Company Registration No. SC462050 (Scotland)

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	I Forgie	
	J Merrill	
	W Mackie	(Appointed 14 March 2024)
Company number	SC462050	
Registered office	Scottish Government 5 Atlantic Quay 150 Broomielaw Glasgow Lanarkshire United Kingdom G2 8LU	
Auditor	Azets Audit Services 6th Floor, Bank House 8 Cherry Street Birmingham United Kingdom B2 5AL	

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

CONTENTS

TS Prestwick Holdco Ltd ("The Group") owns and operates Glasgow Prestwick Airport in Ayrshire, Scotland, as well as managing an investment property portfolio. The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Performance and future developments

2023/24 has been another successful year of growth for the Airport and although the aviation industry has had its challenges, the Group has performed well financially in the last two years and this year delivered a £3.2m operating profit (2023 - £2.1m).

The board and management continue to centre on the Group's six strategic pillars and take up the opportunities for growth by leveraging the Airport's strengths, diverse services and markets and distinct operations. Tangible opportunities exist in the future to build on this success and utilise the Airport's existing assets and cost base and grow key business areas, notably Cargo, as well as invest in aircraft hangars to generate long term income.

The air cargo market started the financial year in an unnatural but expected decline in the early part of 2023 but steadily improved during the next 12 months and in March 24 had grown 8% year on year, primarily fuelled by the surging e-commerce sector and enhanced productivity from China. Whilst the primary beneficiaries were belly hold carriers it is expected that the demand for freighter capacity and imports from China into the UK will continue to rise in 2024/25.

Our long history of servicing military customers continues with most nations operating aircraft using our airfield and facilities, most notably the RAF, USAF and the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) which last year celebrated its 80th anniversary of its connection with Prestwick. The Airport has a reputation for hosting and supporting key training events and last year we successfully supported a NATO training exercise held in Germany, which was a credit to our staff who delivered excellent operational service. We continue to build on these relationships and supporting the UK's defence capabilities in the future.

In the past year we have been able to improve and maintain a presence at all prominent events in the industry to create market awareness of our location, size and capability. The business has also continued to invest in new equipment with two new high loaders, a push back tug and aircraft de-icer added to the fleet in the last 12 months and we now have cold storage facilities to support perishable and pharmaceuticals along with new x-ray capabilities in our bonded warehouse facilities.

Building on the mode successfully employed by Cargolux and Air France and with an excellent handling reputation delivered from in house services, 24/7 availability and no slot restrictions, the Airport has proven it is able to service the whole of the UK market from Scotland.

We continue to service our scheduled customers and are pleased to continue a long-term relationship with Ryanair with a new 5-year agreement for passenger services. Ryanair celebrated 30 years of flying from Prestwick having set up its first base in 1994. The Airport was recently awarded Ryanair's top performing UK airport base by it's passengers as well as achieving the highest rating for passenger assistance by the CAA. The Airport remains an important base for Ryanair with an Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul facility onsite employing over 600 people.

The Airport has also seen an increase in demand for commercial property in recent years with occupancy of our lettable estate at over 98%. We continue to engage with and support strategic partners focussed both on regional economic development and supporting the training and development of new aeronautical engineers. These highly skilled engineering roles are in high demand and there are plenty of opportunities at our tenant MRO companies and the other world class companies which make up the aerospace cluster surrounding the Airport. We also see opportunities for additional aircraft hangars and apron space, and we will continue to develop and utilise our 860 acre estate as part of our Master Plan.

Fuel supply remains a key service for all our customers, and we are pleased to have agreed a 10-year extension to our supply contract with our current partners BP who operate from our fuel farm. Transitioning to sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is an important industry target and we welcome the introduction of the first steps in stimulating and establishing supply stock with 2% mandated sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) sales in the UK from January 2025. We are planning to establish the Airport as a key supply point for SAF in Scotland for those customers seeking to use higher blends. Sustainability is a key strategic pillar for the Airport, and we are on track to exceed our 2030 carbon reduction target of 50% with a projected 59% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Our cost base continues to feel the pressures of the impact of a surge in energy and food prices in 2023 and inflation and interest rates peaked during the year with a resultant impact on costs impacting wages, electricity, maintenance and equipment costs. Although we were pleased to offer another substantial pay increase to our employees this year as part of a 2-year agreement, this adds additional pressures to our cost base challenges and future pay increases must continue to be grounded on affordability if we are to operate a sustainable business model.

