

The Airline Seat Company Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 October 2018



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Corporate Information

Directors

T A Jeans

K V Munro

A Guerard (resigned 18 September 2018)

F Mercier

C Hedley

J Adamo

Secretary

B Bussieres

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

Registered Office

Part First Floor

10 Eastbourne Terrace

London

W2 6LG

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 October 2018.

Review of business

The company's principal activities continued to be acting as a specialist Tour Operator to Canada, selling airline seats and ancillary ground products under the trading name Canadian Affair. All Transatlantic flights are offered by Air Transat, a fellow subsidiary of the Transat Group. Revenue was primarily generated from travel to Canada.

Key performance indicators

Turnover fell by 4.5% to £35,925,046 (2017 – £37,623,858).

The key factor affecting the years result was the strategic migration of Air Transat branded flight only reservations being booked directly with the Airline and not via The Airline Seat Company.

The company recorded an operating profit of £2,046,464 (2017 £3,329,275).

Margins reduced slightly (0.7%) despite an increased volume of holiday sales. Overheads were reduced by 8.6% in the period, as the company benefited from a 2017 restructure. Costs relating to running the Air Transat brand in the UK were significantly reduced, driving down the annual management fee.

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £1,342,553 (2017 £2,808,439).

The average number of employees in the company has remained stable year on year and is shown in note 6 to the financial statements.

Shareholders' funds have increased by £1,342,553 (2017 £808,439) as detailed in the Statement of changes in equity.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Competitive Risks

New operators from Canada to the UK have increased competition on key routes and their progress will be monitored with interest. However, the directors remain confident that the knowledge and expertise provided by the company will ensure it remains a market leader.

Use of derivatives

The company uses forward currency contracts to reduce exposure to the variability of foreign exchange rates, which is then the benchmark for the rate used when pricing holidays.

Exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk


Price risk occurs as the travel industry continues to be very challenging, with ever-increasing choices of destinations and airlines to choose from. Customers remain cautious in their spending habits and actively seek good deals and the lowest prices.

Credit risk is low in the company as we do not offer credit facilities to customers. All bookings must be paid in full, else travel arrangements will be cancelled.

Liquidity risk is minimal in the business, given the only loan that we have is an intercompany arrangement. We have a healthy current asset position and a favourable cash flow cycle, whereby client monies are collected well in advance of their being due to be paid to the supplier.

Terrorist activity, meteorological/geological activity, and economic uncertainty continue to be risks for the company, which could result in lost sales. The company works closely with the parent undertaking to manage this risk by identifying and managing key issues.

On behalf of the board

 25/3/2019.

Chris Hedley, Director

Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 October 2018.

Directors

The current directors of the company are shown on page 2.

Dividends

No dividend was paid during 2018 (2017 - £4,000,000). The directors do not recommend a final dividend.

Future developments

The Directors plan to significantly grow the volume of Tour Operating passengers to Canada, in order to replace the flight only sales being distributed either directly with the airline or via UK B2B channels.

Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no material events since the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Details of financial instruments are provided in the strategic report on page 3.

Going concern

The company's activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and risk management are described in the Strategic Report on page 3. The directors have considered all these factors and believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

Note 20 details the cross guarantees provided within the Transat group and which The Airline Seat Company is party to.

After making enquiries, the directors 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.

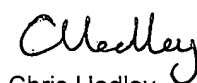
Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with s.485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

 25/3/2019

Chris Hedley
Director

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Airline Seat Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Airline Seat Company Limited for the year ended 31 October 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Airline Seat Company Limited (Continued)

materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Airline Seat Company Limited (Continued)

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Natalia Moolman, Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

25 March 2019

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 October 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	35,925,046	37,623,858
Cost of sales		(29,289,085)	(30,407,541)
Marketing		(1,127,717)	(1,409,788)
Depreciation	4	(127,297)	(54,416)
Amortisation	4	(281,528)	(261,007)
Staff costs	6	(2,784,086)	(3,337,340)
Other operating charges		(1,622,470)	(1,441,838)
Other income		1,353,600	2,617,347
Operating Profit		2,046,464	3,329,275
Interest receivable and similar income	7	136,627	87,159
Interest payable and similar costs	7	(19,086)	(44,562)
Interest payable and similar costs - Group	7	(568,970)	(573,894)
Other Finance Costs		(1,098)	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,593,936	2,797,978
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(251,383)	10,461
Profit for the financial year		1,342,553	2,808,439

The notes on pages 12 - 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 October 2018

The Company has no other items of comprehensive income in any of the periods for which financial statements are presented.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 October 2018

