

Company registration number SC325066 (Scotland)

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	L Jack W Strachan I K Todenhoefer C W A Holliday G T Colgan L Clow J Manson S Adams	(Appointed 17 October 2022) (Appointed 14 June 2023)
Secretary	J Manson	
Company number	SC325066	
Registered office	Inverness Airport Inverness United Kingdom IV2 7JB	
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Exchange Place 3 Semple Street Edinburgh United Kingdom EH3 8BL	

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

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DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing a safe, secure and efficient airport which supports the communities we serve.

Directors

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

L Jack	
I Lyon	(Resigned 14 June 2023)
E Hollanders	(Resigned 30 November 2022)
W Strachan	
I K Todenhoefer	
C WA Holliday	
J Wallace	(Resigned 27 May 2022)
G T Colgan	
L Clow	
J Manson	(Appointed 17 October 2022)
S Adams	(Appointed 14 June 2023)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



S Adams
Director

Date: 8th Nov 23

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these 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;
- 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.

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dundee Airport Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Section 1A 'Small Entities' of FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Small Entities).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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 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.

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

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 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 member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Azets Audit Services

Nick Bennett ACA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 23 November 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Exchange Place 3
Sempie Street
Edinburgh
United Kingdom
EH3 8BL

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
Turnover		7,854	3,134
Cost of sales		(6,066)	(4,678)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit/(loss)		1,788	(1,544)
Administrative expenses		(867)	(652)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)		921	(2,196)
Net interest on pension scheme liabilities	7	(44)	(51)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) before taxation		877	(2,247)
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		877	(2,247)
Other comprehensive income			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit pension schemes	7	5,404	1,316
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>6,281</u>	<u>(931)</u>

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,375		7,363
Current assets					
Stocks		38		33	
Debtors	4	655		276	
Cash at bank and in hand		299		188	
		<u>992</u>		<u>497</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(3,384)</u>		<u>(4,164)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(2,392)</u>		<u>(3,667)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			4,983		3,696
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(7,261)</u>		<u>(7,232)</u>
Net liabilities excluding pension asset/(liability)			<u>(2,278)</u>		<u>(3,536)</u>
Defined benefit pension surplus/(deficit)	7		<u>3,213</u>		<u>(1,810)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>935</u>		<u>(5,346)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		5		5
Profit and loss reserves			<u>930</u>		<u>(5,351)</u>
Total equity			<u>935</u>		<u>(5,346)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 08/11/2023 and are signed on its behalf by:


L Jack

Director


S Adams

Director

Company Registration No. SC325066

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2021	5	(4,420)	(4,415)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Loss for the year	-	(2,247)	(2,247)
Other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	-	1,316	1,316
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(931)	(931)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	5	(5,351)	(5,346)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Profit for the year	-	877	877
Other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	-	5,404	5,404
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,281	6,281
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2023	5	930	935
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dundee Airport Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Inverness Airport, Inverness, United Kingdom, IV2 7JB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company's parent receives subsidies from the Scottish Ministers on an annual basis to ensure the continuing operation of Dundee Airport Limited. The annual financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the company will continue to receive such subsidies, via the parent company, for the foreseeable future.

The parent company, Highlands and Islands Airports Limited, sets an annual group budget which aims to balance income, expenditure and operating subsidy provisions set by government. The group's operating subsidy provision has been set at £41.887 million for the year ending 31 March 2024.

This is considered by the Directors to be adequate to sustain the group as a going concern having considered the 12 months ahead from date of approval of the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings	20 - 25 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the remaining life of the lease to a maximum of 20 years
Plant, other equipment, vehicles and furniture	3 - 10 years
Runways, aprons and main services	7 - 25 years
Navigation aids	5 - 20 years

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 company 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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 stock or fixed 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 company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, and is based on actuarial advice.

