Registered number: 09166111

Air Navigation Solutions Limited

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2021



Company information

Directors

Mr H M Game Mr A Potzsch Mr P W Reid Mr M H Flory Mr C Peiler Mrs C J Cauvin

Company number

09166111

Registered office

Old Control Tower

Old Control Tower Road London Gatwick Airport

West Sussex RH6 OLD

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

2nd Floor 6 Sutton Plaza Sutton Court Road

Sutton Surrey SM1 4FS

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Business Review and future developments

In the 2021 period Air Navigation Solutions continued to deliver Air Traffic Control Services and Engineering Services under the established contracts at Gatwick and Edinburgh Airports and continued to develop a pipeline of Air Traffic Management project activity with both airports, along with other airport and industry customers. In 2021, most revenues continue to be attributed to core contract service provision, with the remainder from project and consultancy activities.

Overall Air Navigation Solutions continued to navigate successfully through the challenges impacting the aviation industry due to Covid 19. The original 2021 business plan objectives and financial forecast set in 2020, were broadly achieved against the backdrop of the pandemic with the underlying financial performance profitable. The business undertook several actions during 2021 to adjust the cost base and protect the longer-term business performance against reductions in planned and unplanned turnover.

Air Navigation Solutions has worked through the Covid 19 pandemic period to identify, adapt, and develop new solutions in procedures and processes to meet the changing operational environments at our customer airports. This has resulted in the implementation of several new air traffic control systems and equipment in Edinburgh and Gatwick Airports, as well as a redesign of the Air Traffic Controller Training plan for the Gatwick operation, which successfully commenced at the start of Quarter 2 in 2021.

In April 2021 Gatwick Airport Limited served Air Navigation Solutions with notice to terminate on the core contract service provision at Gatwick Airport under entitled terms contained within the agreement. Following negotiations, it was agreed that the transition would take place over 18 months and conclude in October 2022, when the service provision would transfer to another Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP). This was clearly a disappointing outcome for the business after 8 years of seamless service provision at Gatwick Airport. The Directors, however, acknowledge that the decision was made for commercial reasons consequential to recovery from the pandemic and not due to any breach of contractual terms by the Company.

This decision by Gatwick Airport resulted in a further business review in 2021 and revisit of the 2019 strategic plan, which has subsequently been reissued under the banner of 'Athena'. Air Navigation Solutions is engaged with several prospective customers as part of the strategic plan which was created to enable future growth and improved financial performance from 2022 onwards. The Company continues to establish its presence in the market and growth is expected to come through the delivery of further projects, consultancy services and selected partnership activities, in addition to tendering for additional core Terminal Air Navigation Services (TANS) ANS contracts at other UK airports.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Operational Risk

The principal risk for the business is to ensure that it meets the operational service delivery measures in the customer contracts, which in turn requires enough resourcing, qualified and trained to deliver the Air Traffic Service and Engineering Service. Air Navigation Solutions has a process for recruitment, training (including the training academy at DFS in Langen) and management of both air traffic controllers and air traffic engineers to safeguard a pipeline of key operational staff without over reliance on a very competitive labour market. This is constantly reviewed and monitored.

The operational recovery plan for regrowth in air traffic was a key area of focus for the business. Air Navigation Solutions established a framework of readiness plans focusing on training and refamiliarization for operational staff, initially focused on Summer 2021 traffic growth. This set of plans has continued to evolve in line with Covid 19 recovery with readiness plans for Summer 2022 and beyond the priority, utilising the state-of-the-art simulators at both Gatwick and Edinburgh Airports.

Liquidity Risk

The company monitors its liquidity risk which is low, primarily due to the growth of the business in project services which in turn puts demand on working capital. In most instances however, contract terms limit risk, and ultimately if required the Company has the backing of a strong parent company.

Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Credit Risk

The company classifies credit risk as low based on the existing customer profile even taking in to account the backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 risk and Market Outlook

The continued uncertainty of both the short- and longer-term effects of COVID 19 on the aviation industry provides both risk and opportunity for the company. During 2021 revenues continued to come under pressure as the current customer base was affected adversely by a continued reduction in expected traffic. Given the financial stress the sector has endured airports, and other sector stakeholders are demanding a new cost effective, flexible, and innovative approach to air traffic services in support of the recovery in the short term and longer-term system effectiveness. Air Navigation Solutions is well placed to meet these demands as it combines an agile and entrepreneurial approach to the market with the depth of knowledge, experience, and security of the largest ANSP in Europe as the parent company. Indications for 2022 are more encouraging and the forecasts for Summer 2022 traffic indicate a more immediate bounce back to pre-pandemic levels of business for the UK airport market. The longer-term market outlook remains uncertain.

