

NATSNav Limited
Financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2019

Company Number: 04164590

Report of the directors

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Business model and principal activities

The company is a holding company with a 16.67% shareholding in European Satellite Services Provider SAS (ESSP), a French private limited company. It also provides services to ESSP. The objective of ESSP is to continue to be the certified service provider for the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS), the European satellite based augmentation to the global positioning system for aviation under the Single European Sky regulations. The directors are satisfied that the carrying value of the company's investment in ESSP is appropriate.

In June 2013 the ESSP entered into a new service provision contract with the European Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). The contract continues to 31 December 2021. NATSNav provides satellite monitoring infrastructure services to ESSP.

A full description of the NATS group's principal activities and business review is contained in the accounts of NATS Holdings Limited.

Going concern and subsequent events

The directors' assessment of going concern is explained in note 3.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are shown in the statement of comprehensive income on page 7. The Board recommends that no dividend be paid (2018: £nil).

Directors and their interests

The directors of the company who served during the year and to the date of this report are set out below:

Guy Adams
Nigel Fotherby
Martin Rolfe

None of the directors had any interests in the share capital of the company.

The following directors held interests in ordinary shares of the company's ultimate parent undertaking NATS Holdings Limited at 31 March 2019:

Guy Adams	3,801
Nigel Fotherby	3,501
Martin Rolfe	1,024

None of the directors have, or have had, a material interest in any contract of significance in relation to the company's business.

Directors' liabilities and indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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, 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.

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.

Each person who is a director at the date of approval of these financial statements 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 information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the company;
- the annual report and financial statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint BDO LLP as statutory auditor will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board by:



Richard Churchill-Coleman

Secretary

27 June 2019

Registered office

4000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire
PO15 7FL

Registered in England and Wales

Company Number: 04164590

Independent auditor's report to the members of NATSNav Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NATSNav Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in note 2 to the financial statements, the company in addition to complying with its legal obligation to apply IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2019 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

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

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the directors. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our

report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Report of the directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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

Independent auditor's report

always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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



Malcolm Thixton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Southampton

United Kingdom

27 June 2019

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue	5	82,131	81,387
Operating costs			
Other operating charges - external charges		(22,924)	(56)
Other operating charges - fellow subsidiary		(82,131)	(81,387)
Other operating income		-	24,839
	4	<u>(105,055)</u>	<u>(56,604)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit		(22,924)	24,783
Investment income	6	798,182	100
Profit before tax		775,258	24,883
Tax	7	-	(4,728)
Profit for the year		<u>775,258</u>	<u>20,155</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>775,258</u>	<u>20,155</u>

Balance sheet

at 31 March

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Investments	14	134,548	134,548
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	382,765	24,604
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,124,402	708,713
		1,507,167	733,317
Total assets		1,641,715	867,865
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(24,032)	(24,821)
Current tax liabilities		(4,085)	(4,704)
		(28,117)	(29,525)
Net current assets		1,479,050	703,792
Total liabilities		(28,117)	(29,525)
Net assets		1,613,598	838,340
Equity			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Retained earnings		1,613,597	838,339
Total equity		1,613,598	838,340

The financial statements (Company No. 04164590) were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2019 and signed on their behalf by:



Martin Rolfe
Chief Executive



Nigel Fotherby
Finance Director

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2017	1	818,184	818,185
Profit for the year	-	20,155	20,155
At 31 March 2018	<u>1</u>	<u>838,339</u>	<u>838,340</u>
At 1 April 2018	1	838,339	838,340
Profit for the year	-	775,258	775,258
At 31 March 2019	<u>1</u>	<u>1,613,597</u>	<u>1,613,598</u>

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 March

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Net cash (used by)/generated from operating activities	11	(23,821)	26,736
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		-	139
Dividends received from investments		439,510	350,558
Net cash inflow from investing activities		<u>439,510</u>	<u>350,697</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		415,689	377,433
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>708,713</u>	<u>331,280</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>1,124,402</u></u>	<u><u>708,713</u></u>

1. General information

NATSNav is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom and acting under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is on page 3. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Report of the directors.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation and accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, as explained in note 3, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as endorsed by the European Union (EU). Therefore, the company financial statements comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation. The financial information has also been prepared in accordance with IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Accounting standards adopted in the year

The company has adopted the requirements of IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* from 1 April 2018. There was no material impact on the financial statements of the company as a result of implementing these standards.

