Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2002

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2002

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

R Cato Chairman

D J Cumming Managing Director

M Clasper Director

D G Dalgleish Finance Director

J Fletcher Director

R D Herga Alternate Director

SECRETARY

M B Lewis

REGISTERED OFFICE

130 Wilton Road London SW1V 1LQ

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants Global House High Street Crawley West Sussex RH10 1DL

BANKERS

Barclays Bank Plc P.O. Box 544 54 Lombard Street London EC3V 9EX

SOLICITORS

Herbert Smith Exchange House Primrose Street London EC2A 2HS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for Southampton International Airport Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2002 ("the year").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company owns and is the licensed operator of Southampton International Airport.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

During the year, commercial passenger numbers fell by 3% to 841,000, while commercial aircraft movements were fairly static at 28,400. The reduction was mainly due to the aftermath of the terrible events of September 11, together with the fact that in the previous financial year the airport benefited from the turmoil on the railways following the Hatfield crash.

Capital expenditure for the year was £7.7 million of which £7.0 million was for the completion of a new multi-storey car park providing 450 new spaces for customers. Southampton International Airport continually ranks highest amongst all BAA UK airports within BAA QSM (Quality of Service Monitor). These service levels illustrate the high standards of customer service delivered by the employees of Southampton International Airport to the passengers who use it.

Looking to the future, uncertainty in the world economy, plus the ramifications of September 11, make passenger numbers for the coming year difficult to predict. However, new charter operations will commence during Summer 2002 and with continued tight control of expenditure, the Company faces the coming year with optimism.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year before taxation amounted to £3.2 million (2001 restated: £3.0 million). The Company adopted FRS 19 Deferred Tax during the year with a reduction of £4.4 million in shareholders' funds at 31 March 2001 and an increase in the tax charge of £0.3 million in the year under review compared to the amount that would have been charged under SSAP 15. Further details are set out in note 2.

As set out in note 4, BAA plc has adopted FRS 17 Retirement Benefits and, accordingly, adjusted the management charge to its airport subsidiaries to reflect the full service cost of pension provision together with the cost of benefits relating to past service as set out under the new standard.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2001: £nil).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and since the year end are as follows:

R Cato Chairman, appointed 8 October 2001

D J Cumming Managing Director, appointed 1 April 2002

M Clasper appointed 20 July 2001

D G Dalgleish

J Fletcher

R D Herga Alternate to M Clasper C E Hobbs ceased 1 January 2002 M S Hodgkinson ceased 20 July 2001 J C Kong ceased 8 October 2001

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The interests of the directors holding office at the year end in the ordinary shares of BAA plc are set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has no direct employees. The staff are employed by BAA plc which is the Company's ultimate parent company.

PAYMENT PRACTICE

The Company's policy is to follow the DTI's Better Payment Practice Code which is reproduced in the report and accounts of BAA plc. The Company had 19 days purchases outstanding at 31 March 2002 (2001: 31 days) based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year ended 31 March 2002.

ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

With effect from 1 January 2002 those European Union member states who have previously adopted the euro as a common national currency withdrew their former national currencies from circulation and introduced euro notes and coins into circulation.

The Company's policy is that while the UK remains outside of the euro and sterling is floating freely the Company will

- Treat the euro as another foreign currency;
- Raise invoices and require settlement in sterling;
- Settle liabilities according to the currency of the contract.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION (continued)

During introduction of euro notes and coins the Company worked closely with its key suppliers, retailers and airport passengers to ensure a smooth transition and enabling all passengers to pay for goods with euro currency at the prevailing sterling/euro exchange rate within our airport terminal.

The main impact of the euro on the Company has been a reduction in the volume of transactions within the airport Bureaux de Change in the currencies of those countries who have adopted the euro. In the period immediately following the introduction of the euro any reductions have been offset by residual trading in legacy currency and re-stocking in euro and at this stage it is too early to predict reliably the longer term impact on the business.

An outline implementation strategy for the introduction of the euro if and when the UK elects to join EMU has been developed and is under continual review. It is too early to estimate the costs to the Company of the UK joining the euro, however the Company continues to ensure that new systems being introduced to the business are euro compliant.

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 386 of the Companies Act 1985 a resolution has been passed to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually. Accordingly, Deloitte & Touche shall be deemed to be re-appointed as auditors 28 days after the accounts are sent to the members.

