

**Samson Aviation Services Limited**

**Annual report and financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2018**

**Registered Number: 02595980**



# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Annual report and financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2018**

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# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Directors and advisers**

### **Directors**

M Hunt

N Jones

R Knight

### **Company secretary and registered office**

Kirstin Hofbeck

General Aviation Terminal

Southside

Newcastle International Airport

Woolsington

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE13 8BT

### **Domicile, legal form and country of incorporation**

The company is domiciled, incorporated, registered and operates in England, United Kingdom and is a private limited company limited by shares.

### **Bankers**

Royal Bank of Scotland

2 ½ Devonshire Square

London

EC2M 4XJ

### **Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Statutory Auditors

Central Square South

Orchard Street

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3AZ

### **Legal Advisers**

Ward Hadaway

Sandgate House

102 Quayside

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3DX

# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018**

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity during the year was that of aircraft and passenger handling, refueling, hangarage, aircraft hire and servicing for executive, military and general aviation at Newcastle International Airport.

### **Review of business and dividends**

Samson Aviation Services Limited has had another successful year and supported the operational delivery of many high profile entertainment and sporting events in the region. The company achieved notable growth in revenues and operating profit. The increase in operating profit from £848,476 to £947,275 was driven by a 5% increase in aircraft movements compared to 2017 and improvements to operating margins across the business. The net assets of the company as at the balance sheet date were £3,638,722 (2017: £2,692,818)

No dividends were paid to the company's parent Newcastle International Airport Limited in the current or prior year and no dividends were proposed after year-end.

### **Future prospects**

Modest continued growth is expected in 2019 as a result of a number of business development activities undertaken in 2018.

### **Financial result for 2018**

Total revenue in the year ended 31 December 2018 was £2,155,845 compared with £1,890,528 for the year ended 31 December 2017. The profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to £945,904 compared to £851,858 for the prior year.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks facing the company are those associated with the underlying aviation market as a whole and in particular general aviation for both corporate and private aviation.

Following the referendum vote for the UK to leave the EU in 2016 there has been no significant impact on trading. Management continues to closely monitor developments in relation to Brexit and the potential consequential political and economic uncertainties in order to mitigate any risks to the business.

Weaker demand for flying poses a risk to future growth. Weaker demand may come from a number of factors including underlying economic conditions and increased flight prices which themselves are driven from input price increases such as the cost of fuel and air passenger duty. External factors such as severe weather can also contribute to a temporary reduction in passenger numbers.

Management closely monitors developments in the economic and business environment to identify early warning indicators and trends that may impact on the company's performance.

# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)**

### **Key performance indicators**

The company's principal key performance indicator is aircraft movements. For the year ended 31 December 2018 3,848 aircraft movements were recorded compared to 3,653 for the year ended 31 December 2017.

On behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Hunt". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

M Hunt  
**Director**

26 April 2019

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Samson Aviation Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Future developments of the company and dividends proposed have been disclosed within the Strategic Report on page 2. There have been no material post balance sheet events that would require disclosure or adjustment to these financial statements.

### Directors

The directors of the company during the year ended 31 December 2018, all of whom have been directors for the whole of the year ended on that date and up to the date of approval of the financial statements unless stated otherwise were as follows:

M Hunt  
N Jones  
R Knight

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial 12 month period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 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.

# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)**

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)**

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.

### **Going concern**

The directors have considered the economic environment in which the business operates and the factors affecting the current and future performance and prospects of the business as set out in the Strategic report. Based on the group's forecasts (which include the company and its fellow subsidiaries of NIAL Group Limited), cash balances and facilities available to it and, having considered the opportunities, uncertainties and risks facing it together with reasonable possible changes in trading performance, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

### **Financial risk management**

Details regarding financial risk management objectives and policies are set out on pages 19 and 20.