	<i>Called up share capital</i>	<i>Share premium</i>	<i>Profit and loss account</i>	<i>Total shareholders ' equity</i>
	£	£	£	£
At 31 October 2017	123,450	7,956,550	3,348,126	11,428,126
Profit for the year	-	-	1,342,553	1,342,553
Total comprehensive income for the year	123,450	7,956,550	4,690,679	12,770,679
Equity dividends paid (see note 18)	-	-	-	-
New Shares Issued	-	-	-	-
Capital Reduction	-	-	-	-
At 31 October 2018	123,450	7,956,550	4,690,679	12,770,679


Statement of financial position

at 31 October 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	615,019	827,906
Intangible assets under construction		223,744	-
Tangible assets	10	415,063	113,195
		<u>1,253,826</u>	<u>941,101</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	3,676,693	3,233,051
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>29,630,835</u>	<u>27,052,623</u>
		33,307,528	30,285,689
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(8,943,841)</u>	<u>(6,924,256)</u>
Net current assets		<u>24,363,687</u>	<u>23,361,433</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>25,617,513</u>	<u>24,302,534</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(12,700,000)	(12,700,000)
Provisions for liabilities	16	<u>(146,834)</u>	<u>(174,408)</u>
Net Assets		<u>12,770,679</u>	<u>11,428,126</u>
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	123,450	123,450
Share premium	19	7,956,550	7,956,550
Profit and loss account		<u>4,690,679</u>	<u>3,348,126</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>12,770,679</u>	<u>11,428,126</u>

The notes on pages 13 -23 form part of these financial statements.

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

 25/3/2019.
Chris Hedley
Director

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance

The Airline Seat Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, registered number 3030025. The registered office is Part First Floor, 10 Eastbourne Terrace, London, W2 6LG. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 October 2018. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in Sterling.

The financial statements of The Airline Seat Company Limited for the year ended 31 October 2018 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 20 March 2019 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Chris Hedley.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Airline Seat Company Limited has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Transat A.T. Inc, which prepares publicly available group financial statements which include the results of the Company and its subsidiaries. These can be downloaded from <https://www.transat.com/en-CA/corporate/investors>. The Airline Seat Company Limited financial statements therefore purely reflect the Company as an individual undertaking.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2018.

The Airline Seat Company Limited has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

- (a) the requirements of section 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and Section 3 *Financial Statement Presentation* paragraph 3.17(d)
- (b) the requirements of *Basic Financial Instruments* paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and section 12 *Other Financial Instruments* paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29
- (c) the requirements of Section 26 *Share based Payment*: paragraph 26.18 (b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23
- (d) Requirements of Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures*, paragraph 33.7

Going Concern

The accounts are drawn up on the basis of going concern as the company is profitable, has a strong Balance Sheet, has a good working capital position and has forecast future growth.

2.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following is the Company's key source of estimation uncertainty:

Taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies

2.3 Significant accounting policies

Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software licences are amortised over a period of 5 years.

The carrying values of intangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively. We consider 5 years to be an appropriate period of amortisation given the complexity and pace of technological change in our industry.

Tangible fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid, and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery – 3 to 5 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost less any provisions for impairment.

Impairment of fixed assets

Where an event has occurred that gives rise to doubt about the recovery of the carrying value, an impairment assessment is made. The impairment is calculated by comparing the investment's carrying value to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is taken to be the higher of realisable value and value in use. Value in use is determined by reference to the expected future cash flows of the business, discounted at a risk adjusted weighted cost of capital.

Financial Instruments

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Forward contracts

The group uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce exposure to foreign exchange rates.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in operating expenses

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in the finance costs in the income statement.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that:

- unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverses, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the balance sheet date.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

The Company recognizes revenue once the service is rendered and all the significant risks and rewards of the service have been transferred to the customer. As a result, revenue from tour operating activities, flight only sales and the related costs are recognized when passengers depart. Commission revenue is recognized when travel is reserved. Amounts received from customers for services not yet rendered are included in current liabilities as Customer deposits and deferred revenues.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Pensions commitments

Defined contribution scheme

The company operates one defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable.

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**Foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Share-based payments

The company operates equity settled and cash-settled share-based compensation plans under which it receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments of the company or cash-settled payments.