By order of the Board

Merca Leurs

M B Lewis

Company Secretary

31 May 2002

Registered Office: 130 Wilton Road London SW1V 1LQ

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for the systems of internal financial control and for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the statement of the auditors' responsibilities set out on page 6.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHAMPTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Southampton International Airport Limited for the year ended 31 March 2002 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the note of historical cost profits and losses, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds and the related notes 1 to 18. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the Company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and auditing standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the Company is not disclosed.

We have read the directors' report for the above year and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHAMPTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2002 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte & Touche

Debitte & Touche

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Global House

High Street

Crawley

West Sussex RH10 1DL

31 May 2002

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 March 2002

	Note	2002	2001 restated (see note 2)
		£000	£'000
Revenue – continuing operations	3	14,672	14,498
Operating costs	4	(11,399)	(11,141)
Operating profit – continuing operations		3,273	3,357
Net interest payable	6	(31)	(366)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		3,242	2,991
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(985)	(917)
			
Retained profit for the financial year after taxation	15	2,257	2,074

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES For the year ended 31 March 2002

	2002	2001 restated (see note 2)	
	£'000	£'000	
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3,242	2,991	
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3,242	2,991	
Historical cost profit for the year retained after taxation and dividends	2,257	2,074	

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES For the year ended 31 March 2002

	Note	2002 £'000	2001 restated (see note 2) £'000
Profit for the financial year Unrealised revaluation (deficit)/surplus Total recognised gains and losses relating to	15	2,257 (3,940)	2,074 1,754
the year Prior year adjustment - adoption of FRS 19		(1,683) (4,407)	3,828
Total recognised gains and losses recognised since the last annual report		(6,090)	

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS For the year ended 31 March 2002

	Note	2002 £'000	2001 restated (see note 2) £'000
Profit for the financial year	15	2,257	2,074
Other net recognised gains and losses relating to the year		(3,940)_	1,754
Net (reduction)/addition to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds (originally £51.4 million before deducting prior year		(1,683)	3,828
adjustment of £4.4 million)		47,016	43,188
Closing shareholders' funds		45,333	47,016

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 2002

	Note	2002	2001
			restated (see note 2)
		£'000	£'000
FIXED ASSETS	_		
Tangible assets	8	58,949	56,266
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	9	165	188
Debtors	10	1,857	1,885
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,022	2,073
CDDD TODG			
CREDITORS: amounts falling due	11	(10.062)	(6 592)
within one year	11	(10,962)	(6,582)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		_ (8,940)_	(4,509)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	ES	50,009	51,757
CDEDITODS: And Andrew London			
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	_	(334)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13	_ (4,676)	(4,407)
		(1,5,1.5)	
NET ASSETS		45,333	47,016
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	40,000	40,000
Revaluation reserve	15	6,187	10,127
Profit and loss account	15	(854)	(3,111)
			^ -
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		45,333	47,016

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 May 2002 and signed on behalf of the Board.

D J Cumming

Managing Director

D G Dalgleish **Finance Director**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets and in accordance with all applicable accounting standards.

The Company has applied three new accounting standards, FRS 17, FRS 18 and FRS 19, during the year. The adoption of FRS 19 Deferred Tax has required a change to the accounting treatment of deferred tax, and the prior year results have been restated accordingly (see note 2). The adoption of FRS 18 Accounting Policies has not had a significant impact on the Company's results or financial position. As the Company has no employees, the adoption of FRS 17 Retirement Benefits by BAA plc does not have a material effect on the Company other than changing the basis on which the management charge is calculated.

Revenue

Revenue comprises:

- Airport and other traffic charges: the invoiced value of sales from airport activities net of value added tax;
- Property and operational facilities: revenues from property letting, usage charges for operational systems and other invoiced sales, net of value added tax;
- Retail: concession rentals from airport retailers due and agreed, net of value added tax.

Fixed assets

(i) Operational assets

Terminal complexes, airfield assets, plant and equipment, fixtures and fittings and Group occupied properties are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Assets in the course of construction are stated at historical cost less provision for impairment and assume that projects in early planning stages will receive the consents necessary to achieve a successful outcome. Where appropriate, cost includes interest, own labour and associated overheads.

(ii) Investment properties

Fully completed properties let to, and operated by, third parties and held for long term retention, are accounted for as investment properties and valued at the balance sheet date at open market value. All investment properties are revalued annually and by external valuers at least once every five years. Any surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to revaluation reserve except that deficits below original cost which are expected to be permanent are charged to the profit and loss account.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fixed assets (continued)

Profits or losses arising from the sale of investment properties are calculated by reference to book value and treated as exceptional items. Profits are recognised on completion.

