Account	Total Equity
At 1 April 2018	100,000	-	100,000
Profit for the year	<b>-</b>	358,927	358,927
Gift aid payments	-	(358,927)	(358,927)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	100,000	-	100,000
Profit for the year	ē <u>-</u>	585,066	585,066
Gift aid payments	-	(585,066)	(585,066)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	100,000	-	100,000

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2020

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

#### 1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England, United Kingdom. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Royal Air Force Musem. The company's registered office is:

The Royal Air Force Museum, Grahame Park Way, Hendon, London, NW9 5LL

#### 1.2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 1.3 GOING CONCERN

The Directors have presented the accounts on a going concern basis. This assumes that the Museum is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the forseeable future and that current and future funding will be adequate for the company's needs. We have considered a period of twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements in accordance with accounting conventions. In coming to their conclusion the Directors have considered monthly forecast levels of income and expenditure and underlying assumptions. Having carefully considered the forecasts and assumptions the Directors are are content to present the accounts on a going concern basis.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## 1.4 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

# Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

# Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably

#### 1.5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

On 1 April 2017, ownership of Royal Air Force Museum Enterprises Limited's assets passed to the Royal Air Force Museum. The Company therefore does not hold any fixed assets, but pays the RAF Museum a fee for the use of its assets.

#### 1.6 STOCK

Stocks are valued on bases which are consistent from one year to another. Stocks of goods purchased for resale and consumable stores are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

# 1.7 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

# 1.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

# 1.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non puttable ordinary shares

## 1.10 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

## 1.11 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

## 1.12 HOLIDAY PAY ACCRUAL

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance sheet date.

#### 1.13 INTEREST INCOME

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

## 1.14 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income

#### 1.15 RECHARGE OF COSTS

The Royal Air Force Museum, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, charges the Company at cost, for all services provided to it. The Company raises a charge on the Museum on a similar basis. This has resulted in a net charge from the Museum to the Company of £481,988 for the year to 31st March 2020 [2019: £480,162].

# 2. TURNOVER

The Company's turnover was derived from its principal activity. Sales were made in the United Kingdom only.

## 3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	<u>2020</u> £	<u>2019</u> £
Bank interest received	2,195	922

# 4. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

#0	<u>2020</u> £	<u>2019</u> £
Auditors' remuneration	9,200	8,100
Pensions	23,137	19,502

5.	EMPLOYEES		
	The number of persons employed by the Company	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	as at 31st March (including part-time) was:	No.	No.
	Retailing Corporate Events	41 3	33 4
	Corporate Events		<del></del>
		44	37
	Staff costs for the above persons:	2020	<u>2019</u>
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	699,356	723,994
	Social security costs	49,367	49,559
	Pensions	23,137	19,502
		771,860	793,055
	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION  No remuneration was paid to any directors (2019: £nil)	).	
6.	DEBTORS	2020 £	<u>2019</u> £
	Trade debtors	93,181	95,809
	Amounts owed by parent undertaking	405,699	· -
	Corporation tax	26,074	320,000
	Prepayments and accrued income	59,152 ———	90,515
	34	584,106	506,324
7.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	69,159	96,524
	Other taxation and social security costs	42,343	45,416
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking		800,847
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking Gift Aid owed to parent undertaking	585,066	800,847 358,927
	Gift Aid owed to parent undertaking Other creditors	3,345	
	Gift Aid owed to parent undertaking	•	358,927
	Gift Aid owed to parent undertaking Other creditors	3,345	358,927 2,238

# 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

<u>2020</u>

2019

Financial assets

Financial assets measured at fair value through

160,377

855,221

profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

# 9. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The parent body is the RAF Museum. The ultimate controlling party are the Trustees of the RAF Museum.

# 10. PENSION COMMITMENT

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

The contributions made during the year totalled £23,137 (2019: £19,502). At the balance sheet date £3,511 (2019: £2,709) was due to the pension scheme.