Equity-settled transactions

For equity-settled share-based compensation (performance share unit (PSU) plan), the expense is based on the grant date fair value of the awards expected to vest over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve. The value of the compensation is measured based on the closing price of Transat shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange at grant date, adjusted to take into account the terms and conditions upon which the units were granted, and is based on the units that are expected to vest. For awards with graded vesting, the fair value of each tranche is recognized through profit or loss over its respective vesting period. Any consideration paid by employees on exercising stock options and the corresponding portion previously credited to share-based payment reserve are credited to share capital.

Cash-settled transactions

For cash-settled share-based compensation (restricted share unit (RSU) plan), the expense is determined based on the fair value of the liability at the end of the reporting period until the award is settled. RSUs are awarded annually by the parent undertaking, Transat A.T. Inc, to eligible employees under the plan. The value of the compensation is measured based on the closing price of Transat shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange adjusted to take into account the terms and conditions upon which the units were granted, and is based on the units that are expected to vest. The expense is recognized over the period in which the performance and service conditions are satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the parent company re-assesses its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognizes the impact of the revisions through profit or loss.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of services which fall within the company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax. All turnover is derived from operations carried out in the United Kingdom, Europe and Canada. Turnover consists of sale of services.

Turnover is analysed as follows:

Geographical area

United Kingdom		Europe		Canada		Total	
2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
35,872,814	37,491,310	21,978	76,756	30,254	55,792	35,925,046	37,623,858

The Airline Seat Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

4. Operating Profit

This is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Foreign Exchange (gain) / loss	(114,068)	136,126
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	286,031	189,186
– others (equipment rental)	2,140	7,614
Depreciation of owned assets (see note 10)	127,297	54,416
Amortisation of software (see note 9)	281,528	261,007

5. Auditor's remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and, where applicable, for other services provided to the Company.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Audit of the financial statements	49,000	32,000
Other assurance services	11,000	10,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>43,200</u>

6. Staff costs

a) Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,383,362	2,893,418
Social security costs	259,527	286,226
Other pension costs	141,197	157,696
	<u>2,784,086</u>	<u>3,337,340</u>

Included in wages and salaries is a total expense of share-based payments of £6,926 (2017:£33,542) of which £6,926 (2017:£33,542) arises from transactions accounted for as equity settled share-based payment transactions.

Included in other pension costs are £141,197 (2017: £157,696) in respect of the defined contribution scheme.

6. Staff costs (Continued)

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Office and management	12	12
Sales	58	59
	<u>70</u>	<u>71</u>

b) Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	245,379	423,841
Aggregate amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	-	-
	<u>245,379</u>	<u>423,841</u>

	2018 No	2017 No
Number of directors who received shares in respect of qualifying services	1	1
Number of directors who exercised share options	0	0
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

	2018 £	2017 £
In respect of the highest paid director:		
Aggregate remuneration	186,003	374,192
Pension Contributions	15,900	15,000

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest payable:		
Bond interest	19,086	44,562
Loan interest – Group	568,970	573,894
	<u>588,056</u>	<u>618,456</u>
Interest receivable:		
Bank interest	136,627	87,159
	<u>136,627</u>	<u>87,159</u>

The Airline Seat Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

8. Tax

(a) Tax on Profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 19.00% (2017:19.41%)	298,434	0
Tax under provided in previous years	-	900
Total current tax	<u>298,434</u>	<u>900</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3,243	(4,470)
Tax over provided in previous years	(50,294)	(486)
Effect of change in the tax rate on opening liability	-	(6,405)
Total change in the deferred tax	<u>(47,051)</u>	<u>(11,361)</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities (note 8(b))	<u>251,383</u>	<u>(10,461)</u>

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge/(credit) for the year

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.41%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,593,936</u>	<u>2,797,978</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.41%)	302,848	543,190
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,203	894
Tax (over)/under provided in previous years	(50,294)	414
Group Relief	(1,992)	(549,189)
Tax Rate Change	-	(6,405)
Difference between current & deferred tax rate	<u>(382)</u>	<u>635</u>
Total tax expense	<u>251,383</u>	<u>(10,461)</u>

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% took effect from 1 April 2015. Further reductions in the UK corporation rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 17% from 1 April 2020 were enacted on 16 September 2016 and the impact of these reductions have been appropriately reflected in these financial statements.