In accordance with SSAP No. 19, Accounting for Investment Properties, no depreciation is provided in respect of freehold or long leasehold investment properties. This is a departure from the Companies Act 1985 which requires all properties to be depreciated. Such properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one amongst many factors reflected in the annual valuation of properties and accordingly the amount of depreciation which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified. The directors consider that this policy results in the accounts giving a true and fair view.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on operational assets, other than land, to write off the cost of the assets by equal instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:

Terminal building, pier and satellite structures	up to 60 years
 Terminal fixtures and fittings 	5 - 20 years
Airport plant and equipment:	
 baggage systems 	15 years
 screening equipment 	7 years
 lifts, escalators, travelators 	25 years
 other plant and equipment including 	-
runway lighting and building plant	5 - 20 years
 Airport tunnels, bridges and subways 	up to 100 years
Runway surfaces	10 - 15 years
 Runway bases 	up to 100 years
Taxiways and aprons	50 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 8 years
Office equipment	5 - 10 years
Computer equipment	4 - 5 years
• Computer software	3 - 7 years
Short leasehold properties	over period of lease

Capitalisation of interest

Interest payable is charged as incurred except where the borrowing finances tangible fixed assets in the course of construction. Such interest is capitalised once planning permission has been obtained and a firm decision to proceed has been taken until the asset is complete and ready for use. It is charged to the profit and loss account as depreciation over the life of the relevant asset.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Stocks

Raw materials and consumables consist of engineering spares and other consumable stores and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Deferred taxation

In accordance with FRS 19, deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of investment properties where there is no commitment to sell the asset.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leases

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account in equal annual amounts over the period of the lease.

Cash flow statement

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BAA plc and is included in the consolidated financial statements of BAA plc, which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996).

Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been re-presented to be consistent with the current year's presentation. This change in presentation has no effect on the net assets of the Company.

2. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVES

The adoption of FRS 19 Deferred Tax has required a change to the accounting treatment of deferred tax and the prior year results have been restated accordingly as follows:

(a) Balance sheet

	Deferred tax provision £'000	Profit and loss account £'000
As previously reported at 31 March 2001 Adoption of FRS 19 at 31 March 2001	4,407	1,296 (4,407)
31 March 2001 restated	4,407	(3,111)

Under FRS 19 the Company is required to make full provision for deferred tax in respect of timing differences recognising in total the potential future tax impact of past transactions. Under SSAP 15 provision for deferred tax was only required if it was expected that timing differences would reverse in the foreseeable future.

(b) Profit and loss account

	Taxation	Profit on ordinary activities after taxation
	£'000	£'000
Year ended 31 March 2001 as previously reported Adoption of FRS 19	782 135	2,209 (135)
Year ended 31 March 2001 restated	917	2,074

The adoption of FRS 19 has resulted in increasing the profit and loss account tax charge and reducing profit after tax by £269,000 in the year ended 31 March 2002.

3. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Revenue	2002 £°000	2001 £'000
Airport and other traffic charges Retail Property and operational facilities	8,366 2,456 862	7,758 2,603 772
Other		3,365

All revenue arises in the United Kingdom. The majority of the operating costs and net assets relate to more than one segment. In the opinion of the directors it would be misleading to apportion operating costs and net assets to individual segments.

4. OPERATING COSTS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
	≈ 000	2 000
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	3,401	3,343
Social security costs	231	245
Pension costs	534	105
SSAP 24 adjustment	(334)	-
	3,832	3,693
Retail expenditure	19	19
Depreciation	1,298	1,270
Maintenance expenditure	776	614
Rent and rates	539	482
Utility costs	299	277
General expenses	4,399	4,511
Other intra-group charges	136	137
	11,298	11,003
Loss on disposals of tangible fixed assets	101	138
<u>. </u>		
	11,399	11,141

4. OPERATING COSTS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (continued)

Operating costs include:	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Training expenditure	91	98
Rentals under operating leases		
- Hire of plant and machinery	17	10
- Other operating leases	29	43
Charitable donations	9	11
Auditors' remuneration		
- Audit fees	11	15
Legal and other professional fees	112	240

Employee information

The Company has no employees. All staff costs are borne by BAA plc which levies a management charge inclusive of staff costs other than in respect of the SSAP 24 adjustment as shown above.

The average number of employees of BAA plc engaged in the operation of Southampton International Airport during the year was 153 (2001: 149).