Potential return of Airport to private ownership

It has been a long-term aim for the Scottish Government to return the Airport to the private sector and the board, the Scottish Government and their advisors are currently engaged in a process in testing the market. The board remain committed to ensuring that any potential transaction aligns with the best interest of the airport.

Key Performance Statistics

	23/24	22/23	21/22
Total Movements ('000)	**27.8**	20.1	19.2
Total Passengers ('000)	**523**	459	118
Total Freight (Metric Tonnes)	**11**	13	18
Fuel Volumes (Million Litres)	**46**	44	36
	£m	£m	£m
Revenue	**54.1**	58.1	35.0
Operating Profit	**3.2**	2.1	1.9
Increase in fair value of Investment properties	**1.3**	0.5	0.4
Financial expenses	**(3.1)**	(1.7)	(1.1)
Total Profit for Year	**1.5**	0.8	1.2

Overall, the Group returned a profit before tax of £1.5m. This continues the positive trajectory of the group over the last five years. Despite the ongoing economic pressures and the uncertainties of wars in Europe and Middle East and the outcome of a US election in November, the Board is confident that the Airport will be able to utilise its strengths and adapt to market changes.

We thank our customers and our employees for their passion, support and commitment to the Airport and look forward to the Airport continuing its long history, prospering and delivering strong value to the economy in Ayrshire and Scotland.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies, risk management and internal audit are subject to board oversight and approval as well as ongoing review by management.

Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the company and the compliance team and senior management take on an important oversight role in this regard with the key risks maintained in a risk register which is regularly reviewed.

Principal risks include normal operational airport risks, credit, liquidity and market risks.
Credit risk – is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the companies receivables from customers. This risk is actively managed and remains low.

Liquidity risk – is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Cash flow forecasts have been produced to September 2024 and this risk is actively managed.

Price risk – is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the companies income or value of financial instruments it holds. The company buys and sells aviation fuel in US dollars and is naturally hedged for the cost of fuel minimising this risk.

The Audit Committee is responsible for satisfying itself that a proper internal control framework exists to manage financial risks and that controls operate effectively. The Safety Assurance Committee meets regularly to support the board with its responsibilities for reviewing, monitoring and enhancing safety security and compliance as well as providing oversight and support to the management to deliver operations in a safe and compliant manner.

Directors' section 172 statement
The board of directors have collectively and individually promoted the company's success for its shareholder during the financial year ending 31st March 2024. Working together, we continue to develop our strategy and processes to deliver a sustainable business model which will secure the long-term position of the Airport as a strategic asset for the shareholder as a key piece of infrastructure to deliver benefit for the Ayrshire and Scottish economy in terms of both jobs and wealth creation.

Our short-term strategy continues to focus on critical business objectives with the key measures of success of continuing to steadily grow the profitability of business and the group's leadership team have focussed on delivering this strategy with key appointments to support the growth strategy. The safety and wellbeing of our employees and customers remains a key priority alongside the close control of costs and the drive towards being as efficient as possible.

The company continues to respect the communities in which it operates, and we are in regular communication with local government and regulatory agencies responsible for the environment and infrastructure in which we work.

The board of directors is committed to behaving responsibly and maintaining the reputation of the business through impeccable conduct and strong governance, sharing high quality information and conducting regular meetings.

On behalf of the board

I Forgie
Director

27 September 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Group is the ownership and operation of Glasgow Prestwick Airport (“GPA”) and other subsidiaries which includes investment properties.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 12.

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend in respect of the current year (2023: £nil).

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

I Forgie	
R Rollison	(Resigned 20 September 2023)
J Merrill	
F Black	(Resigned 15 February 2024)
W Mackie	(Appointed 14 March 2024)

Supplier payment policy
The group's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The group's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:
- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

Trade creditors of the group at the year end were equivalent to 32 day's purchases, based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Financial instruments
The Group’s policy is to minimise the use of complex financial instruments.