8. Tax (Continued)

(d) Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Included in provisions for liabilities (note 16)	57,357	104,408
Accelerated capital allowances	61,657	104,825
Other timing differences	(4,300)	(417)
Deferred tax Liability	<u>57,357</u>	<u>104,408</u>
At 1 November 2017		104,408
Deferred tax debit in profit and loss account		(47,051)
At 31 October 2018		<u>57,357</u>

9. Intangible assets

	Software £
Cost:	
At 1 November 2017	1,375,071
Additions	68,640
At 31 October 2018	<u>1,443,711</u>
Amortisation:	
At 1 November 2017	547,164
Charged in the year	281,528
At 31 October 2018	<u>828,692</u>
Carrying amount:	
At 31 October 2018	<u>615,019</u>
At 1 November 2017	<u>827,906</u>

10. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Plant and machinery</i>
	£
Cost:	
At 1 November 2017	1,104,832
Additions	429,163
Disposals	(922,399)
At 31 October 2018	<u>611,596</u>
Depreciation:	
At 1 November 2017	991,637
Charged in the year	90,193
Disposals	(885,297)
At 31 October 2018	<u>196,533</u>
Carrying amount :	
At 31 October 2018	<u>415,063</u>
At 1 November 2017	<u>113,195</u>

11. Investments

The company's subsidiaries are as follows:

	<i>Class of shares</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Proportion held</i>	<i>Nature of business</i>
Australian Affair Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Australian Airfares Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Canada Airfares Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Canadian Airfares Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Canadian Travel Service Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Flag Carrier Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Go Canada Direct Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
Go Canada Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Dormant
ASC The Airline Seat Company Limited	Ordinary	Canada	100%	Dormant

All subsidiary companies are dormant, and the investments values have been written down to zero.

The Airline Seat Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	192,496	268,869
Derivative financial instruments	37,160	601
Prepayments and accrued income	453,226	422,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,187,170	2,168,257
Corporate tax	-	81,216
Other debtors	806,641	292,108
	<u>3,676,693</u>	<u>3,233,051</u>

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	2,967,354	831,369
Derivative financial instruments	-	38,321
Amounts owed to group undertakings	392,983	476,381
Loan Interest payable to fellow subsidiaries	543,868	547,541
Taxation and social security	79,606	181,572
Corporate Tax	283,458	-
Accruals and deferred income	4,676,572	4,849,072
	<u>8,943,841</u>	<u>6,924,256</u>

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors		
Loan from fellow group undertaking	<u>12,700,000</u>	<u>12,700,000</u>

The loan has been drawn from A.S.C (Luxembourg.) S.a.r.l. The loan is repayable on 17 November 2020, or in the event of a renewal, 17 November of the year of the last renewal. Interest shall accrue at a rate equal to the LIBOR 12 month rate applicable on the draw down date, plus 370 basis points per annum.

15. Obligations under leases

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than one year	313,574	129,770
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,073,055	1,240,704
Later than five years	1,240,363	1,386,287
	<u>2,626,992</u>	<u>2,756,761</u>

The lease payment recognised as expenses in FY18 is £288,171 (FY17 £196,770).

16. Provisions for liabilities

	2018
	£
Deferred tax	
At 1 November 2017	104,408
Utilised in the year	(47,051)
At 31 October 2018	<u>57,357</u>

The deferred tax provision reflects the expected amount that will unwind.

	2018
	£
Dilapidation accrual	
At 1 November 2017	70,000
Utilised during the year	(70,000)
Provided during the year	89,477
At 31 October 2018	<u>89,477</u>

The dilapidation accrual reflects the present value of the expected cost to make good leasehold property upon expiry of the lease in 2028.

17. Allotted and issued share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
123,450 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	123,450	123,450

The 'A' Ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights.

18. Dividends and other appropriations

	2018	2017
	£	£
<i>Declared and paid during the year</i>		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Interim for 2018: £0.00 (2017 : £32.40178)	-	4,000,000
	-	4,000,000

19. Reserves

	2018	2017
	£	£
Share Premium Account - as at 31 October	7,956,550	7,956,550

Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

20. Guarantees

The company has granted a charge to its bank over bank deposits totalling £3,936,224 (2017 £10,658,741) in connection with certain letters of credit and guarantees given by the bank on behalf of the company. Funds are held in separate accounts, the use of which is restricted.

The company together with the parent undertaking and two companies under common control are jointly and severally guarantors of the revolving credit facilities amounting to \$50,000,000 of the ultimate parent undertaking and two companies under common control. As at 31 October 2018, the \$50,000,000 revolving credit facilities remained unused.

21. Events after the reporting period

There have been no material events since the balance sheet date.

22. Related party disclosures

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. There were no transactions undertaken with related parties that are not wholly owned by the Transat Inc. group.

23. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Transat Europe Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company is Transat A.T. Inc, incorporated in Canada. This also represents both the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member, and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from Place du Parc, 300 rue Leo-Pariseau, Bureau 600, Montreal (Quebec), H2X 4C2.