ANSL contracts are not traffic volume related and therefore are not immediately adversely affected by a reduction in flights.

Various measures to protect staff and locations from an outbreak were implemented, including a no visitor policy, increased hygiene measures and ongoing monitoring of government and medical advice.

The operational readiness and recovery plans are well established for the re-growth in traffic levels in 2022 and beyond, always ensuring the safety performance of the operation. Indications for 2022 are more encouraging and the forecasts for Summer 2022 traffic indicate a more immediate bounce back to pre-pandemic levels of business for the UK airport market.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The company monitors its exposure due to transactions for services and goods in various currencies including Euros, US Dollars, Canadian Dollars and Norwegian Krone. However, the primary activities are in GBP Sterling and therefore the exposure is low risk and managed on a case by case basis.

Financial Key Performance Indicators

The Company measures its financial performance on several ways. These include turnover and operating profit.

Turnover this financial year decreased to £18,873,667 (2020: £19,086,741), with an operating profit of £541,600 (2020 £58,864).

The Directors did not propose a dividend for the year.

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

Paul Reid Director

OCEFFB970016433

Date: 29 June 2022

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of services incidental to air transportation.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £522,600 (2020: profit of £68,538). The directors did not propose a dividend for the year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

Mr H Game
Mr A Potzsch
Mr PW Reid
Mr M F Flory
Mr C Peiler
Mrs C J Cauvin (appointed 1 March 2022)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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;
- state whether UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper 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.

The directors are also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2021

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments are comprised of bank balances, trade creditors, trade debtors and loans to and from the company. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds to finance the company's operations. The main risks arising from the financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company, there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is set out below.

In respect of bank balances the liquidity risk is managed by structuring contract billings so as to try and achieve at least a cash neutral position throughout.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Matters covered in the strategic report

As permitted by Paragraph 1A of Schedule to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the strategic report. These matters relate to future developments.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Auditor

Under the Companies Act 2006 Section 487(2), Mazars LLP will be automatically reappointed as auditor(s) 28 days after these accounts are sent to the members. Unless the members exercise their rights under the Companies Act 2006 to prevent their re-appointment.

Disclosure of information to auditor

So far as the directors are aware:

- a) there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.
- b) the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Paul Reid Director

Date: 29 June 2022

OCEFFB97001643

Independent audit report to the members of Air Navigation Solutions Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Air Navigation Solutions Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of cash flows 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 UK-adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; 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 director's 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.

Independent audit report to the members of Air Navigation Solutions Limited

Opinions 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 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 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 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, 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 directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation, non-compliance with implementation of government support schemes relating to COVID-19.

Independent audit report to the members of Air Navigation Solutions Limited

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut off assertion given the estimation of the stage of completion of contracts, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- · Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- · Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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

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Gerhard Bonthuys (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 2nd Floor 6 Sutton Plaza Sutton Court Road Sutton Surrey SM1 4FS

Date: Jul 12, 2022

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Revenue	4	18,873,667	19,086,741
Cost of sales		(13,647,848)	(15,224,046)
Gross profit		5,225,819	3,862,695
Administrative expenses		(4,933,309)	(4,475,045)
Other income	5	456,302	815,583
Depreciation and amortisation	12/13/14	(207,212)	(144,369)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	541,600	58,864
Finance income	9	9	-
Finance costs	10	(19,009)	(2,236)
Profit before tax		522,600	56,628
Income tax credit	11	-	11,910
Profit for the financial year		522,600	68,538
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		522,600	68,538

Air Navigation Solutions Limited Registered number: 09166111

Statement of financial position For the year ended 31 December 2021

ASSETS	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets		L	T.
Non-current assets			
·			
Property, plant and equipment	12	51,239	107,906
Right-of-use assets	13	103,279	-
Intangible assets	14	45,403	43,707
•		199,921	151,613
		100,021	
Current assets Trade and other receivables	15	1,882,765	2,129,051
Cash and cash equivalents		4,936,376	7,617,541
	16		
		6,819,141	9,746,592
Total assets		7,019,062	9,898,205
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Ordinary share capital	17	5,000,000	5,000,000
Retained earnings		(4,025,918)	(4,548,518)
Total equity		974,082	451,482
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	•		
Trade and other payables Corporation tax liability	19	5,936,881 260	9,446,463 260
Lease liabilities	20	107,839	-
Total liabilities		6,044,980	9,446,723
Total equity and liabilities		7,019,062	9,898,205

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

OCEFF8970016433...