As announced on 30 July 2001, BAA plc adopted FRS 17 Retirement Benefits and, at that time, adjusted the management charge to its airport subsidiaries to reflect the full service cost of pension provision together with the cost of benefits relating to past service as calculated under FRS 17 for the year ended 31 March 2002. The management charge for the year ended 31 March 2001 includes a charge calculated under the previous pension standard, SSAP 24, and amounts included in creditors at 31 March 2001, which had been apportioned by BAA plc to its subsidiaries, have been written off in the current year and shown separately above.

In 2002, wages and salaries costs include a recharge of £53,000 (2001: £69,000) in respect of contributions made to the BAA Qualifying Employee Share Ownership Trust in connection with the satisfaction of sharesave options held by BAA plc employees engaged in the business of Southampton International Airport Limited.

Other employee information including disclosure relating to FRS 17 and BAA plc's pension schemes is disclosed in the financial statements of BAA plc.

5. **DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS**

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Directors' emoluments (excluding pension contributions and awards under share	2 000	
option schemes and other long term incentive schemes).	152	192
	2002	2001
Number of directors who:	No.	No.
are members of a defined benefit pension scheme	2	5
exercised share options	4	3

M S Hodgkinson was a director of BAA plc during both financial years and his remuneration is paid by BAA plc and disclosed in its financial statements. M Clasper was also a director of BAA plc during the financial year and his remuneration is paid by BAA plc and disclosed in its financial statements.

Three of the directors were directors of Gatwick Airport Limited and their remuneration are shown in that Company's financial statements.

One director did not receive any emoluments in his capacity as a director of the Company.

Directors' interests

The interests of the directors holding office at the year end in the ordinary shares of BAA plc are set out below:

	SHARES 1 April 2001 (or date of appointment if later)	31 March 2002	OPTIONS 1 April 2001 (or date of appointment if later)	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	31 March 2002
R Cato	440	2,200	123,987	18,352	1,760	140,579
D G Dalgleish	1,778	0	69,240	16,422	16,453	69,209
J Fletcher	3,542	8,995	21,232	2,979	5,453	18,758
R D Herga	7,260	3,476	83,838	21,938	22,906	82,870

5. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

In addition, the interests of the directors holding office at the year end in the ordinary shares of BAA plc held under the BAA Deferred Annual Bonus Plan ("DAB") are set out below:

	1 April 2001		31 March 2002	
	(or date of appointm No. of shares purchased	No. of matching shares to be awarded at end of 3 year qualifying period	No. of shares purchased	No. of matching shares to be awarded at end of 3 year qualifying period
R Cato R D Herga	7,065 0	11,774 0	7,065 1,334	11,774 2,223

Details of the DAB are given in the Annual Report of the ultimate parent company, BAA plc.

BAA Employee Share Trust ("BEST")

The BEST is a discretionary trust which acquires and holds ordinary shares in BAA plc for subsequent transfer to employees who exercise share options or receive share awards under the BAA plc employee share schemes. By virtue of the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, each director, as a potential beneficiary of the BEST, is deemed to have an interest in the ordinary shares in the Company in which the BEST is interested as shown in the table below:

	1 April 2001	31 March 2002
Number of shares held	3,222,808	8,608,635
Interest in shares through derivative contracts	4,017,794	-
	7,240,602	8,608,635

The number of shares held by the BEST, in which the directors were interested, had reduced to 8,600,725 by 24 May 2002.

The interests of M Clasper are disclosed in the Report and Accounts of BAA plc, the Company's ultimate parent company.

No director had any interest in the shares of the Company or any other subsidiary of BAA plc at any time during the year.

6. NET INTEREST PAYABLE

Interest payable	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Payable to ultimate parent undertaking: On current loans	(307)	(391)
Interest capitalised	276	25
Net interest payable	(31)	(366)

7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2002	2001 restated
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom Corporation tax		
Current at 30% (2001: 30%)	716	784
Prior year adjustment		(2)_
Total current tax	716	782
Deferred - origination and reversal of timing differences	276	135
- prior year adjustment	(7)_	
	985	917

Adoption of FRS 19 has required a change in the method of accounting for deferred tax. Full details of the impact of this on current and prior year results are given in note 2.

