# Company Registration No. 3454447

# TAG Farnborough Airport Limited

**Report and Financial Statements** 

**31 December 2009** 

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# Report and financial statements 2009

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# Report and financial statements 2009

# Officers and professional advisers

### **Directors**

The directors of the Company, who served throughout the year unless otherwise indicated, are as follows

M A Ojjeh (French) A Ojjeh (French) R McMullin (American)

S Gillibrand (British) (Chairman)

R Bradley (American)
W Harris (British)
J Rosset (Swiss)
S Young (American)
A Subowo (Indonesian)

### Secretary

R Hedges (British)

### Registered Office

Business Aviation Centre Farnborough Airport Farnborough Hampshire GU14 6XA

### **Bankers**

Lloyds TSB Bank Plc

### Solicitors

Trowers & Hamlins Sceptre Court 40 Tower Hill London EC3N 4DX

### **Auditors**

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants London

### Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

### Business review and principal activities

The Company is a subsidiary of TAG Aviation Group (UK) Limited and operates as part of the group's UK aviation division

The Company's principal activity is that of being involved in the commercial operating functions of Farnborough airport. The Company has developed the aerodrome into a dedicated business airport serving London and the South East of England with the construction of new modern facilities. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 9, the Company's revenue has decreased by 15% over the prior year and the profit after tax has similarly decreased from £7 4 million profit to £5 0 million profit

The balance sheet on page 10 of the financial statements shows that the Company's financial position at the year end is strong with net assets of £27 6 million

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 21 to the financial statements

### Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The most relevant KPI is the number of Air Traffic Movements ("ATMs") as it drives fuel sales and parking revenue as well. In combination with the ATMs the average landing fee per movement is also relevant as it drives the overall landing fees revenue and can be influenced through the improvement of the quality of the traffic. The operating margin is a key indicator to demonstrate the ability of the business to leverage its fixed cost base and to generate cash. The number of debtor days outstanding is a key risk factor and cash flow element. Going forward management will focus on further improving those KPIs

KPI	2009	2008	
Air Traffic Movements	23,127	26,288	Number of take offs and landings for the period. The ATMs decreased in 2009 due to the impact of the economic recession on the flying activity. However, it is anticipated that 2010 should see a good recovery particularly in the second half of the year NB this figure includes flights exempt from the limit imposed by the local authority.
Average landing fee per movement	£360	£315	The increase is mainly due to better quality of traffic A higher proportion of weekend movements and larger aircraft has improved this KPI year on year

## Directors' report (continued)

### Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") (continued)

KPI	2009	2008	
Turnover Growth	(15 5%)	31 5%	This shows the decrease in Turnover on the previous period. The turnover is a combination of Air Traffic Movements (ATMs), average landing fees per ATM, fuel sales, parking, hangarage and office rent. The decrease in ATM for 2009 of 12% combined with lower fuel prices, impacted turnover for the year. The improvement of the average landing fee per movement was driven by price increase and improved quality of the traffic. The Company's results in the first quarter of 2010 have been in line with budget despite several serious weather related incidents.
Operating Margin	23 2%	16 5%	Operating margin is the ratio of operating result expressed as a percentage of Turnover Operating margin has increased due to operating and administrative expenses both reducing significantly in the year as the lower activity levels were recognised and appropriate cost controlling action was taken
Debtor Days	60 days	76 days	Debtor days shows the time taken to collect the money from customers. Due to enhanced collection procedures combined with a more restrictive credit policy, the outstanding debtors' days has improved in 2009. In 2010 a further tightening of the credit policy and more formal collection procedures will be implemented.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is financed by a third party loan and a parent company loan. Its parent company loan is non interest bearing and it, therefore, has no interest rate exposure, and the interest rate exposure regarding the bank loan is managed by way of an interest swap and an interest cap that the Company has purchased

The major risks for the Company include long term economic recession which is mitigated by ensuring depth and breadth amongst the customer base and by maintaining good communication and relationships with key customers, a major aircraft incident which is managed by ensuring the highest standards of safety across the site, loss of key personnel which is managed by close team working, good communication and appropriate remuneration

### **Environment**

TAG Farnborough Airport Ltd continues to manage the airport in such a way as to minimise the impact of the Airport to the local community. Since the development started the Company has maintained close working relationships with the Environment Agency and English Nature to ensure that all environmental legislation is adhered to and that best practice techniques are used