Disabled persons
The group recognises its obligations to give disabled people full and fair consideration for all vacancies subject to the statutory medical requirements which have to be met for certain grades of staff. Wherever reasonable and practicable, the Group will retain existing employees who become disabled and at the same time provide fair opportunities for the career development of disabled people.

Employee involvement
The airport continues to engage fully with its employees, regularly exchanging information concerning the operation of the airport and providing them with information on matters of concern to them as employees. Consultation with representatives of staff has continued to take place on a regular basis, so that the views of employees can be taken into account in making decisions which are likely to affect their interests.

Auditor
The auditor, Azets Audit Services, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Energy and carbon report

The Group's energy usage and associated greenhouse gas (CHG) emissions are reported pursuant to the Companies (Director's Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Reporting) Regulations 2018 ("the 2018 Regulations") that came into force on 01 April 2019.

A financial control boundary has been applied to define the reported greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the Group.

Energy consumption	**2024 mWh**	**2023 mWh**
Aggregate of energy consumption in the year	9	9

Emissions of CO2 equivalent	**2024 metric tonnes**	**2023 metric tonnes**
Scope 1 - direct emissions		
- Gas combustion	705	680
- Fuel consumed for owned transport	405	426
	1,110	1,106
Scope 2 - indirect emissions		
- Electricity purchased	778	711
Total gross emissions	1,888	1,817
Intensity ratio		
Kgs CO2e per employee	3.56	3.94

Quantification and reporting methodology

We have followed the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We have also used the GHG Reporting Protocol – Corporate Standard and have used the 2020 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Intensity measurement

The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e per passenger, the commonly used ratio for the sector.

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency

Sustainability is a key strategic pillar for the airport and we are on track to exceed our 2030 carbon reduction target of 50% with a projected 59% reduction. We have committed to reach net zero by 2045 and our Project Zero Steering Group meets regularly to review progress on carbon reduction projects.The first baseline carbon assessment (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) was produced in FY23, to assess the cost and carbon savings impacts of key energy efficiency projects delivered since 2019. This was the beginning of the airport’s journey to formally develop net zero targets and timelines.

To reduce carbon emissions and improve energy efficiency across our extensive buildings network, a fabric first approach underpins our infrastructure upgrade projects. Projects have included high efficiency LED lighting upgrades, installation of occupancy sensors, full rewiring of older buildings, windows replacement, heating and ventilation upgrades including replacement of heating oil systems and installation of air source heat pumps, hot water controls, improved building insulation and smart building controls.

Some examples of upgrade projects and initiatives which have reduced carbon emissions:

- Replacement of gas boilers servicing the Terminal building and surrounding areas, replacement of hot water cylinders with plate heat exchangers, upgrading of heater controls, resulting in a 52% reduction in tCO_2e. Lighting efficiency projects have replaced fluorescent and less efficient LED lights with lower wattage, higher efficiency LED units and installation of PIR sensors resulting in a 42% reduction in tCO_2e.

- Significant upgrade to the Fire Station. Full rewire, new electrical control panels, heating oil system replaced with air-conditioning and infra-red heating units, new windows, new backup generator, lowered and insulated ceilings, and switch out to LED lights. Windows replacement in the Air Traffic Control Tower, resulting in considerably improved heat efficiency and reduced energy loss.

- Electricity dataloggers installed to monitor and compare monthly energy use, identify high energy users and track the results of efficiency improvements. Environmental surveys to improve employee awareness of workplace carbon emissions and environmental impacts and highlight opportunities for reduced energy consumption, improved waste recycling and reduced water usage and an Employee Electric Vehicle scheme.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments and financial instruments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each director in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

I Forgie
Director

27 September 2024

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom and have also chosen to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing the group financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In preparing the parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework has 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TS Prestwick Holdco Ltd (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group and parent company statement of financial position, the group and parent company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and the group and parent company notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Financial Reporting Standards;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practices; and
- the financial statements 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. We are independent of the group and parent 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 the 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 group and parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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 parent 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 parent 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council’s website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management, external legal counsel and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.