7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

Reconciliation of tax charge

The standard rate of current tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 30% (2001 - 30%). The actual tax charge for the current and prior years is less than 30% for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,242_	2,991
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at 30%	973	897
Factors affecting charge:		
Permanent differences	19	22
Capital allowances for the year in excess of depreciation	(262)	(124)
Capitalised interest	(83)	(7)
Other short term timing differences	69	(4)
Prior year adjustment	-	(2)
Current tax charge for the year	716	782

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost or valuation	Investment properties £'000	Terminal complexes £'000	Airfields £'000	Group occupied properties £'000	Plant, equipment & other assets	Assets in the course of construction	Total £'000
I April 2001 Additions at cost Transfers to completed assets Interest capitalised Disposals Reclassifications	13,530 - 8,190 - - (3,940)	6,759 8 32 	12,611 - - 88 - (10)	18,326 1 - (170) (103)	13,229 311 52 - (441) (3)	1,142 7,420 (8,362) 276 -	65,597 7,740 - 276 (636) -
31 March 2002 Depreciation	17,780	6,871	12,689	18,054	13,148	495	69,037
1 April 2001 Charge for the year Disposals Reclassifications		761 156 (1) 45	1,434 253 (7) (5)	767 72 (112) (45)	6,369 817 (398) (18)		9,331 1,298 (518) (23)
31 March 2002 Net book value	•	961	1,675	682	6,770		10,088
31 March 2002 31 March 2001	17,780	5,910	11,014	17,372	6,378	495	58,949

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Valuation

Investment properties and land held for development were valued at open market value by Drivers Jonas, Chartered Surveyors at £17.8 million at 31 March 2002. These valuations were prepared in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors taking account, inter alia, of planning constraints and reflecting the demand for airport related uses. As a result of the valuation, a deficit of £3.9 million has been transferred to revaluation reserve.

Remaining group occupied properties, terminal complexes, airfield infrastructure, plant and equipment, and other assets, have been shown at historical cost.

Fully depreciated assets

Cost and accumulated depreciation include £2.9 million (2001: £3.2 million) in respect of fully depreciated assets still in use.

Capitalised interest

Included in the cost of assets after depreciation are interest costs of £0.5 million (2001: £0.2 million). £0.3 million (2001: £nil million) has been capitalised in the year at a capitalisation rate of 7.125% (2001: 8.0%) based on a weighted average of general borrowings.

Historical cost

The historical cost of investment properties and land held for development at 31 March 2002 was £11.6 million (2001: £3.4 million).

Leased assets

The Company had assets rented to third parties under operating leases as follows:

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Cost or valuation Accumulated depreciation	17,780	13,530
Net book amount	17,780	13,530

A significant proportion of freehold property is occupied by third parties under concession and management agreements.

9. STOCKS

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Goods for resale	54	78
Raw materials and consumables	111	110
	165	188

The replacement cost of raw materials and consumables at 31 March 2002 and 2001 was not materially different than the amount at which they are included in the accounts.

10. DEBTORS

	2002	2001
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,674	1,634
Amounts owed by group undertakings	69	53
Other debtors	114	198
	1,857	1,885

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2002	2001
	£,000	£'000
Trade creditors	1,841	1,414
Capital creditors	753	1,161
Amount owed to ultimate parent undertaking	7,964	3,445
Corporation tax payable	404	485
Other tax and social security	-	72
Deferred income		5
	10,962	6,582

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Pensions creditor	-	334
13. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGE	S	
		Deferred tax £'000
1 April 2001 previously reported Prior year adjustment		4,407
1 April 2001 restated Charge to profit and loss account - current year - prior year		4,407 276 (7)
31 March 2002		4,676
Analysis of the deferred tax balances are as follows:		
	2002	2001
	£'000	restated £'000
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other timing differences	4,684	4,409 (2)
	4,676	4,407
	Tĭn	ıprovided
	2002	2001
	£'000	restated £'000
Surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	1,637	2,865

13. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES (continued)

The deferred taxation liabilities have been computed at the expected long term rate of 30% (2001:30%).

Provision has been made for deferred taxation in accordance with FRS 19. Full details of the impact of this on current and prior year results are given in note 2.

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Authorised 50,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid 40,000,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	40,000	40,000

15. RESERVES

	Profit and loss account £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Total £'000
1 April 2001 as previously reported Prior year adjustment (see note 2)	1,296 (4,407)	10,127	11,423 (4,407)
1 April 2001 restated Retained profit for financial year Revaluation deficit	(3,111) 2,257	(3,940)	7,016 2,257 (3,940)
31 March 2002	(854)	6,187	5,333

16. FUTURE COMMITMENTS

Capital

Future capital expenditure commitments amount to £nil (2001: £0.8 million).