The Environmental Management System requires procedures controlling Noise and Track Monitoring, Waste Management and Pollution, both ground and air, to be regularly reviewed and updated

### **Directors' report (continued)**

The Company sits on the Environment Committee of the Airport Operators Association

### **Employees**

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 3 to the financial statements

#### Going concern

The Company holds cash balances to meet all its day-to-day working capital requirements. The current economic conditions create uncertainty particularly over competition and consumer demand in the Aviation sector, however the Company's forecasts and projections have proved accurate in the past, and demand in 2010 is showing encouraging signs of recovery. The Company can operate comfortably within its cash balance.

The directors have a solid expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to several financial risks

Cash flow risk

The Company has a comfortable level of cash reserves and there is no perceived cash flow threat for the next 18 months. No significant levels of foreign currency are held. There is some exposure to interest rate fluctuations however this is managed by hedging instruments purchased in the year.

### Credit risk

The Company has recently introduced enhanced and comprehensive customer credit policies and these have proven to be effective during the year. Although these are working well there is still a small risk from historical bad debts, however the Company is of sufficient financial standing to be able to survive should some debtors go bad. The Company has good ongoing levels of activity where invoices are paid on presentation. Credit is granted to existing longstanding customers of sufficient wealth.

### Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance

The Company has to meet loan covenants for the third party financing Based on conservative financial projection, the management believes that they will be met comfortably for the foreseeable future

### Results and dividend

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £5,046,451 (2008 £7,381,354) The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2008 £nil)

# Directors' report (continued)

#### Directors

The directors who served throughout the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 1

#### Supplier payment policy

The Company's policy is to settle terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction, ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment and abide by the terms of payment. Trade creditors at 31 December 2009 were 36 days (2008 37 days) purchases based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

#### Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to
  make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the
  Company's auditors are aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

#### Auditors

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

R Hedges Secretary

22 Tum

2010

## 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 company and of the profit of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- · state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, and
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of TAG Farnborough Airport Limited

We have audited the financial statements of TAG Farnborough Airport Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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 auditors' 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

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 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

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

# Independent auditors' report to the members of TAG Farnborough Airport Limited (continued)

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the 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

l. J. Haudsnorm

Kate J Houldsworth (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London, United Kingdom

23'd June 2010

# Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	2	33,847,062	40,033,526
Cost of sales		(21,202,513)	(27,923,583)
Gross profit		12,644,549	12,109,943
Administrative expenses		(4,997,629)	(5,761,051)
Other operating income		220,854	257,045
Operating profit		7,867,774	6,605,937
Interest receivable and similar income	5	2,553	88,684
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1,287,778)	(1,506,890)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the financial year	4	6,582,549	5,187,731
Taxation	7	(1,536,098)	2,193,622
Retained profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the financial year	16	5,046,451	7,381,353

The results for each year are all from continuing operating activities

The Company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for each year as shown above Accordingly, no statement of recognised gains and losses has been presented

# Balance sheet Year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	2009 2008 £ £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	8	79,466,073 77,736,074
		79,466,073 77,736,074
Current assets		
Stock	9	157,207 156,169
Deferred tax asset	18	680,899 2,219,356
Debtors	10	6,505,892 9,544,831
Cash at bank and in hand		5,453,807 2,803,136
		12,797,805 14,723,492
Creditors: amounts falling due		(10.055.60.1) (11.055.51.1)
within one year	11	(10,355,684) (11,077,511)
Net current assets		2,442,121 3,645,981
Total assets less current liabilities		81,908,194 81,382,055
Creditors: amounts falling due		
after more than one year	12	(53,356,402) (57,876,714)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	14	(1,000,000) (1,000,000)
Total net assets		27,551,792 22,505,341
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	15	24,500,000 24,500,000
Other reserves	16	9,517,026 9,517,026
Profit and loss account	16	(6,465,234) (11,511,685)
Shareholders' funds	17	27,551,792 22,505,341

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 of TAG Farnborough Airport Limited registered number 3454447 were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 Tuw 2010

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

S Gillibrand Director

## Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year.

### Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Business Review on page 2. The directors' report on page 4 describes the financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk

The current economic conditions create uncertainty particularly over (a) the level of demand for the Company's products and services, (b) the exchange rate between sterling and euros and US dollars, and thus the consequence of earning revenues in foreign currencies, and (c) the availability of bank finance in the foreseeable future

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its currency cash balances and a £500,000 overdraft facility shared with TAG Farnborough Engineering Limited and TAG Aviation (UK) Limited. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking into account possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its currency cash balances and overdraft.

The Company has three key covenants to meet in relation to the bank borrowing. The Company has met these successfully in the past and, based on managements projections, expect to be able to do so very comfortably for the foreseeable future.

After making enquiries, the directors, based on management's projections, have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, except freehold land, over the estimated useful lives of the assets at the following rates.

Leasehold land and buildings

Airfields

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

Motor vehicles

Over period of the lease 1% to 11% reducing balance 12% to 33% reducing balance

20% reducing balance

The company capitalises directly attributable interest and finance costs on all tangible fixed assets in the course of construction. No depreciation is provided until the asset is brought into use

#### Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises materials. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets and habilities are not discounted.

#### Cash flow statement

Under FRS 1 (Revised), the Company is exempt from preparing a cash flow statement as it is a subsidiary of a parent company which prepares consolidated financial statements, which are available as indicated in note 21

### Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the end of the month the transactions took place. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the year end rates. All foreign currency differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

#### Financial instruments

The Company utilises interest rate swaps as derivative instruments. The Company does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. All such instruments are used for hedging purposes to alter the risk profile of an existing underlying exposure of the Company in line with the Company's risk management policies. Amounts payable or receivable in respect of interest rate swaps are recognised as adjustments to interest expense over the period of the contracts.

#### Leases

Assets held under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the lease term. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss accounts over the period of the leases to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding

#### **Finance Costs**

Finance Costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for asset are being incurred and the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

#### 2. Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of value added tax. The turnover and pre-tax profit, all of which arises in the United Kingdom, is attributable to one activity, the operation, control and management of aviation operations and the provision of associated facilities and services

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

### 3. Information regarding directors and employees

No directors received remuneration from the Company in the year for their qualifying services as directors (2008 none). There were no pension contributions for these directors (2008 £nil). The directors of the Company have been remunerated by the ultimate parent company. Details of the directors' remuneration in the parent company are disclosed in that company's financial statements. The amounts separable related to their services to the company was £nil (2008 £nil).

		2009 £	2008 £
	Employee costs during the year:	*	
	Wages and salaries	4,494,828	4,642,072
	Social security costs	487,793	503,286
	Other pension costs	138,472	133,594
		5,121,093	5,278,952
		2009	2008
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company in the year:		
	Operations	106	113
	Administration	23	23
		129	136
4.	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation:		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation and amortisation		
	- owned assets	2,775,778	2,945,986
		151,899	120,271
		•	36,500
		•	115,850
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	8,886	3,468
	Depreciation and amortisation	2,775,778 151,899 32,700 83,030 8,886	12

The audit fee includes an amount of £2,000 (2008 £2,000) borne on behalf of TAG Farnborough (Holdings) Limited, £1,000 (2008 £1,000) borne on behalf of TAG Aviation (Group) UK Limited, £1,000 (2008 £1,000) borne on behalf of TAG Farnborough Enterprises Limited and £2,000 (2008 £2,000) borne on behalf of TAG Farnborough Airport Freehold Limited

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

### 5. Interest receivable and similar income

		2009 £	2008 £
	Other interest receivable and similar income	2,553	88,684
6.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts repayable within five years Finance leases	1,236,540 51,238	1,460,233 46,657
		1,287,778	1,506,890

### 7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The Company has a small liability to UK corporation tax for the year

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 28% (2008 28 5%). The actual tax charge for the current and the previous year is less than the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation.