Azets Audit Services

Ben Sheldon ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 27 September 2024

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

6th Floor, Bank House
8 Cherry Street
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B2 5AL

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Revenue	3	54,116	58,126
Cost of sales		(46,931)	(53,318)
Gross profit		7,185	4,808
Administrative expenses		(3,990)	(2,720)
Operating profit	4	3,195	2,088
Finance costs	8	(3,053)	(1,727)
Other gains and losses	9	1,328	475
Profit before taxation		1,470	836
Income tax expense	10	-	-
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		1,470	836

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form part of these group financial statements.

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**11**	11,420	7,596
Investment property	**12**	16,343	15,015
		27,763	22,611
Current assets			
Inventories	**13**	393	314
Trade and other receivables	**14**	7,095	3,979
Cash and cash equivalents		16,559	19,631
		24,047	23,924
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**17**	20,197	16,385
Borrowings	**16**	43,400	43,400
		63,597	59,785
Net current liabilities		(39,550)	(35,861)
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**17**	868	875
Net liabilities		(12,655)	(14,125)
Equity			
Retained earnings		(12,655)	(14,125)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

I Forgie
Director

Company Registration No. SC462050

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	-	(14,961)	(14,961)
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	836	836
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	(14,125)	(14,125)
Year ended 31 March 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	1,470	1,470
Balance at 31 March 2024	-	(12,655)	(12,655)

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form part of these group financial statements.

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £'000	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**23**		1,699		6,236
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,699		6,236
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,903)		(2,276)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		132		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(4,771)		(2,276)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(3,072)		3,960
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			19,631		15,671
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			16,559		19,631

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form part of these group financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Company information

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated financial statements. The holding company is a private limited company limited by shares and registered at Scottish Government 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 8LU and all subsidiary companies are registered at Aviation House, Prestwick, Ayrshire, KA9 2PL.

The group consists of TS Prestwick Holdco Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Accounting convention

The group financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards. The company has elected to prepare its parent company financial statements in accordance with FRS 101.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the group. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment properties and land (see accounting policy 1.6). The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company TS Prestwick Holdco Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries).

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2024. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Going concern

As outlined in the Strategic Report, the Group continues to see a positive trajectory in operating profit before exceptional items over the last 3 years. That combined with the breadth and depth of experience of the board and management team and the confidence and support of our shareholder, the directors believe in the medium to long term, the airport will continue the success of recent years. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on the going concern basis.

The Group has overall net liabilities of £12.7m (2023: £14.1m) which includes amounts due to The Scottish Government in respect of historical loan funding. The loan balance, as of 31st March 2024 was £43.4m and together with accrued interest of £12.1m the balance included within net liabilities is £55.5m.

The Scottish Government acquired Prestwick Airport in 2013 and financially supports the business through the provision of long-term loan finance. The airport has not drawdown funds for over five years and does not expect to require any additional loan support in the next 12 months. The Group has £16.6m (2023: £19.6m) of cash reserves as at the balance sheet date to support future investment in assets that support its growth strategy.

The Scottish Government has provided written confirmation to the directors that it will ensure that the group is able to maintain adequate financial resources to meet its obligations and that it will not seek repayment of the whole of the loan facility or accrued interest for at least a period of 18 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, although support is expected to continue beyond this date for the foreseeable future to allow the airport to deliver its business plan for a sustainable future. As with any group placing reliance on other entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue; however, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that they will not do so.

The Scottish Government and Scottish Ministers continue to strongly support the board and consider the airport a strategic asset. Based on this the board is confident that the Scottish Government will continue to defer repayment of the outstanding loans and accrued interest thereon for the foreseeable future (at least 18 months from the date of approval of these financial statements) and until a suitable financial restructure can be agreed by both parties, or alternatively on a future sale of the business.

The directors consider that this enables the group to continue in operational existence for at least the 12 months following approval of these financial statements, meeting its liabilities as they fall due, other than the repayment of amounts outstanding to Transport Scotland as noted above.

The directors have prepared profit and cash flow forecasts for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which have been sensitised to take account of reasonably possible downside risks and price inflation. The directors have concluded that given the diverse nature of the Group and the significant income from both freight and military revenue streams, the downside risks do not create a material uncertainty with regards to going concern. The Group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and requires no additional financial support.

For the reasons set out above, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to going concern.