In addition, the company has adopted IFRIC 22: *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, an interpretation to a standard, which had no material impact on the company financial statements.

Other new and amended standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB have not resulted in any material impact on the financial statements of the company.

Future accounting developments

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

- IFRS 16: *Leases*
- IFRS 3 (amendments): *Definition of a Business*

- IFRS 9 (amendments): *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation and Clarification regarding the modification of financial liabilities*
- IAS 1 and IAS 8 (amendments): *Definition of Material*
- IAS 19 (amendments): *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- IAS 28 (amendments): *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- IFRIC 23: *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards and interpretations listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

The financial information has been prepared on the historical cost and fair value basis. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised from the transfer of goods or services at an amount that the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, which are characterised by the transfer of control over a product or service to a customer. Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

For the comparative year, revenue was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from the rendering of services was recognised when the outcome could be reliably estimated and then by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. Revenue for the sales of goods was recognised when the goods were delivered and title passed.

Revenue from services provided to ESSP

Revenue from services provided to ESSP has a consistent pattern of delivery over the life of the contract. Revenue for these services is recognised over time.

Income from other sources

- Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. This is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.
- Dividend income is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

Operating profit

Operating profit is stated before investment income, finance costs and taxation.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the income statement for the period.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates

to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current liabilities and when they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Under the Finance Act 2016, the corporation tax rate will be reduced to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. The future main tax rate reductions are expected to have a similar impact on the company's financial statements as outlined above, subject to the impact of other developments in the company's tax position which may reduce the beneficial effect of this in the company's tax rate.

Investments

The investment is accounted for as an associate at cost with an annual review for impairment. The company does not prepare consolidated financial statements. The associate is equity accounted within the accounts of NATS Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company accounts.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified as either fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, or amortised cost. Classification and subsequent re-measurement depends on the company's business model for managing the financial asset and its cash flow characteristics.

The company has financial assets at amortised cost. The company does not have financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Detailed disclosures are set out in notes 8, 9 and 13.

Financial assets**Amortised cost**

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (such as trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets 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 are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently carried at

amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment provisions for trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process, the probability of the non-payment of trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised in the income statement. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

In the prior year, impairment losses on trade receivables were recognised using allowance accounts. When a trade receivable was considered irrecoverable, it was written off against the allowance account, any subsequent recoveries were credited to the allowance account. Changes in the allowance account were recognised in the income statement.

Impairment provisions for other receivables are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether at each reporting date, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset.

For those financial assets where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other highly liquid investments (with a maturity of 3 months or less) that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Financial liabilities are either financial liabilities at 'fair value through the profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are also 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.

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the NATS Executive team, who is considered to be the chief operating decision maker. An operating segment is a component of NATSNV that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. Operating segment results are reviewed regularly by the NATS Executive team to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Inter-segment transfers or transactions are entered into under the normal commercial terms and conditions that would also be available to unrelated third parties.

The operations of the company all take place within one operating segment and as such there is no segmental information presented in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty*Going concern*

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its performance and the financial position of the company, its cash flows and liquidity position are explained in the Report of the directors. Note 13 also describes the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company had cash balances of £1,124,402 and other net current assets of £354,648 at the balance sheet date. The directors have formed a judgement that taking into account the financial resources available to the company, it has adequate resources to continue to operate for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements and have therefore adopted the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

4. Operating costs

a. Directors' remuneration

The Report of the directors on page 1 includes details of the directors of the company. None of these directors received any fees in the year or in the prior year for their services as directors of this company.

b. Staff costs

The company has no employees.

c. Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration is borne by another group company. Fees payable to BDO LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

d. Other operating income and charges

Other operating income and external charges includes a loss of £22,772 (2018: gain of £24,839) in relation to foreign exchange.