	2009 £	2008 £
Current Tax		
UK corporation tax	575	25,734
Prior year adjustment	(2,934)	
Current tax (credit)/charge	(2,359)	25,734
Deferred tax		•
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,867,692	(1,938,987)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(329,235)	(280,369)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit) (note 18)	1,538,457	(2,219,356)
Total taxation charge/(credit) for year	1,536,098	(2,193,622)

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

### 7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

	2009 £	2008 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	6,582,549	5,187,731
Current tax Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard rate of 28% (2008 28 5%)	1,843,114	1,478,503
Factors affecting charge for the year: Permanent differences		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	308,552	61,034
Permanent difference in respect of IBA's	-	274,745
Timing differences		•
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(215,704)	(371,093)
Utilisation of tax losses	(1,995,947)	(1,433,914)
Movement in short-term timing differences	56,360	12,459
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(2,934)	· -
Total actual amount of current tax charge for the year	(2,359)	25,734

A number of changes to the UK corporation tax system were enacted in the 2007 Finance Act These included the decrease in the corporation tax rate from 30% to 28% effective from 1 April 2008 The comparative balances are therefore stated at the blended rate of 28 5%

### 8 Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures, fittings		
Land and buildings	Airfields f	tools and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total £
-	_	-	~	~
22,157,685	70,723,506	2,950,884	1,454,822	97,286,897
4,126,234	186,700	372,522	6,388	4,691,845
-	-	(34,750)	(87,229)	(121,979)
26,283,919	70,910,206	3,288,656	1,373,981	101,856,762
<del></del>				
2,438,796	15,038,508	1,472,163	601,356	19,550,823
539,871	2,002,997	245,287	139,821	2,927,677
-	_	(21,696)	(66,114)	(87,810)
2,978,367	17,041,505	1,695,754	675,063	22,390,689
23,305,552	53,868,701	1,592,902	698,918	79,466,073
19,718,889	55,684,998	1,478,721	853,466	77,736,074
	22,157,685 4,126,234 - 26,283,919 2,438,796 539,871 - 2,978,367 23,305,552	buildings £ 22,157,685 70,723,506 4,126,234 186,700 - 26,283,919 70,910,206  2,438,796 15,038,508 539,871 2,002,997 - 2,978,367 17,041,505  23,305,552 53,868,701	Land and buildings £ 122,157,685 70,723,506 2,950,884 4,126,234 186,700 372,522 (34,750) 26,283,919 70,910,206 3,288,656 2,438,796 15,038,508 1,472,163 539,871 2,002,997 245,287 (21,696) 2,978,367 17,041,505 1,695,754 23,305,552 53,868,701 1,592,902	Land and buildings         Airfields         tools and equipment         Motor vehicles           £         £         £         £           22,157,685         70,723,506         2,950,884         1,454,822           4,126,234         186,700         372,522         6,388           -         -         (34,750)         (87,229)           26,283,919         70,910,206         3,288,656         1,373,981           2,438,796         15,038,508         1,472,163         601,356           539,871         2,002,997         245,287         139,821           -         -         (21,696)         (66,114)           2,978,367         17,041,505         1,695,754         675,063           23,305,552         53,868,701         1,592,902         698,918

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

### 8. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings comprises

	2009 £	2008 £
Freehold Long leasehold	411,805 22,007,397	444,110 18,224,810
Short leasehold	1,004,685	1,049,969
	23,423,887	19,718,889

Included within airfields are capitalised interest and finance costs of a net book value of £236,779 (2008 £355,115) Included within assets are motor vehicles of a net book value of £860,505 subject to finance leases (2008 £804,830) The depreciation charge on these assets for the year was £151,899 (2008 £120,271)

### 9. Stock

	2009	2008
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	157,207	156,169

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of the stocks and their replacement cost

### 10. Debtors

	2009	2008
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,896,287	4,909,866
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,696,914	3,445,652
Other debtors	67,455	4,297
Prepayments and accrued income	538,964	609,798
VAT debtor	306,272	575,218
	6,505,892	9,544,831

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

### 11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	g		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Bank loan (secured) (see note 12)	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Obligations under finance leases (see note 13)	189,569	214,559
	Trade creditors	2,103,092	2,831,884
	Amount owed to group undertakings	535,898	
	Other creditors	16,207	20,354
	Accruals and deferred income	2,306,202	2,734,495
	Employment tax	204,716	221,618
		10,355,684	11,077,511
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases (see note 13)	506,402	526,714
	Bank loan (secured)	6,400,000	10,900,000
	Amount owed to group undertakings	46,450,000	46,450,000
		53,356,402	57,876,714
	Creditors excluding finance leases:		
	Between one and two years	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Between two and five years	1,400,000	5,900,000
	Over five years	46,450,000	46,450,000
		52,850,000	57,350,000

The bank loan is part of a borrowing facility. The full value of the bank loan is secured over the assets of the Company

The bank loan bears interest at a floating rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 2 75%

The Company's policy as regards to derivatives and financial instruments are set out in the accounting policies on page 10. The Company does not trade speculatively in financial instruments. Further details on the financial instruments held by the company at the balance sheet date can be found in note 19.