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The group recognises revenue from the following major sources:
- Cargo
- Passenger
- Fixed Base Operations
- Fuel
- Aerodrome
- Property income

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the group's major sources of revenue are as follows:

Cargo
Cargo revenue including landing navigation parking and handling are based upon a combination of weight and time parked and are recognised at point of departure. Cargo handling, bond storage, transhipment and screening charges are all recognised when the goods leave the airport facility.

Passenger
Passenger aircraft charges including landing navigation parking and handling are based upon a combination of weight and time parked and are recognised at point of departure. Various passenger charges for handling and security are recognised at point of departure. Car parking income is recognised at the point of exit for turn-up, short and long-stay parking. Concession income from retail and commercial concessions is recognised in the period to which it relates on an accrual basis.

Fixed Base Operations
Fixed Based Operations comprises income related to the provision of general aviation services to both private and military customers and recognised at the point of delivery. Aircraft charges including landing navigation parking and handling are based upon a combination of weight and time parked and are recognised at point of departure. All other services including provision of catering and accommodation are delivered and invoiced at the point of departure.

Fuel
Aviation fuel revenue is invoiced, priced and recognised based on the date of fuel supply and charged at the contracted or published sale price on that date.

Aerodrome
Aerodrome revenue comprises fees recognised at the point of delivery including aircraft landing navigation handling and parking charges relating to aircraft training, private aircraft, Ministry of Defence and Search and Rescue movements and radar services.

Property
Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term. The contracts entered into are both short term and long term lease agreements. Other property income includes electricity, water, telecoms and repairs, all of which are incurred and charged at the point of consumption.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Included within plant and equipment:	
Plant, runway and equipment	5% to 20% straight line
Office equipment	20% straight line
Computer equipment	10% to 20% straight line
Computer software	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	5% to 20% straight line

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured using the fair value model, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the average cost principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised 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 to another entity.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Financial liabilities

The group recognises financial debt when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the group’s obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the parent company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer payable at the discretion of the company.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss 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 is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For investment property that is measured at fair value deferred tax is provided at the rate applicable to the sale of the property except for that part of the property that is depreciable and the company’s business model is to consume substantially all of the value through use. In the latter case the tax rate applicable to income is used.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. For investment property that is measured at fair value deferred tax is provided at the rate applicable to the sale of the property except for that part of the property that is depreciable and the Company’s business model is to consume substantially all of the value through use. In the latter case the tax rate applicable to income is used.

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee’s services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the group is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.16 Leases

At inception, the group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.17 Grants

Government grants represent amounts received are recognised in other operating income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met.

1.18 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In applying the Group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Investment property valuation

There are significant judgements and estimates in relation to the carrying value of investment properties. These pertain to capital sales values per square foot or acre, and yield rates. The directors' have engaged an expert valuer – Knight Frank LLP, to inform the fair value of investment properties, being an independent valuer who hold appropriate qualifications and who have relevant experience in both local and national property markets and with knowledge of the particular properties concerned.

3 Revenue

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Cargo	3,228	3,439
Passenger	5,039	3,796
Fixed Base Operations	5,059	5,255
Fuel	34,115	40,807
Aerodrome	2,987	1,565
Property	3,688	3,264
	54,116	58,126

3 Revenue (Continued)

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	54,116	58,126

The Group operates a number of revenue streams and accordingly applies methods for revenue recognition, based on the principles set out in IFRS 15. The revenue and profits recognised in any period are based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed (so 'point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

4 Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Exchange gains	(11)	(218)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,052	845
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(104)	-

5 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	4	4
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	57	55
	61	59
Total non-audit fees	6	6
	67	65

6 Employees

The parent company has no employees, in the current or prior year.

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Administrative and managerial	30	30
Operational	283	261
Total	313	291

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Wages and salaries	10,904	9,571
Social security costs	996	1,027
Pension costs	674	434
	12,574	11,032

7 Directors' remuneration

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	309	310
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	75	18
	384	328

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	169	164
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	42	13

The average number of Directors serving during the year was 7 (2023: 7). The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2023: 2).