The change in the net defined benefit liability arising from employee service during the year is recognised as an employee cost. The cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments are recognised as an expense in measuring profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurement changes comprise actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability excluding amounts included in net interest. These are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information, and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable 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. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.13 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	42	43

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3	Tangible fixed assets	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Assets under construction	Plant, other equipment, vehicles and furniture	Runways, aprons and main services	Navigation aids	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost							
	At 1 April 2022	502	3,888	593	5,984	15,150	1,179	27,296
	Additions	-	-	56	755	-	-	811
	Disposals	-	-	-	(88)	-	-	(88)
	Transfers	-	-	(479)	93	-	386	-
	At 31 March 2023	502	3,888	170	6,744	15,150	1,565	28,019
	Depreciation and impairment							
	At 1 April 2022	225	3,641	-	4,729	10,510	828	19,933
	Depreciation charged in the year	26	40	-	484	193	56	799
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(88)	-	-	(88)
	At 31 March 2023	251	3,681	-	5,125	10,703	884	20,644
	Carrying amount							
	At 31 March 2023	251	207	170	1,619	4,447	681	7,375
	At 31 March 2022	277	247	593	1,255	4,640	351	7,363

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Debtors	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	465	187
Amounts owed by group undertakings	127	-
Other debtors	63	89
	<u>655</u>	<u>276</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	12	106
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,905	3,646
Taxation and social security	42	44
Other creditors	425	368
	<u>3,384</u>	<u>4,164</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Other creditors	7,261	7,232
	<u>7,261</u>	<u>7,232</u>

7 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined benefit schemes

The company operates a defined benefit scheme for qualifying employees.

The employees of Dundee Airport Limited are included within the Tayside Superannuation Fund, a defined benefit scheme operated in the UK and is funded by payment of contributions to a separately administered trust fund.

<i>Key assumptions</i>	2023	2022
	%	%
Discount rate	4.80	2.6
Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.90	3.15
Expected rate of salary increases	3.90	4.15
RPI inflation assumption	3.30	3.85
CPI inflation assumption	2.80	3.55
	<u>4.80</u>	<u>2.6</u>

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Retirement benefit schemes	(Continued)	
<i>Mortality assumptions</i>	2023	2022
	Years	Years
Retiring today		
- Males	19.0	18.9
- Females	22.4	22.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	20.4	20.3
- Females	23.9	23.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

An estimate of the Employer's future cashflows is made using notional cashflows based on the estimated duration above. These estimated cashflows are then used to derive a Single Equivalent Discount Rate (SEDR). The discount rate derived is such that the net present value of notional cashflows, discounted at this single rate, equates to the net present value of the cashflows, discounted using the annualised Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve (where the spot curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 30 year point). This is consistent with the approach used at the previous accounting date.

Similarly to the approach used to derive the discount rate, the Retail Price Index (RPI) increase assumptions is set using a Single Equivalent Inflation Rate (SEIR) approach, using the notional cashflows described above. The single inflation rate derived is that which gives the same net present value of cashflows, discounted using the annualised Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve, as applying the BoE implied inflation curve. As above, the Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield spot curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 30 year point and the BoE implied inflation spot curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 40 year point. This is consistent with the approach used at the previous accounting date.

Mortality rates for 2020 are based of S2PA tables with a 110% multiplier, making allowance for future improvement factors in line with the CMI 2018 model, with a long term rate of 1.25% p.a. with a smoothing parameter of 7.5. The disclosures above is respect of mortality relate to assumptions based on longevity (in years) following retirement at the Balance Sheet date, with "future" being that relating to an employee retiring in 20 years time.

The results stated in the tables are sensitive to the assumptions used.

	2023	2022
<i>Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account</i>	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	590	745
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	376	295
Contribution by employer	(256)	(262)
Interest income on plan assets	(332)	(244)
Administration expenses	3	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	381	537
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company expects to contribute £259,000 (2022: £262,000) to its defined benefit scheme in the year ended 31 March 2022.

	2023	2022
<i>Amounts taken to other comprehensive income</i>	£'000	£'000
Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	5,404	1,316
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(9,138)	(14,447)
Fair value of plan assets	12,351	12,637
	<u>3,213</u>	<u>(1,810)</u>

	2023
	£'000
<i>Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations</i>	
Liabilities at 1 April 2022	14,447
Liabilities assumed in a business combination	-
Current service cost	590
Past service cost	-
Plan introductions, changes, curtailments and settlements	-
Benefits paid	(110)
Contributions from scheme members	107
Actuarial gains and losses	(6,272)
Interest cost	376
Exchange differences	-
Other	-
	<u>9,138</u>