16. FUTURE COMMITMENTS (continued)

Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2002, the Company was committed to making the following payments during the next year in respect of operating leases.

	Land &	Other	Land &	Other
	Buildings	Leases	Buildings	Leases
	2002	2002	2001	2001
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Leases which expire: -within two to five years	<u>-</u> _	12_	23_	8

17. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING ENTITY

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is BAA plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

The only group of companies which includes the Company and for which group accounts are prepared, is the BAA plc group. Copies of the financial statements of BAA plc may be obtained by writing to the Company Secretary at 130 Wilton Road, London, SW1V 1LQ.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by paragraph 3c of Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 not to disclose related party transactions with BAA plc group companies.

AIRPORTS ACT 1986

SOUTHAMPTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED

PERMISSION TO LEVY CHARGES

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002

The following information is disclosed in accordance with the accounts conditions imposed under Section 40(1)(a) of the Airports Act 1986.

Statement A: Operational/Non - Operational Trading Results

Statement B: Principles of Cost Allocation Statement C: Connected Party Transactions Statement D: Auditors' Special Report

The information in Statements A, B and C attached, was approved by the Board of Directors on 27 May 2002.

Directors: Date: 31 May 2002

Date: 31 May 2002

D G Dalgleish

D J Cumming

PERMISSION TO LEVY CHARGES

STATEMENT A

Operational/Non-operational trading results in accordance with Conditions 3 and 4 for the year ended 31 March 2002.

	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Profit before tax and interest £'000
Operational activities			
Airport charges	7,025	5,723	1,302
Other operational activities	7,647	5,676	1,971
Total operational activities	14,672	11,399	3,273
Non operational activities	-	-	-
Total	14,672	11,399	3,273

These disclosures have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets and are in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed within the Southampton International Airport Limited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002.

PERMISSION TO LEVY CHARGES

STATEMENT B

Broad principles of cost allocation in accordance with Conditions 2 and 3 for the year ended 31 March 2002.

Costs have been allocated into the following categories:

Airport charges Other operational activities Non-operational activities

Airport charges comprise all activities in respect of which airport charges are levied. Airport charges comprise landing charges, passenger charges, and aircraft parking charges. All other activities are classified as other operational activities except for the provision and operation of facilities for commercial advertising, spectator areas and some miscellaneous services.

The majority of the income and direct costs are directly allocated to each activity. Other support costs which cannot be directly attributed are allocated between activities as indirect charges or overheads on appropriate bases. These include:

Direct expenditure excluding depreciation Area occupied Staff deployed

Total costs include costs incurred by BAA plc. Those costs which are assessed according to the usage are attributed to subsidiaries on that basis. The remaining BAA plc costs are allocated to subsidiaries proportionately on the basis of operating profit subject to a minimum charge of £100,000. Within the Company these costs are allocated between activities as overheads.

PERMISSION TO LEVY CHARGES

STATEMENT C

Disclosure transactions in accordance with Condition 1 for the year ended 31 March 2002.

BAA plc Costs

The Company is charged by BAA plc £100,000 for services supplied in carrying out the Company's business. This charge includes those costs which are assessed according to usage and are attributed to Southampton International Airport Limited and other fellow subsidiaries on that basis. Other parent company charges include items of expenditure relating directly to the Company which have been charged to the Company. The remaining BAA plc costs cannot be separately attributed on a usage basis because of the nature of the services supplied and have therefore been allocated proportionately on the basis of operating profit subject to a minimum charge of £100,000.

Inter Company account

The Company's funding is met by an inter-company account with BAA plc. Interest on the current account is charged or credited to the net borrowing calculated at the last day of each month on the balance at the beginning of the month at a percentage rate derived from Barclays Bank plc base rate plus 1.5%.

The interest rate prevailing on the account at 31 March 2002 was 6.5%

During the year ended 31 March 2002, the aggregate minimum borrowing was £3.4m at 1 April 2001. The aggregate maximum borrowing was £8.0m at 31 March 2002.

Other transactions

There were no other material transactions which would require disclosure under Condition 1 of the accounts conditions.

PERMISSION TO LEVY CHARGES

STATEMENT D

AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY (CAA)

We have reviewed the financial information on pages 28 to 31 for which the Directors of Southampton International Airport Limited are solely responsible.

In our opinion, Statements A, B and C on pages 29 to 31 present fairly the information set forth therein and are in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts Conditions imposed by the CAA under Section 40(1)(a) of the Airports Act 1986.

Relette & Touche

Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 31 May 2002