Registered number: 04818186

SIGNATURE FLIGHT SUPPORT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

THURSDAY



24/12/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Y Freeman (resigned 30 May 2019)

D Ruback (resigned 6 December 2019) A Cowie (appointed 6 December 2019) J-A Smith (appointed 8 July 2019) S Fallon (appointed 1 February 2019) B Weaver (resigned 1 February 2019)

Registered number

04818186

Registered office

Voyager House 142 Prospect Way

Luton Bedfordshire United Kingdom LU2 9QH

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 1 New Street Square

London United Kingdom EC4A 3HQ

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Business review

The Company has continued to earn interest on its Group financial loans. There has been no change in its activities on prior year.

Financial results and future prospects

The Company's profit before taxation for the year was £3,094,528 (2018: £3,094,987).

The Company's Balance Sheet shows the Company's net asset position at £95,814,566 at the end of the period (2018: £92,720,038). This year on year increase was driven by profit after tax of £3,094,528.

The directors do not envisage any change in the principal activities during the forthcoming year. The Company will continue to earn interest on its Group financial loans for the foreseeable future.

The Brexit vote has caused general uncertainty for the United Kingdom, Europe and its key trading partners, however the directors do not consider there to be any additional industry specific risks. The Company transacts in Pounds Sterling and therefore does not consider the volatility of exchange rates to be a key risk to financial performance.

Since March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. The Company has not recognised any impairments in the year as a result of these developments. Despite the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, the directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Due to the fact that the Company has not had any commercial trading during the year and has no plans to commence trading within the foreseeable future, the Company does not consider it necessary to adopt a financial risks policy as such information is not considered material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

The Company does not as a regular policy enter into hedging instruments, as there is not believed to be any material exposure. It also does not enter into any speculative financial instruments.

The global COVID-19 pandemic, among other factors, has caused uncertainties in the credit market, however, as the Company does not hold external borrowings, the directors do not feel there is undue exposure to the current uncertainties in the credit market. The directors are continuing to monitor the situation to ensure that the Group's borrowing facilities and other banking arrangements continue to be robust.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A Cowie Director

Date: 21 December 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an asset holding company.

Financial results and future prospects are disclosed per the Strategic Report.

Dividends

In the year, no interim dividend was paid (2018: £NIL). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018: £NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing were:

Y Freeman (resigned 30 May 2019)

D Ruback (resigned 6 December 2019)

A Cowie (appointed 6 December 2019)

J-A Smith (appointed 8 July 2019)

S Fallon (appointed 1 February 2019)

B Weaver (resigned 1 February 2019)

The Company has decided not to appoint a company secretary as permitted by Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business review section of the Strategic report.

The Company participates in the Signature Aviation plc group centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Directors have carried out a review of the Group's trading outlook and borrowing facilities, with due regard to the risks and uncertainties to which the Group is exposed, the uncertain economic climate, including Brexit (the impact of which is not expected to be significant) and the impact that this could have on trading performance.

The Directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Signature Aviation plc group to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

Based on this review and the Directors' assessment of the Company's financial position the Directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Financial risk management

Due to the fact that the Company has not had any commercial trading during the year and has no plans to commence trading within the foreseeable future, the Company does not consider it necessary to adopt a financial risks policy as such information is not considered material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

The Company does not as a regular policy enter into hedging instruments, as there is not believed to be any material exposure. It also does not enter into any speculative financial instruments.

The global COVID-19 pandemic, among other factors, has caused uncertainties in the credit market, however, as the Company does not hold external borrowings, the directors do not feel there is undue exposure to the current uncertainties in the credit market. The directors are continuing to monitor the situation to ensure that the Group's borrowing facilities and other banking arrangements continue to be robust.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware:
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information,
- this confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A Gowie

Date: 21 December 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare audited financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the audited financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these audited financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SIGNATURE FLIGHT SUPPORT LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Signature Flight Support Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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 these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SIGNATURE FLIGHT SUPPORT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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.

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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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
- in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SIGNATURE FLIGHT SUPPORT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Indrew Bond FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor London

United Kingdom

EC4A 3HQ

Date: 21/12/2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Interest receivable and similar income	. 6	3,094,528	3,094,987
Profit before tax		3,094,528	3,094,987
Profit for the financial year		3,094,528	3,094,987

There was no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income. All income in the year comes from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

SIGNATURE FLIGHT SUPPORT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04818186____

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

•	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	95,814,566		92,720,038	
		95,814,566		92,720,038	
Net current assets			95,814,566		92,720,038
Total assets less current liabilities			95,814,566		92,720,038
Net assets			95,814,566		92,720,038
Capital and reserves	•				
Called up share capital			69,500,000		69,500,000
Profit and loss account			26,314,566		23,220,038
			95,814,566		92,720,038

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21 December 2020.