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Retirement benefit schemes	(Continued)			
<i>Movements in the fair value of plan assets</i>	£'000			
Fair value of assets at 1 April 2022	12,637			
Interest income	332			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(868)			
Benefits paid	(110)			
Contributions by the employer	256			
Contributions by scheme members	107			
Administrative expenses	(3)			
At 31 March 2023	12,351			
	2023	2022		
<i>Fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end</i>	£'000	£'000		
Equity instruments	8,834	8,850		
Gilts	246	633		
Other bonds	1,713	1,490		
Property	1,220	1,356		
Cash	329	295		
Alternatives	9	13		
	<u>12,351</u>	<u>12,637</u>		
8 Called up share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid				
ordinary shares of £1 each	5	5	5	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Ordinary shares are non redeemable, are entitled to participate in a distribution on wind up and one vote can be cast per share. Dividends may be declared in general meetings.

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Related party transactions

(Continued)

During the period revenue subsidies of £4,306,790 (2022: £1,541,048) was received from the Scottish Ministers via Highlands and Islands Airports Limited and £549,924 (2022: £432,624) was payable to Airport Management Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Highlands and Islands Airports Limited. Of this £nil (2022: £nil) remained outstanding at 31 March 2023 from Highlands and Islands Airports Limited and £nil (2022: £43,912) to Airport Management Services Limited. During the period capital subsidies of £55,610 (2022: £957,537) was received from the Scottish Ministers.

Included within expenditure is a management charge of £867,235 (2022: £652,040) from Highlands and Islands Airports Limited. £2,905,210 (2022: £3,601,596) was due to Highlands and Islands Airports Limited from Dundee Airport Limited. £127,298 (2022: £nil) was due to Airport Management Services Limited from Dundee Airport Limited. £nil (2022: £nil) was disclosed within trade creditors and £nil was disclosed within accruals (2022: £nil).

During the year purchases of £86,428 (2022: £9,196) were made, in relation to normal operating activities, from Dundee City Council. At 31 March 2023, £nil was due to Dundee City Council by Dundee Airport Limited and was disclosed within trade creditors and accruals (2022: £6,140). Gregory Colgan, who was appointed as a director of Dundee Airport Limited from 30 November 2021 onwards, held the post of Chief Executive of Dundee City Council from 30 November 2020 onwards.

The amounts outstanding at the year end are unsecured for cash settlement in accordance with usual terms.

10 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Highlands and Islands Airports Limited. It has included the company in its group financial statements, copies of which are available from the registered office, Inverness Airport, Inverness, IV2 7JB.

The company's ultimate controlling party is the Scottish Ministers who own the entire share capital of Highlands and Islands Airports Limited.

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023		2022	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover				
Fuel/landing fees		3,335		1,305
Rental income		129		125
Miscellaneous income		83		163
SE Subsidy		4,307		1,541
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		7,854		3,134
Cost of sales				
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Direct costs	192		83	
Carriage inwards and import duty	4		2	
Wages and salaries	1,825		1,712	
Social security costs	211		189	
Staff commissions payable	-		1	
Staff pension costs defined benefit (allocation)	294		292	
Consumables	211		182	
Rent re licences and other	14		41	
Current service costs	334		483	
Security costs	550		452	
Power, light and heat	1,829		636	
Repairs and maintenance	381		336	
Premises insurance	48		47	
Computer running costs	94		123	
Hire of equipment (not operating lease)	3		8	
Travelling expenses	12		10	
Legal and professional fees	49		45	
Bank charges	4		1	
Bad and doubtful debts	8		10	
Spare expenses - cost of sales	17		18	
Amortisation	(510)		(470)	
Depreciation	538		486	
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	(42)		(9)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total purchases and other direct costs	6,066		4,678	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total cost of sales		(6,066)		(4,678)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Gross profit/(loss)	22.77%	1,788	49.27%	(1,544)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Administrative expenses				
Service charge payable		(867)		(652)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)		921		(2,196)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Interest receivable and similar income				
Expected return on pension scheme assets	332		244	
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(376)		(295)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		(44)		(51)

DUNDEE AIRPORT LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023		2022	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	11.17%	<u>877</u>	71.70%	<u>(2,247)</u>