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

#### 13. Obligations under finance leases

The future finance lease payments to which the Company was committed at 31 December 2009 are

	2009 £	2008 £
Within one year	234,462	266,591
Between one and two years	146,811	188,191
Between two and five years	326,247	242,875
Over five years	216,494	279,841
	924,014	977,498
Less interest charges allocated to future periods	(227,665)	(236,225)
	695,971	741,273
Obligations included in creditors falling due within one year (note 11)	189,569	214,559
Obligations included in creditors falling due after one year (note 12)	506,402	526,714
	695,971	741,273
Provisions for habilities and charges		
		2009 £

### 14.

At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009

1,000,000

The provision relates to an ongoing adjudication claim from a contractor for runway works. The provision represents management's best estimate of the Company's liability, based on advice from its retained lawyers Adjudication was finalised in 2008 with no order for payment, however we have been advised by lawyers to retain the provision

In addition, claims have been lodged against the Company which call for compensation for alleged loss of value of land adjacent to the airport. The Company has taken legal advice and no provision has been made in the financial statements

#### 15. Called up share capital

	2009 £	2008 £
Authorised 50,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid. 24,500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	24,500,000	24,500,000

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

#### 16. Reserves

	Profit and loss account £	Other reserve
At 1 January 2009 Profit for the financial year	(11,511,685) 5,046,451	9,517,026
At 31 December 2009	(6,465,234)	9,517,026

The other reserve balance relates to the waiver of an inter-company loan amount with the parent company TAG Farnborough (Holdings) Limited during 2004

#### 17. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2009 £	2008 £
Profit for the financial year	5,046,451	7,381,815
Increase in shareholders' funds	5,046,451	7,381,815
Opening shareholders' funds	2,505,341	15,123,526
Closing shareholders' funds	7,551,792	22,505,341

### 18 Deferred taxation

A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to losses as the directors estimate that future profits will ensure that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset recognised is £680,899 (2008 £2,219,356)

The amount of a deferred tax asset in the financial statements is

	2009 £	2008 £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other short term timing differences Losses	4,071,113 (70,000) (4,682,012)	4,458,633 (13,640) (6,664,349)
	(680,899)	(2,219,356)

The deferred tax asset is expected to be realised within the next 12 months

# Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2009

#### 19. Derivatives not included at fair value

The Company has derivatives which have been fully expensed in the year

	Effective Dates	Notional	Fair V	'alue
			2009	2008
		£000s	£000s	£000s
Interest rate cap	June 2010 - Dec 2014	£230K	£229K	-
Interest rate swap	until March 2012	-	(£30K)	-

The Group uses the above derivatives to manage its exposure to interest rate movements on its bank borrowings. The fair values are based on market values at the balance sheet date

The interest rate swap contract settles on a quarterly basis. The floating rate is 3 months LIBOR. The Company will settle the difference on a net basis. The swap rate is fixed at 3 305% and the cap rate 5%.

#### 20 Capital commitments

At 31 December 2009 the Company had no future commitments (2008 £nil) in capital costs, which are contracted but not provided for

### 21. Ultimate parent company

In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate parent company, and controlling party, at the balance sheet date is TAG Aviation (Holdings) SA, a company incorporated in Luxembourg. This is also the parent undertaking of the largest group which includes the Company and for which group accounts are prepared. The parent undertaking and controlling party of the smallest such group is TAG Aviation Group (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales and incorporated in Great Britain. The immediate parent company is TAG Farnborough (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales and incorporated in Great Britain. Copies of the group financial statements of TAG Aviation Group (UK) Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

Effective April 2010 TAG Farnborough Holdings Limited was transferred direct to TAG Aviation Holdings SA, thus leaving the TAG Aviation Group (UK) Ltd

### 22. Related party transactions

Pursuant to the exemption granted by Financial Reporting Standard 8, 'Related Party Disclosures', transactions with other undertakings within, and related parties of, the TAG Aviation Holdings SA group have not been disclosed within these financial statements