8 Finance costs

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest on loan from Transport Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers	3,053	1,727

9 Other gains and losses

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Gain on revaluation of investment properties	1,328	475

10 Income tax expense

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Profit before taxation	1,470	836
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 25.00% (2023: 19.00%)	368	159
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	15	99
Income not taxable	(332)	(90)
Other permanent differences	(5)	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	42
Movement on deferred tax asset not recognised	(64)	(176)
Fixed asset differences	18	(34)
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

The group has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £12.9m (2023: £13.0m) which includes £11.6m (2023: £11.9) relating to tax losses and £1.3m (2023: £1.1m) relating to accelerated capital allowances. The group has deferred tax liabilities arising in relation to accelerated capital allowances totalling £1m entirely offset by a deferred tax asset arising from losses. The remaining deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to uncertainty over its recoverability, specifically uncertainty over the timing and magnitude of taxable profits at the balance sheet date.

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Plant, runway and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	200	9,875	507	10,582
Additions	-	2,110	166	2,276
At 31 March 2023	200	11,985	673	12,858
Additions	-	3,570	1,333	4,903
Disposals	-	(132)	-	(132)
At 31 March 2024	200	15,423	2,006	17,629
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	-	4,050	367	4,417
Charge for the year	-	801	44	845
At 31 March 2023	-	4,851	411	5,262
Charge for the year	-	967	84	1,051
Eliminated on disposal	-	(104)	-	(104)
At 31 March 2024	-	5,714	495	6,209
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2024	200	9,709	1,511	11,420
At 31 March 2023	200	7,134	262	7,596

12 Investment property

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Fair value		
At 1 April 2023	15,015	14,540
Fair value adjustment	1,328	475
At 31 March 2024	16,343	15,015

12 Investment property **(Continued)**

The valuation of the investment property portfolio was performed by Knight Frank LLP (Ryden LLP for 2023), an independent valuer who hold appropriate qualifications and who have relevant experience in both local and national property markets and with knowledge of the particular properties concerned. The valuations were undertaken in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Global Standards (2020) “The Red Book” published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors on the basis of fair value.

The investment property portfolio comprises of surplus land with investment potential, and landside and airside tenanted property held to earn rentals.

The fair value of investment property held to earn rentals is determined using the income capitalisation method. The income capitalisation method is based on capitalising the net income stream at an appropriate yield. In establishing the net income stream the valuer has reflected the current rent payable to lease expiry, at which point the valuer has assumed that each unit will be re-let at their opinion of estimated rental value. The valuer has made allowances for vacancies and rent-free periods where appropriate, as well as deducting non-recoverable costs where applicable. The appropriate yield is selected on the basis of the location of the building, its quality, tenant credit quality and lease terms. A comparison has been made with comparable property sales to ensure the capital sale value is consistent with comparable properties. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

The fair value of investment property that is not tenanted, but is held for capital appreciation as land or property with development potential is determined by reference to recent market data and known abnormal costs and is based on ascertaining a capital sales value per square foot or acre. In estimating the fair value of the property, the highest and best use of the property is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

Having conducted a detailed review of the valuation report to review appropriate assumptions have been applied the board are satisfied with the valuer's conclusions.

13 Inventories

	2024	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**
Raw materials and consumables	393	314

14 Trade and other receivables

	2024	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**
Trade receivables	4,929	3,214
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(23)	(52)
	4,906	3,162
VAT recoverable	747	416
Prepayments	1,442	401
	7,095	3,979

On review, the company assessed the impact of the lifetime expected credit losses (IFRS9) on the trade receivables and concluded this has no material impact upon the provision for bad and doubtful debts.

15 Trade receivables - credit risk

Fair value of trade receivables

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

No significant receivable balances are impaired at the reporting end date.

Movement in the allowances for doubtful debts	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	52	97
Allowance reversed	(29)	(45)
Balance at 31 March 2024	23	52

16 Borrowings

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Borrowings held at amortised cost:		
Loans from Transport Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers	43,400	43,400

There is a bond/ floating charge over the group's assets in favour of Scottish Ministers.

The amounts due to The Scottish Government are repayable on demand. Interest is charged at 2.2% over the European Reference Rate for State Aid for the UK and is accrued in trade and other payables.