5. Revenue

Revenue of £82,131 (2018: £81,387) is recognised over time, for satellite monitoring infrastructure services provided to the European Satellite Services Provider SAS (ESSP). ESSP is based in France.

6. Investment income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest receivable	-	100
Dividends from investments	798,182	-
	<u>798,182</u>	<u>100</u>

7. Tax

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax	-	4,728
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,728</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2018: 19%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	775,258	24,883
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard rate in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	147,299	4,728
Dividend income	(151,655)	-
Group relief surrendered	4,356	-
Tax charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>4,728</u>

8. Financial and other assets

The company had balances in respect of financial and other assets as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade and other receivables		
Receivable from customers (gross)	20,087	20,466
Other debtors	4,005	4,137
Dividend income receivable	358,672	-
Called up share capital not paid and due from parent undertaking	1	1
	<u>382,765</u>	<u>24,604</u>

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. In order to measure the expected credit losses, the credit risk characteristics of trade receivables have been considered and a matrix based on the days past due used to summarise historic loss patterns. Receivables in respect of customers are provided for where there is an identified loss event, such as administration, receivership or liquidation or where there is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

At 31 March 2019, the lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables is £nil.

All balances are non-interest bearing.

Receivables from customers is fully attributable to NATSNav's single customer, European Satellite Services Provider SAS. The balance was settled in May 2019.

In March 2019, European Satellite Services Provider SAS declared a dividend, the company's share being €416,667 (£358,672), at its Annual General Meeting which confirmed the company's entitlement to the dividend. The dividend received in May 2019 was €416,667 (£358,350).

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the company and short term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The directors consider that the carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value.

Overall, the maximum credit risk for the items discussed above would be £1,503,162 (2018: £729,180).

9. Financial and other liabilities

The company had balances in respect of other non-interest bearing financial and other liabilities as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due to parent company	1	1
Amounts due to other group undertakings (NATS (En Route) plc)	24,031	24,820
	<u>24,032</u>	<u>24,821</u>

NATSNav's fellow subsidiaries of NATS Limited, NATS (En Route) plc and the parent company, NATS (Services) Limited provide services to NATSNav to fulfil the obligations against the EGNOS contract with European Satellite Services Provider SAS.

10. Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Authorised		
1 ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Called up and allotted		
1 ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

11. Notes to the cash flow statement

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit from continuing operations	(22,924)	24,783
Decrease in trade and other receivables	511	10,398
Decrease in amounts due to other group companies	(789)	(7,277)
Cash (outflow)/inflow from operations	(23,202)	27,904
Tax paid	(619)	(1,168)
Net cash (used by)/generated from operating activities	<u>(23,821)</u>	<u>26,736</u>

12. Related party transactions

During the year or in the prior year there were no material transactions or amounts owed or arising with any of the directors or members of their close family. Transactions with other group undertakings are described in note 9 above. Transactions with European Satellite Services Provider SAS are disclosed within notes 5 and 8 above.

13. Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern, to meet its obligations and to fund returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to shareholders as disclosed in this note and the statement of changes in equity.

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

The carrying values of financial instruments by category at 31 March were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments and VAT	378,760	20,467
Cash and cash equivalents	1,124,402	708,713
	<u>1,503,162</u>	<u>729,180</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	<u>(24,032)</u>	<u>(24,821)</u>

Trade and other receivables excludes prepayments, and VAT of £4,005 (2018: £4,137). Financial liabilities at amortised cost includes amounts owed to group undertakings.

Financial risk management objectives

The NATS group's treasury function is mandated by the Board of NATS Holdings Limited to manage financial risks that arise in relation to underlying business needs. The function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to financial markets and monitors and manages financial risks relating to the operations of the company. The function has clear policies and operating parameters. The Treasury Committee provides oversight and meets at least three times a year to approve strategy and to monitor compliance with Board policy. The treasury function does not operate as a profit centre and the undertaking of speculative transactions is not permitted. The principal financial risk arising from NATSNav's activities include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Interest rate risk management

The company had no debt at 31 March 2019 (2018: £nil). However, the company maintains cash deposits.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on cash deposits. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of cash deposits at the balance sheet date were in place for the whole year. A 1% increase or decrease is considered to represent a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The following table shows the effect of a 1% increase in interest rates on the company's cash deposits on profit for the year and on equity. A positive number represents an increase in profit and equity and a negative number a decrease in profit and equity.