### **Independent auditors and disclosure of information to auditors**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report, confirms that as far as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware. Each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed auditors in the year and have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

On behalf of the Board



M Hunt  
Director

26 April 2019

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Samson Aviation Services Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

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#### Opinion

In our opinion, Samson Aviation Services Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018; the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; the Statement of accounting policies; and the Notes to the financial statements.

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#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Independence*

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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#### Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.



# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Samson Aviation Services Limited (continued)

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### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

### *Strategic Report and Directors' Report*

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

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### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### *Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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 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.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Samson Aviation Services Limited (continued)

### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit (continued)

#### *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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### *Use of this report*

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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### Other required reporting

#### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jonathan Greenaway (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Newcastle upon Tyne

26 April 2019

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

|  | Note | 2018<br>£        | 2017<br>£        |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| Revenue                                    | 2    | 2,155,845        | 1,890,528        |
| Cost of sales                              |      | (788,703)        | (639,347)        |
| <b>Gross profit</b>                        |      | <b>1,367,142</b> | <b>1,251,181</b> |
| Administrative expenses                    |      | (419,867)        | (402,705)        |
| <b>Operating profit</b>                    | 2    | <b>947,275</b>   | <b>848,476</b>   |
| Finance income                             | 3    | 578              | 97               |
| <b>Profit before tax</b>                   |      | <b>947,853</b>   | <b>848,573</b>   |
| Taxation                                   | 4    | (1,949)          | 3,285            |
| <b>Profit attributable to shareholders</b> |      | <b>945,904</b>   | <b>851,858</b>   |


All of the above activities relate to continuing operations. There were no items of other comprehensive income.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

|                               | Note | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Assets</b>                 |      |           |           |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>     |      |           |           |
| Intangible assets             | 5    | -         | -         |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6    | 127,177   | 106,087   |
| Deferred tax assets           | 12   | 3,705     | 5,654     |
|                               |      | 130,882   | 111,741   |
| <b>Current assets</b>         |      |           |           |
| Inventories                   | 7    | 18,449    | 10,607    |
| Trade and other receivables   | 8    | 2,736,806 | 1,967,282 |
| Cash and cash equivalents     | 9    | 848,438   | 678,911   |
|                               |      | 3,603,693 | 2,656,800 |
| <b>Liabilities</b>            |      |           |           |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>    |      |           |           |
| Trade and other payables      | 10   | (95,853)  | (75,723)  |
|                               |      | (95,853)  | (75,723)  |
| <b>Net current assets</b>     |      | 3,507,840 | 2,581,077 |
| <b>Net assets</b>             |      | 3,638,722 | 2,692,818 |
| <b>Shareholders' equity</b>   |      |           |           |
| Called up share capital       | 13   | 105,903   | 105,903   |
| Retained earnings             |      | 3,532,819 | 2,586,915 |
| <b>Total equity</b>           |      | 3,638,722 | 2,692,818 |

These financial statements of Samson Aviation Services Limited, registered number 02595980, on pages 9 to 31 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 April 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



M Hunt  
Director

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

|   | Note     | 2018<br>£      | 2017<br>£      |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>        |          |                |                |
| Cash generated from operations                    | 14       | 216,371        | 145,978        |
| Interest received                                 |          | 578            | 97             |
| Net cash flow generated from operating activities |          | 216,949        | 146,075        |
| <b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>       |          |                |                |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment         |          | (47,422)       | (4,884)        |
| Net cash used in investing activities             |          | (47,422)       | (4,884)        |
| <b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>  |          | <b>169,527</b> | <b>141,191</b> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January            |          | 678,911        | 537,720        |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>   | <b>9</b> | <b>848,438</b> | <b>678,911</b> |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

|  | Called up<br>share capital<br>£ | Retained<br>earnings<br>£ | Total<br>equity<br>£ |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| At 1 January 2017                                  | 105,903                         | 1,735,057                 | 1,840,960            |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | -                               | 851,858                   | 851,858              |
| At 31 December 2017                                | 105,903                         | 2,586,915                 | 2,692,818            |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | -                               | 945,904                   | 945,904              |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>                         | <b>105,903</b>                  | <b>3,532,819</b>          | <b>3,638,722</b>     |

No Dividends were paid to the company's parent Newcastle International Airport Limited during 2018 and no dividends were proposed after year end (2017: £nil representing £nil per share).