Paul Reid Director

Date: 29 June 2022

Air Navigation Solutions Limited Registered number: 09166111

Statement of financial position For the year ended 31 December 2021

Attributable to equity holders of the company

	Ordinary share capital	Non- distributable reserves	Distributable retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2020	5,000,000	186,523	(4,803,579)	382,944
Profit for the year	-	-	68,538	68,538
Total comprehensive income		-	68,538	68,538
Transfer to profit and loss account	-	(186,523)	186,523	-
Balance as at 1 January 2021	5,000,000	-	(4,548,518)	451,482
Profit for the year	-	-	522,600	522,600
Total comprehensive income	-	-	522,600	522,600
Balance as at 31 December 2021	5,000,000	-	(4,025,918)	974,082

Share capital

When shares are issued, the nominal value of the shares is credited to the share capital reserve.

Air Navigation Solutions Limited shares have a nominal value of £1 per share.

Non-distributable reserves - capital contribution

This balance represents the equity component of the intercompany parent loan, arising on the date that the loan is advanced. This represents the difference between the present value of future cash flows, discounted at a market rate of interest that would apply to similar debt instruments and the amount payable on the maturity of the loan. As the loan has now been repaid this has been released to profit and loss account.

Distributable retained earnings

The retained earnings reserve records the accumulated profits and losses of the company since inception of the business.

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cook flows from appreting activities			
Cash flows from operating activities Profit after income tax		522,600	68,538
Non-cash adjustments			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	129,498	133,332
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	51,642	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	26,072	11,038
Interest received		(9)	=
Interest charged		19,009	7,952
Foreign exchange on loan		(22,482)	244,635
Deferred tax credit		-	(11,910)
Cash flows before changes in working capital		726,330	453,585
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in trade and other receivables	15	246,286	2,512,470
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	19	(3,487,100)	4,525,174
(Decrease)/increase in working capital		(3,240,814)	7,037,644
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activ	vities	(2,514,484)	7,491,229
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment	12	(72,831)	(25,203)
Payments to acquire intangible assets	14	(27,768)	(54,745)
Repayment of leases		(50,000)	-
Interest received		9	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(150,590)	(79,948)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of intercompany loan		-	(3,146,621)
Interest charged		(16,091)	(7,952)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing active	vities	(16,091)	(3,154,573)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equiva	lents	(2,681,165)	4,256,708
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,617,541	3,360,833
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	4,936,376	7,617,541

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

Air Navigation Solutions Limited ("the company") is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is Old Control Tower, Old Control Tower Road, London Gatwick Airport, West Sussex, RH6 0LD.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies adopted by the company which have been applied consistently to all the years presented are set out below.

The financial statements are presented in UK Sterling, which is the company's functional currency. All financial information presented in UK Sterling has been rounded to the nearest pound unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts in the financial statements. See note 3 for details.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

At 31 December 2021 the company had net assets of £974,082 and net current assets of £774,161. During the year end COVID-19 has had a significant detrimental impact to the aviation sector and the directors have, as far as reasonably possible, assessed the impact of the virus on the company. This review took into account the company's trade, customers and suppliers as well as government support offered. The result of this review did not identify any significant uncertainty regarding the ability of the company to continue to trade for at least 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved.

The company's core service (the provision of Air Traffic Control Services) is considered an essential service and the company has long-term contracting with Edinburgh Airport and an agreed 18 month transition with Gatwick Airport. There have been no other changes or amendments to these contracts outside the notice by Gatwick Airport.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenues and other operating income are recognised if:

- the provision of the service involves the transfer of the material risks and rewards to the customer;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will be generated from the transaction;
- there is no right of disposition nor effective control; and
- the level of revenues and the costs to sell incurred and expected can be quantified

Revenues are recognised based on the stage of completion. The stage of completion results from the relationship between the contract costs incurred up to the date of the statement of financial position and planned contract costs to this date. If the execution of the service contract requires a significant period of time contract costs may also include direct borrowing costs.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer.

The contract costs are expensed using the matching principle. If the total contract costs exceed the total contract revenue, the expected loss is expensed immediately. If the results of a service contract cannot be estimated reliably the probable revenues are recorded at the value of the costs incurred.

Where payments on account are made in excess of the revenue recognised, the deferred element is included in payables as deferred income. Where revenue invoiced is less than the revenue recognised, the accrued element is included in receivables as accrued income.