A Cowie

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2018	69,500,000	20,125,051	89,625,051
	00,000,000	20,120,001	00,020,000
Comprehensive income for the year		•	
Profit for the year	-	3,094,987	3,094,987
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,094,987	3,094,987
		-,,	
At 1 January 2019	69,500,000	23,220,038	92,720,038
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	3,094,528	3,094,528
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,094,528	3,094,528
At 31 December 2019	69,500,000	26,314,566	95,814,566
Ve at Resetting rate			

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Signature Flight Support Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The Company is private and limited by shares. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company has applied Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) incorporating the Amendments to FRS 101 issued by the FRC in July 2015, July 2016 and July 2017 and the Triennial Review Amendments issued by the FRC in December 2017.

Exemption taken per IFRS 3 Business Combinations from most of the detailed disclosure requirements of this standard, however some basic information would still need to be disclosed on the acquisition, including: the name of the acquired entity, the date of the acquisition and the percentage equity acquired, the fair value of the consideration paid, and the assets and liabilities acquired.

Exemption taken per IFRS 7 Financial Instruments from all the disclosure requirements of this standard.

Exemption taken per IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements from producing a statement of cash flows for period, a reconciliation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties, biological assets and the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the comparative period, and from the capital management disclosures.

Exemption taken per IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows from disclosing a statement of cash flows.

Exemption taken per IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors from requirement to disclose details of a new IFRS which has been issued but is not yet effective and has not been applied by the entity.

Exemption taken per IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to a transaction is wholly owned by a member.

Exemption taken per IAS 36 Impairment of Assets from disclosure of assumptions and the effect of changes in assumptions and valuation techniques, relating to cash generating units which contain goodwill or an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In review of critical judgements in accounting policies and estimates, management consider there to be no critical judgements or other key sources concerning the future or other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement and related party transactions.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

3.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. See the Strategic Report for more detail.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are measured initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3.3.1 Classification of financial assets

The Company does not hold any financial assets classified as held at fair value though comprehensive income. Consequently all financial assets that meet the following conditions and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

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

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss.

3.3.2 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those carried at fair value through the profit and loss account, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

3.3.3 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.4 Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3.4.1 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.4.2 Financial liabilities

The Company does not hold any financial liabilities classified as held at fair value though profit or loss. Consequently all financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

3.4.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Taxation

The tax charge on the profit or loss for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax for the Company is provided on timing differences which have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the sale or revaluation of fixed assets unless, at the balance sheet date, a binding commitment to sell the asset has been entered into and it is unlikely that any gain will qualify for rollover relief.

Deferred tax is calculated using the enacted or substantively enacted rates that are expected to apply when the asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited on the profit or loss account, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax is not discounted.

In accordance with FRS 101, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is regarded that it is more likely than not that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

Auditors' remuneration

The Company paid £nil audit fees to its auditor in the current year (2018 - £nil) in respect of the audit of the financial statements. The audit fees were paid by another group Company and not allocated out.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

5. **Employees**

The Company has no employees other than the directors who did not receive any remuneration (2018-£NIL).

6. Interest receivable and similar income

2019 2018

Interest receivable on loans from group companies

3,094,528 3,094,987

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,094,528	3,094,987
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of:	587,960	588,047
Group relief	(587,960)	(588,047)
Total tax charge for the year	•	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Bill 2016 enacted provisions to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, in the March 2020 Budget, it was announced that the reduction in the UK rate to 17% will now not occur and the corporation tax rate will be held at 19%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS · FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8. **Debtors**

2019

2018 £

£

Amounts owed by group undertakings

95,814,566

92,720,038

Amounts owed by group undertakings include a £29.5m (3 months LIBOR + 3%) interest bearing loan from Signature Flight Support UK Regions Limited with a carrying value of £40.1m and a £50.2m (6 months LIBOR + 3%) interest bearing loan from Signature Aviation plc with a carrying value of £55.7m, both repayable on demand.

9. Called Up Share Capital

2019

2018 £

69,500,000 ordinary shares, authorised, issued and fully paid up of £1 each 69,500,000

69.500.000

10. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions with parties other than Signature Aviation plc group companies in the period. With regards to transactions with other members of the Signature Aviation plc group, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 101 not to disclose such transactions with 100% owned companies of the Signature Aviation plc group.

11. **Controlling Party**

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Signature Aviation plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Signature Aviation plc is the only company which prepares group financial statements incorporating the financial statements of the Company. Signature Aviation plc is therefore, both the smallest and the largest group for which group accounts are drawn up. These group financial statements are available to the public from the Company Secretary of Signature Aviation plc at 3rd Floor, 105 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1QY. The immediate parent company is BBA Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered address for the immediate and ultimate parent company is the same as above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12. Post balance sheet events

Since March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. The Company has not recognised any impairments in the year as a result of these developments. Despite the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, the directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Going concern considerations are discussed in further detail in the Director's Report.