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted 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.

### Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements of Samson Aviation Services Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and IFRS IC interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and with those parts of the Companies Act, 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. A summary of the more important company accounting policies is set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

### Going concern

The directors have considered the economic environment in which the business operates and the factors affecting the current and future performance and prospects of the business as set out in the Directors' report. Based on the group's forecasts (which include the company and its fellow subsidiaries of NIAL Group Limited), cash balances and facilities available to it and, having considered the opportunities, uncertainties and risks facing it together with reasonable possible changes in trading performance, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

### Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises traffic revenue and fuel sales, net of value added tax. Traffic revenue comprises handling, hangarage, aircraft hire and service charges and is recognised when the related services are provided. Fuel sales comprise revenue from refuelling of aircraft. All revenues arise in the UK.

In accordance with IFRS15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers the company follows a 5-step process to determine whether to recognise revenue:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to its performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of accounting policies (continued)

### Revenue recognition (continued)

The company recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the company recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

The company recognises revenue for its major sources on the following basis:

- Traffic revenue is recognised at a point in time upon satisfaction of the performance obligation, i.e. departure of the aircraft.
- Fuel revenue from refuelling of aircraft is recognised at a point in time upon satisfaction of the performance obligation, i.e. when the delivery takes place.

### Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise cash, trade receivables and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the company's operations. No trading in financial instruments is undertaken.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of accounting policies (continued)

### Financial instruments (continued)

This category includes non-derivative financial assets like loans and receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments (previously classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39).

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost comprises the cost of the acquisition and costs directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use. The depreciation base is determined as cost less any residual value. Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets and begins when the assets are brought into use. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually by management.

The estimated useful lives of the major asset categories are as follows:

|                               |   |                           |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Short leasehold property      | - | Period of lease per annum |
| Vehicles, plant and machinery | - | 5 – 20 years              |
| Fixtures and fittings         | - | 5 – 10 years              |

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or scrapping of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in other expenses.

### Intangible assets

Major projects in which computer software is the principal element are recognised as assets if there is sufficient certainty that the capital value of future earnings can cover the related costs. Intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation. Cost comprises the cost of the acquisition and costs directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Intangible assets under construction represent projects which have not been completed at the year end.

Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis commencing upon completion of the project. The amortisation period is 3 – 5 years.

### Share capital

There are 105,903 ordinary shares of £1 each.

### Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete stock calculated on a cost basis for specific items.

# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Statement of accounting policies (continued)**

### **Employee benefit costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries, wages and pensions of the company.

Regular pension contributions under defined contribution schemes are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

### **Taxation**

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit or loss 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) 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 balance sheet 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 year 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 reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt within reserves.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and balances in accounts with no or short notice.

### **Trade and other receivables**

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at net realisable value being initial fair value less provision for impairment. Provisions are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each trade receivable and the amount of the loss arising from provisions made is recognised within other expenses in the income statement together with the credit relating to the reversal of any provisions no longer required.

### **Trade payables and other liabilities**

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Other liabilities primarily comprise holiday pay liabilities, income taxes, other taxes and interest payable, which are measured at fair value.

### **Operating profit**

Operating profit is stated inclusive of trading income and expenses and before finance costs and income.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of accounting policies (continued)

### Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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.

### Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The directors do not believe there to be any critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty in the reporting period, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

### Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

### New and amended standards adopted by the company

The company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2018:

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendments to IFRS2 – Classification and Measurement of Share-based payment Transactions
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 cycle
- Amendments to IAS40 – Transfers to Investment Property
- IFRIC 22 – Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Statement of accounting policies (continued)

### New and amended standards adopted by the company (continued)

The company also elected to adopt the following amendments early:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 cycle

The company has adopted the new standards IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on a full retrospective basis and restated comparatives where applicable. However there was no material impact from restatement of comparatives.

The adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 has not had any material impact on the company's financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income or total comprehensive income in the current or prior year and accordingly no amounts have been restated in the financial statements.

### Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The following IFRSs, IASs and IFRS IC interpretations and amendments have been issued but have not been early adopted by the group:

Effective from 1 January 2019:

- IFRS 3 – Business Combinations – Annual Improvements 2015 -17 Cycle
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments – Amendments to prepayment features with negative compensation and modifications of financial liabilities
- IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements – Annual Improvements 2015 -17 Cycle
- IAS 12 – Income Taxes – Annual Improvements 2015 -17 Cycle
- IFRS 16 – Leases
- IAS 19 – Employee Benefits – Amendments to plan amendments, curtailments and settlements
- IFRIC 2 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments – Clarification of the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes
- IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs – Annual Improvements 2015 -17 Cycle
- IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Amendments to Long-term interest in associates and joint ventures

Effective from 1 January 2020:

- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Amendments to the definition of material
- IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments to the definition of material
- IFRS 3 – Business Combinations – Amendments to clarify the definition of a business

Effective from 1 January 2021:

- IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts

Deferred until further notice:

- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements – Amendments to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

The adoption of the above standards and amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the group's financial statements.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1 Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates and liquidity risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, and others and they are summarised below.

#### Cash flow interest risk

The company does not borrow significant amounts under its overdraft facility. Consequently it is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

#### Liquidity risk

The policy of the company has throughout the year been to maintain sufficient cash reserves to support short term liquidity. Management maintains rolling weekly forecasts of the company's liquidity on the basis of expected cash flow.

Details of the company's financial liabilities are provided below, analysed into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

| At 31 December 2018 | Less than 1 year<br>£ |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
|---------------------|-----------------------|

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Trade and other payables | 95,853 |
|--------------------------|--------|

| At 31 December 2017 | Less than 1 year<br>£ |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
|---------------------|-----------------------|

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Trade and other payables | 75,723 |
|--------------------------|--------|

#### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions and credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The company's financial assets which include short term receivables (previously categorised as loans and receivables) are measured at amortised cost on the basis of the entity's business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

*In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires the company to apply an expected credit loss model and assess changes in expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.*

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Expected credit loss calculated on both intercompany and trade receivables was not material.

# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

### **1 Financial risk management (continued)**

#### **Credit risk (continued)**

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only banks with a strong credit rating are accepted. The credit quality of customers is assessed for each customer taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

#### **Fair value estimation**

The fair value of other receivables and payables are based on their receivable/payable amount.

#### **Capital risk management**

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to minimise the cost of capital.

The capital structure is maintained through determining the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, repayment or drawing of debt and payment of other payables. This is managed on a group basis with fellow group companies.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 2 Revenue and operating profit

#### Revenue

Revenue represents revenue from servicing and is entirely derived from operations in the UK.

#### Operating profit

|   | 2018    | 2017    |
|---|---------|---------|
|   | £       | £       |
| The following charges/(credits) have been included in arriving at operating profit: |         |         |
| Operating lease rentals   | 9,575   | 19,150  |
| Inventories recognised as an expense  | 788,703 | 639,347 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment                                       | 26,332  | 37,413  |
| Amortisation of intangible assets   | -       | 1,027   |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment                                   | -       | 125     |
| Net trade receivables impairment  | -       | 1,768   |
| Employee benefit cost (note 15)   | 207,523 | 179,390 |

#### Services provided by the company's auditors

Fees in respect of the audit of the financial statements of Samson Aviation Services Limited amounted to £4,000 (2017: £3,500).