	2019 Impact £	2018 Impact £
Cash on deposit (2019: £1,124,402, 2018: £708,713)	<u>11,244</u>	<u>7,087</u>

13. Financial instruments (continued)

Foreign currency risk management

The company's principal exposure to foreign currency transaction risk is in relation to its transactions with European Satellite Services Provider SAS (ESSP). The company earned revenue from ESSP in euros and maintains a euro denominated bank account. The carrying amount of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at 31 March was as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Euro	1,503,161	729,179	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the company's sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in the value of sterling against the euro. 10% is the sensitivity rate that represents the reasonably possible change in the sterling euro exchange rate in a financial year. The sensitivity analysis includes all euro cash balances, trade receivables and trade payables and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% strengthening of sterling. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and equity and a negative number a reduction in profit and equity. There would be an equal and opposite impact on profit and equity if sterling devalues by 10% against the euro.

	2019 Impact £	2018 Impact £
	Euro	(150,316)

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company's exposure to credit risk arises from the risk of default by customers on settlement of trade receivables and from the risk of a failure of a financial institution in which funds are invested for return or held for trading purposes. The risk of loss from default by the customer is mitigated through comprehensive credit checks and credit control procedures being enforced. With regard to funds or contracts held with financial institutions, the company's policy is to transact with counterparties that hold a minimum credit rating as supplied by independent rating agencies, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

The NATS group policy is to allocate limits to the value of investments, foreign exchange transactions and interest rate hedging transactions that may be entered into with a bank or financial institution and to allocate an aggregate credit risk limit. The limits are based upon the institution's credit rating with Standard & Poor's and Moody's; the Fitch rating is only used if one of these agencies does not provide a rating. Where there is a difference in the rating then the lowest of the ratings is applied.

Investments in bank time deposits with maturities up to three months and between three and six months are only entered into with institutions holding a long term minimum credit rating of A- and A+ respectively from Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings and A3 and A1 respectively from Moody's. Currently the company's investments take the form of current account deposits only.

The table below sets out the group's investment limits that are applied to each institution based on its credit rating:

Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Limit per institution £m
AAA & AAAm	70.0
AA+	56.0
AA	42.0
AA-	28.0
A+	21.0
A	14.0
A-	10.5

The following table shows the distribution of the company's deposits at 31 March by credit rating (Standard & Poor's):

Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Number of institutions	2019	By credit rating %	Number of institutions	2018	By credit rating %
		£			£	
BBB+	1	1,124,402	100	1	708,713	100

The company's investments were held in a current account provided by a BBB+ rated institution, that is not subject to the above investment limits.

Liquidity risk management

The responsibility for liquidity risk management, the risk that the company will have insufficient funds to meet its obligations as they fall due, rests with the Board with oversight provided by the Treasury Committee. The company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves and borrowing facilities by monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and ensuring funding is diversified by source and maturity and available at competitive cost. The company has no borrowing facilities.

13. Financial instruments (continued)**Maturity of financial liabilities**

The following table sets out the remaining contractual maturity of the company's non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to repay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	2019			2018		
	Unsecured loans £	Other liabilities £	Total £	Unsecured loans £	Other liabilities £	Total £
Due within one year or less or on demand	-	24,032	24,032	-	24,821	24,821

Fair value of financial instruments

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

14. Investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investment in European Satellite Services Provider SAS	134,548	134,548

During the year ended 31 March 2009 the company acquired a 16.67% shareholding in European Satellite Services Provider SAS, a French private limited company.

15. Parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is NATS (Services) Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking is NATS Holdings Limited. Both are private companies incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

There is no ultimate controlling party of NATS Holdings Limited. Under the shareholders' agreement, The Airline Group Limited and the Crown have similar reserve rights in respect of material decisions affecting the company.

The largest and smallest group into which the accounts of the company are consolidated is that of NATS Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts of NATS Holdings Limited can be obtained from the company's secretary, at its registered office, 4000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7FL.