2.4 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants relating to income are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other income'

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the company are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or production cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Refurbishment
Furniture and fixtures
Office equipment
Plant and machinery
Leasehold improvements

10% straight line 20% straight line 33.33% straight line 25% straight line 67% straight line

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation and impairment expenses are recognised in administrative expenses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software

3 years

2.8 Taxation

The taxation expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax currently payable is based on taxable profits or losses for the year and is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the temporary differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial assets are recognised when the company has rights or other access to economic benefits. Such assets consist of cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, or a contractual right to exchange financial instruments with another entity on potentially favourable terms. Financial liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation to transfer benefits and that obligation is a contractual liability to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial instruments with another entity on potentially favourable terms. When these criteria no longer apply, a financial asset or liability is no longer recognised.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value, which in the case of trade receivables, trade payables and amounts owed to group undertakings is similar to cost and are subsequently measured at amortised cost and are detailed in note 22.

2.10 Pensions

No provisions are recognised in respect of defined contribution pension schemes. The level of contributions by the company is dependent on the income relevant to the pension calculations. The payments for defined contribution pension schemes are expensed when due and reported in the statement of comprehensive income as part of administrative expenses.

2.11 Leases

The company leases an office for a period of 1.5 years.

At lease commencement date, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

2.12 Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the current financial year

There are no new or amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2021 that have had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

2.13 Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

There are no new or amendments or interpretations to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are in issue but not yet adopted that will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, 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.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The directors do not consider there to be any critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

3.2 Key Sources of estimation uncertainty

Revenue recognition: Stage of completion

The directors consider there to be only one area in the financial statements involving a high degree of judgement, estimation or complexity and therefore significant to the financial statements. This relates to the stage of completion of projects as outlined in note 2.3. The total costs to complete are a forecast and can vary from actual future costs. Different estimates would give a different stage of completion, and hence revenue figure.

4. Revenue and segmental information

The revenue, loss before taxation and net assets are attributable to the one principal activity of the company, the services incidental to air transportation, from the company's locations in the UK. Consequently the company has one business and one geographic segment.

	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue from services	18,873,667	19,086,741
	18,873,667	19,086,741
5. Other income		
	2021 £	2020 £
Government grant income	456,302	815,583
	456,302	815,583

Government grant income relates to Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) claim the company received during the year.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	2021 £	2020 £
The speciality provide states and statistically (discussing),		
Amortisation of intangible assets	26,072	11,038
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	129,498	133,332
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	51,642	-
Net (gain)/loss on foreign exchange currency differences	(15,280)	45,296
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	29,000	27,000
Auditor's remuneration for non-audit services	5,475	5,250
7. Directors' emoluments		ŕ
	2021 £	2020 £
Emoluments	330,078	242,997
Sums paid to third parties for directors' services	380,524	145,567
Employer's pension contributions	9,720	9,234
	720,322	397,798

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing during the year was 1 (2020: 1). The highest paid director's emoluments were £330,078 (2020: £242,997) and £9,720 (2020: £9,234) of employer's pension contributions.

8. Wages and employees

The monthly average number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Operations staff	139	134
Administration staff	27	37
Total average monthly number of employees	166	171
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Gross wages	11,783,579	12,056,827
Social security costs	1,326,537	1,326,031
Employer's pension contributions	1,293,751	1,327,699
Other staff costs	13,782	12,033
	14,417,649	14,722,590

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

9. Finance income

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank interest received	9	-
	9	-
10. Finance costs		
	2021 £	2020 £
Interest on lease liabilities	2,918	•
Interest on amounts owed to group undertakings	16,091	7,952
	19,009	7,952

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

11. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Taxation charge Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred income tax (credit) Origination and reversal of timing differences Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	- - -	(13,311) 1,401 (11,910)
Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before income tax	522,600	56,628
. Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	99,294	10,759
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	193	1,019
Fixed asset differences	2,427	-
Other permanent differences	314	10
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(250,449)	(95,411)
Deferred tax not recognised	148,221	71,713
	-	(11,910)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Government announced in the 2021 budget that from 1 April 2023, the rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom will increase from 19% to 25%. Companies with profits of £50,000 or less will continue to be taxed at 19%, which is a new small profits rate. Where taxable profits are between £50,000 and £250,000, the higher 25% rate will apply but with a marginal relief applying as profits increase.

The company has not recognised a deferred tax asset for amounts where the recoverability of such an asset is not currently considered probable.