17 Trade and other payables

	Current		Non-current	
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade payables	2,699	1,724	-	-
Accruals	5,122	5,358	868	875
Social security and other taxation	244	224	-	-
Accrued interest on TS loan	12,132	9,079	-	-
	20,197	16,385	868	875

18 Financial instruments

(a) Fair values of financial instruments
The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
Loans and receivables	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	16,559	19,632	16,559	19,632
Trade and other receivables	4,906	3,217	4,906	3,217
Total loans and receivables	21,465	22,849	21,465	22,849
Total financial assets	21,465	22,849	21,465	22,849

	Carrying value		Fair value	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Other interest-bearing loans and borrowings	43,400	43,400	43,400	43,400
Trade and other payables	18,166	14,184	18,166	14,184
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	61,566	57,584	61,566	57,584
Total financial liabilities	61,566	57,584	61,566	57,584
Total financial instruments	(40,101)	(34,734)	(40,101)	(34,734)

"Trade and other receivables" and "Trade and other payables" balances above explicity exclude prepayments, deferred income and taxes in line with accounting standards.

b) Estimation of fair values
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values shown above:

Trade and other receivables/payables

The fair value of receivables and payables is deemed to be the same as the book value.

18 Financial instruments **(Continued)**

Cash and cash equivalents

The fair value is deemed to be the same as the carrying amount due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Other loans

The fair value is based on the book value as the interest rate charged reflects the fair value of the borrowings.

c) Credit risk

Financial risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date by class of financial instrument was;

	Group	
	2024	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**
Trade receivables	4,931	3,214

The concentration of credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date by geographic region was:

	Group	
	2024	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**
UK	2,042	1,728
Europe	146	43
Middle East	1	-
North America	2,742	1,433
Other	-	10
	4,931	3,214

18 Financial instruments **(Continued)**

The concentration of credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date by type of counterparty was:

	Group 2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Aviation	4,515	2,811
Property	329	237
Other	87	166
	4,931	3,214

Credit quality of financial assets and impairment losses
The aging of trade receivables at the balance sheet date was:

	Group		Group	
	Gross 2024 £'000	Impairment 2024 £'000	Gross 2023 £'000	Impairment 2023 £'000
Not past due	3,261	-	2,590	-
Past due (0-30 days)	713	-	474	-
Past due (31-120 days)	180	-	247	-
Past due (> 120 days)	777	23	(42)	52
Total financial instruments	4,931	23	3,269	52

On review the company assessed the impact of the lifetime expected credit losses (IFRS9) on trade receivables based on historical 3-year average bad debt write-off 0.25% (2022: 0.25%) and have not identified any significant impact on the current bad debt provision.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	Group 2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Opening balance	52	97
Impairment loss provided	-	-
Impairment loss utilised	(29)	(45)
Balance at 31 March	23	52

The allowance account for trade receivables is used to record impairment losses unless the Group or Company is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible.

At that point the amounts considered irrecoverable are written off against the trade receivables directly.

18 Financial instruments **(Continued)**

d) Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.
The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements:

	2024		2023	
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Contractual cash flows***	**1 Year or less**	**Contractual cash flows***	**1 Year or less**
	2024	**2024**	**2023**	**2023**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Scottish Government loan from Scottish Ministers	43,400	43,400	43,400	43,400
Trade and other payables	18,166	18,166	14,184	14,184
	61,566	61,566	57,584	57,584

* Carrying amount

e) Market risk

Financial risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments

Market risk - Foreign currency risk

Group

The Group buys and sells aviation fuel in US dollars and is naturally hedged for the cost of the fuel. The Group has a strategy to reduce exposure to potential future foreign exchange losses and has put in place foreign exchange hedging facilities with its bankers to place forward contracts to assist with this policy.

Market risk - Interest rate risk

Financial risk management

At the balance sheet date the Group has one fixed rate interest bearing loan which is not sensitive to interest rate changes.

f) Capital management

Group

The Group manages capital through a number of policies to ensure that it can meet its commitments consistent with its corporate plan. A major source of capital is the Transport Scotland loan which is reviewed on an annual basis.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	**2024 £'000**	**2023 £'000**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	674	434

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

Ordinary share capital	**2024 Number**	**2023 Number**	**2024 £**	**2023 £**
Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1

21 Other leasing information

Lessor

The investment properties leases do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset and are accordingly classified as operating leases.