### 3 Finance income

|                             | 2018       | 2017      |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                             | £          | £         |
| Finance income              |            |           |
| Bank interest receivable    | 578        | 97        |
| <b>Total finance income</b> | <b>578</b> | <b>97</b> |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4 Taxation

|   | 2018         | 2017           |
|---|--------------|----------------|
|   | £            | £              |
| <b>Deferred tax</b>                               |              |                |
| Origination and reversal of temporary differences | 1,529        | (2,083)        |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years             | 580          | (1,445)        |
| Impact of change in UK tax rate                   | (160)        | 243            |
| <b>Total deferred tax</b>                         | <b>1,949</b> | <b>(3,285)</b> |
| <b>Taxation</b>                                   | <b>1,949</b> | <b>(3,285)</b> |

The tax for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

|   | 2018           | 2017           |
|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | £              | £              |
| <b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>  | <b>947,853</b> | <b>848,573</b> |
| Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) | 180,092        | 163,350        |
| Effect of:  |                |                |
| Disallowable expenses and non-taxable income  | 358            | 507            |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years   | 580            | (1,445)        |
| Group relief claimed  | (178,921)      | (165,940)      |
| Impact of change in UK tax rate   | (160)          | 243            |
| <b>Total tax charge/(credit) for the year</b>   | <b>1,949</b>   | <b>(3,285)</b> |

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the corporation tax rate to 17% from April 2020 was enacted in Finance Act 2016. Accordingly the company's profits for this year are taxed at an effective rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) and closing deferred taxation has been calculated based on a rate of 17% (2017:17%).



# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 5 Intangible assets

|                                 | Computer software |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
|                                 | £                 |
| <b>Cost</b>                     |                   |
| At 1 January 2017               | 28,177            |
| Additions                       | -                 |
| At 31 December 2017             | 28,177            |
| Additions                       | -                 |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>      | <b>28,177</b>     |
| <b>Accumulated amortisation</b> |                   |
| At 1 January 2017               | 27,150            |
| Charge for the year             | 1,027             |
| At 31 December 2017             | 28,177            |
| Charge for the year             | -                 |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>      | <b>28,177</b>     |
| <b>Net book amount</b>          |                   |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>      | <b>-</b>          |
| At 31 December 2017             | -                 |
| At 31 December 2016             | 1,027             |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 6 Property, plant and equipment

|                                 | Short<br>leasehold<br>property<br>£ | Vehicles,<br>plant and<br>machinery<br>£ | Fixtures<br>and fittings<br>£ | Total<br>£ |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Cost</b>                     |                                     |  |                               |            |
| <b>At 1 January 2017</b>        | 214,349                             | 111,060                                  | 144,317                       | 469,726    |
| Additions                       | -                                   | 3,962                                    | 922                           | 4,884      |
| Disposals                       | -                                   | (18,482)                                 | (6,020)                       | (24,502)   |
| <b>At 31 December 2017</b>      | 214,349                             | 96,540                                   | 139,219                       | 450,108    |
| Additions                       | -                                   | 28,776                                   | 18,646                        | 47,422     |
| Disposals                       | -                                   | (9,575)                                  | -                             | (9,575)    |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>      | 214,349                             | 115,741                                  | 157,865                       | 487,955    |
| <b>Accumulated depreciation</b> |                                     |  |                               |            |
| <b>At 1 January 2017</b>        | 199,287                             | 65,360                                   | 66,338                        | 330,985    |
| Charge for the year             | 11,124                              | 11,681                                   | 14,608                        | 37,413     |
| Disposals                       | -                                   | (18,357)                                 | (6,020)                       | (24,377)   |
| <b>At 31 December 2017</b>      | 210,411                             | 58,684                                   | 74,926                        | 344,021    |
| Charge for the year             | 463                                 | 10,380                                   | 15,489                        | 26,332     |
| Disposals                       | -                                   | (9,575)                                  | -                             | (9,575)    |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>      | 210,874                             | 59,489                                   | 90,415                        | 360,778    |
| <b>Net book amount</b>          |                                     |  |                               |            |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>      | 3,475                               | 56,252                                   | 67,450                        | 127,177    |
| At 31 December 2017             | 3,938                               | 37,856                                   | 64,293                        | 106,087    |
| At 31 December 2016             | 15,062                              | 45,700                                   | 77,979                        | 138,741    |