During the year £1,630,941 *(2023: £1,518,196)* was recognised as rental income by the Group.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments to be received, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

At the reporting end date the group had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2024 £'000	**2023 £'000**
Within one year	717	1,595
One to two years	622	687
Two to three years	456	623
Three to four years	175	431
Four to five years	133	161
Over five years	9,946	10,056
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	12,049	13,553

22 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, including directors, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Key management remuneration including social security costs	771	701
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	145	35
	916	736

The average number of key management personnel during the year was 11 (2023: 11)

Other information

The Company is controlled by its shareholder, Scottish Government. The ultimate controlling party is Scottish Government. The Scottish Government provides interest bearing loans to the company's subsidiaries. It has no other transactions directly with the company.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of the group.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Profit for the year before income tax	1,470	836
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	3,053	1,727
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(104)	-
Fair value gain on investment properties	(1,328)	(475)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,051	845
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in inventories	(78)	(89)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,117)	1,229
Increase in trade and other payables	752	2,163
Cash generated from operations	1,699	6,236

24 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 April 2023	Cash flows	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	19,631	(3,072)	16,559
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(43,400)	-	(43,400)
	(23,769)	(3,072)	(26,841)

	1 April 2022	Cash flows	31 March 2023
Prior year:	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	15,671	3,960	19,631
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(43,400)	-	(43,400)
	(27,729)	3,960	(23,769)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

		2024		2023	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	**29**	1		1	
Net current assets			1		1
Net assets			1		1
Equity					
Called up share capital	**30**		1		1
Total equity			1		1

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own income statement and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £nil. (2023: £nil).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

I Forgie
Director

Company Registration No. SC462050

TS PRESTWICK HOLDCO LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital	Total
	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2022	1	1
Year ended 31 March 2023:		
Balance at 31 March 2023	1	1
Year ended 31 March 2024:		
Balance at 31 March 2024	1	1

The notes on pages 39 to 40 form part of these parent financial statements.

25 Accounting policies

Company information

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated financial statements. The holding company is registered at Scottish Government 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 8LU and all subsidiary companies are registered at Aviation House, Prestwick, Ayrshire, KA9 2PL.

25.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The company applies accounting policies consistent with those applied by the group. To the extent that an accounting policy is relevant to both group and parent company financial statements, please refer to the group financial statements for disclosure of the relevant accounting policy.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions from the requirements of IFRS:

- presentation of a statement of cash flows and related notes

26 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Principal activities	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Prestwick Aviation Holdings Limited	Scotland	Holding company	100% of share capital	-
Glasgow Prestwick Airport Ltd	Scotland	Airport operation	100% of share capital	-
Prestwick Airport Ltd	Scotland	Property management	100% of share capital	-
Prestwick Airport Infrastructure Ltd	Scotland	Landowner	100% of share capital	-
Airport Driving Range Company Limited	Scotland	Landowner	100% of share capital	-
Glasgow Prestwick Flight Centre Limited	Scotland	Dormant company	100% of share capital	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves	Profit/(Loss)
	£'000	£'000
Prestwick Aviation Holdings Limited	413	-
Glasgow Prestwick Airport Ltd	(44,129)	259
Prestwick Airport Ltd	31,214	1,211
Prestwick Airport Infrastructure Ltd	(233)	-
Airport Driving Range Company Limited	80	-
Glasgow Prestwick Flight Centre Limited	-	-

26 Subsidiaries **(Continued)**

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated financial statements. The holding company is registered at Scottish Government 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 8LU and all subsidiary companies are registered at Aviation House, Prestwick, Ayrshire, KA9 2PL.

Glasgow Prestwick Flight Centre Limited was incorporated on 3rd August 2023 and was dormant in the period to 31 March 2024.

27 Employees

The parent company has no employees, in the current or prior year.

28 Auditor's remuneration

The auditor’s remuneration is borne by Glasgow Prestwick Airport Limited and has been included within the group disclosure at note 7.

29 Trade and other receivables

	2024 £	2023 £
Other receivables	1	1

30 Share capital

Refer to note 20 of the group financial statements.

31 Ultimate controlling party

The company is wholly-owned by the Scottish Government, who are regulated as the ultimate controlling party. The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated, is this set of financial statements. The company’s related undertakings are its subsidiaries disclosed in note 25.