### 7 Inventories

|            | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Fuel stock | 18,449    | 10,607    |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 8 Trade and other receivables

|                                    | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade receivables                  | 123,916   | 121,549   |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 2,595,494 | 1,833,810 |
| Other receivables                  | 10,286    | 5,233     |
| Prepayments and accrued income     | 7,110     | 6,690     |
|                                    | 2,736,806 | 1,967,282 |

The directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to its fair value. The amounts owed by group companies have no fixed repayment term, are unsecured and do not attract interest.

Allowances for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position as well as expected credit loss.

No material amounts of contract assets as defined in IFRS15 are included in the current or prior year.

At 31 December 2018, trade receivables of £34,068 (2017: £42,701) were not yet past due. Trade receivables that are less than three months past due and where no material increase in expected credit loss has been identified are not considered impaired. At 31 December 2018, trade receivables of £94,126 (2017: £61,700) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of individual customers with whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables, for which no provision has been recognised, is as follows:

|                    | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Up to 3 months     | 93,263    | 61,700    |
| More than 3 months | 863       | -         |
|                    | 94,126    | 61,700    |

At 31 December 2018 trade receivables of £15,592 (2017: £35,575) were impaired and provided for. The provision made was £19,870 (2017: £24,051). The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

|                    | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Up to 3 months     | 886       | 22,008    |
| More than 3 months | 14,706    | 13,567    |
|                    | 15,592    | 35,575    |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 8 Trade and other receivables (continued)

All of the company's trade and other receivables are denominated in sterling. The company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over any of its trade receivables

The directors have not identified any material amounts of expected credit loss.

Movements in the company's provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

|  | 2018<br>£     | 2017<br>£     |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| At 1 January                             | 24,051        | 22,283        |
| Provision for impairment                 | 8,538         | 14,090        |
| Receivables written off as uncollectible | -             | -             |
| Unused amounts reversed                  | (12,719)      | (12,322)      |
| <b>At 31 December</b>                    | <b>19,870</b> | <b>24,051</b> |

### 9 Cash and cash equivalents

|                          | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | 848,438   | 678,911   |

The directors consider that the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents is approximately equal to their fair value.

### 10 Trade and other payables

|  | 2018<br>£     | 2017<br>£     |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Trade creditors                          | 65,913        | 49,599        |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings       | 2,273         | 1,218         |
| Other taxation and social security costs | 5,144         | 4,320         |
| Other creditors                          | 6,606         | 3,016         |
| Accruals                                 | 15,917        | 17,570        |
|  | <b>95,853</b> | <b>75,723</b> |

The directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other payables is approximately equal to their fair value.

There were no material contract liabilities relating to performance obligations from existing contracts that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied as at the balance sheet date in the current or prior year.

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 11 Financial instruments by category

| Financial assets at amortised cost  |                  | £                |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial assets per balance sheet</b>   |                  |                  |
| Trade and other receivables   |                  | 2,719,410        |
| Cash and cash equivalents   |                  | 848,438          |
|   |                  | <b>3,567,848</b> |
| <b>Other financial liabilities</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>£</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>At 31 December 2018</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial liabilities per balance sheet</b>  |                  |                  |
| Trade and other payables  |                  | 90,709           |
|   |                  | <b>90,709</b>    |
| <b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>   |                  |                  |
| <b>£</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>At 31 December 2017</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial assets per balance sheet</b>   |                  |                  |
| Trade and other receivables (previously disclosed as loans and receivables under IAS39) | 1,955,359        |                  |
| Cash and cash equivalents   | 678,911          |                  |
|   | <b>2,634,270</b> |                  |
| <b>Other financial liabilities</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>£</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>At 31 December 2017</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial liabilities per balance sheet</b>  |                  |                  |
| Trade and other payables  | 71,403           |                  |
|   | <b>71,403</b>    |                  |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 12 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 17% (2017: 17%).

The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:

|   | 2018<br>£    | 2017<br>£    |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Asset at 1 January                          | 5,654        | 2,369        |
| Income and expense (charge)/credit (note 4) | (1,949)      | 3,285        |
| <b>Asset at 31 December</b>                 | <b>3,705</b> | <b>5,654</b> |

Deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 December 2018 have been calculated at the rate applicable to the period in which temporary differences are expected to reverse. Finance Act 2016 introduced legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020 and this rate has therefore been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities where applicable.

The movements in deferred tax during the year are attributable solely to accelerated capital allowances.

### 13 Called up share capital

|   | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid</b> |           |           |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each                            | 105,903   | 105,903   |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 14 Cash flow from operating activities

Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash inflow from operating activities:

| Continuing Operations                            | Note | 2018<br>£      | 2017<br>£      |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|
| Profit before tax                                |      | 947,853        | 848,573        |
| Adjustment for:                                  |      |                |                |
| Amortisation of intangibles                      | 5    | -              | 1,027          |
| Depreciation                                     | 6    | 26,332         | 37,413         |
| Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment    | 6    | -              | 125            |
| Interest income                                  | 3    | (578)          | (97)           |
| Changes in working capital:                      |      |                |                |
| (Increase)/decrease in inventories               |      | (7,842)        | 7,679          |
| Increase in trade and other receivables          |      | (769,524)      | (749,266)      |
| Increase in trade and other payables             |      | 20,130         | 524            |
| <b>Cash generated from continuing operations</b> |      | <b>216,371</b> | <b>145,978</b> |

# Samson Aviation Services Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 15 Employees and directors

|  | 2018    | 2017    |
|--|---------|---------|
|  | £       | £       |
| <b>Staff costs for the company during the year</b> |         |         |
| Wages and salaries                                 | 178,312 | 157,935 |
| Social security costs                              | 16,319  | 11,347  |
| Other pension costs                                | 12,892  | 10,108  |
|  | 207,523 | 179,390 |

Average monthly number of people employed:

| By business activity | 2018   | 2017   |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
|                      | Number | Number |
| Management           | 1      | 1      |
| Operations           | 7      | 6      |
| Total                | 8      | 7      |

No director received any emoluments for services to the company during the year (2017: £nil).

### 16 Contingent liabilities

The company is subject to a cross guarantee between all group companies in connection with the senior debt raised by its fellow group company, NIAL Finance Limited and Newcastle International Airport Limited. The total amount of this debt at the year end was £237,621,000 (2017: £237,621,000).



# **Samson Aviation Services Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

### **17 Ultimate parent undertaking and related party transactions**

Newcastle International Airport Limited owns 100% of the voting shares of Samson Aviation Services Limited.

All transactions with and recharges paid to Newcastle International Airport Limited are done on an arm's length basis. In the year to 31 December 2018 Samson Aviation Services Limited paid management and other fees to its immediate parent company Newcastle International Airport Limited amounting to £65,283 (2017: £100,282). Amounts outstanding with group entities at 31 December 2018 and 2017 are presented in notes 8 and 10.

Newcastle Airport Local Authority Holding Company Limited, incorporated in Great Britain, is the ultimate controlling party and the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The registered address of Newcastle Airport Local Authority Holding Company Limited is Town Hall, South Shields, NE33 2RL. NIAL Group Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. The registered address of NIAL Group Limited and Newcastle International Airport Limited is Woolsington, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE13 8BZ. Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the company secretary.