The company has tax losses available for future use of £4.5m (2020: £4.6m).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Refurbishment £	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment £	Plant and machinery	Leasehold improvements	Total £
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	2,028	26,980	433,603	142,283	-	604,894
Additions		9,064	16,139	<u> </u>		25,203
At 31 December 2020	2,028	36,044	449,742	142,283		630,097
Additions		1,176	29,607		42,048	72,831
At 31 December 2021	2,028	37,220	479,349	142,283	42,048	702,928
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2020	2,028	11,620	270,085	105,126	-	388,859
Charge for the year		5,949	98,456	28,927		133,332
At 31 December 2020	2,028	17,569	368,541	134,053	_	522,191
Charge for the year	-	13,745	95,381	7,597	12,775	129,498
At 31 December 2021	2,028	31,314	463,922	141,650	12,775	651,689
Net book value						
At 31 December 2021		5,906	15,427	633	29,273	51,239
At 31 December 2020	-	18,475	81,201	8,230	-	107,906

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

13. Right-of-use assets

	Right-of-use assets - buildings £		
Cost	~		
At 1 January 2020	-		
Additions	-		
At 31 December 2020			
Additions	154,921		
At 31 December 2021	154,921		
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	· _		
Charge for the year	<u> </u>		
At 31 December 2020			
Charge for the year	51,642		
At 31 December 2021	51,642		
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	103,279		
At 31 December 2020	-		
Amounts recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income:	•		
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.			
		2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		51,642	-
Interest expense (included in finance cost)		2,918	

The total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was £50,000 (2020: £nil).

The lease is currently set to expire in December 2022, however, at the date of this report the company is looking at extending this lease for 12 more months.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

14. Intangible assets

	Computer software
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	-
Additions	54,745
At 31 December 2020	54,745
Additions	27,768
At 31 December 2021	82,513
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	-
Charge for the year	11,038
At 31 December 2020	11,038
Charge for the year	26,072
At 31 December 2021	37,110
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	45,403
At 31 December 2020	43,707

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

15. Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade receivables	1,448,666	1,914,131
Prepayments	220,585	80,631
Accrued income	· 193,514	128,970
Other receivables	20,000	5,319
	1,882,765	2,129,051

Trade receivables are stated after a provision for impairment of £nil (2020: £nil).

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,936,376	7,617,541

There is a security held by the bank in accordance with a letter of comfort dated October 2019 for a value of £50,000.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is considered to be the same as their fair value.

17. Share capital

		2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	· .		***
5,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	,000,000	5,000,000

The ordinary shares each entitle the holder to one voting right and no right to fixed income.

18. Capital management

Risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- . maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

19. Trade and other payables

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade payables	342,460	716,751
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,091,932	-
Social security and other taxes	1,355,841	2,409,060
Accruals	978,038	278,937
Deferred income	2,014,217	5,664,972
Other payables	154,393	376,743
	5,936,881	9,446,463

Included in trade payables are amounts due to related parties as disclosed in note 21.

Due to the short-term nature of the current payables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair. value.

Amounts owed to group undertakings relates to a negotiated line of credit of €3,500,000, of which €1,300,000 has been drawn. This balance is subject to a nominal interest rate of 1.05%pa and is repayable on 31st March 2022.

20. Lease liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Maturity analysis		
Current	109,447 109,447	-
Less unearned interest	(1,608) 107,839	-
Analysed as:		
Within one year	107,839	-
	107,839	

Due to the short-term nature of the lease liabilities, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

21. Deferred taxation

	Statement of financial position		Statement of comprehensive income	
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Provision at start of period	· -	(11,910)	-	-
Deferred tax charge		11,910		11,910
Temporary differences	-		-	-
	-	<u> </u>		11,910

There are unused tax losses of £4.5m (2020: £4.6m) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised, as the directors consider that the company is not likely to generate taxable income in the foreseeable future. They can be carried forward indefinitely.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

22. Related party transaction

Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DFS Aviation Services GmbH, a private limited company incorporated in Germany.

The ultimate parent company is DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH, a private limited company incorporated in Germany. The Group Financial Statements can be obtained from DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH Headquarters, Am DFS-Campus 10, 63225 Langen, Germany.

The ultimate controlling party is the Federal Republic of Germany as it is the 100% shareholder of DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH.

Trading activities

Company name	Nature of relationship	2021 £	2020 £
Purchases of goods and services (normal commercial terms)			
Purchases from DFS Aviation Services GmbH	Parent company	67,238	250,694
Purchases from DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH	Ultimate parent company	13,942	12,459
Purchases from Reid Aviation Solutions Limited	Company under the control of one of the directors	176,584	145,567
DFS International Business Services GmbH	Owns 100% of DFS Aviation Services GmbH	16,091	-
	- -	273,855	408,720
Payable to related parties			
DFS Aviation Services GmbH	Parent company	-	-
DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH	Ultimate parent company	-	-
Reid Aviation Solutions Limited	Company under the control of one of the directors	27,234	19,111
DFS International Business Services GmbH	Owns 100% of DFS Aviation Services GmbH	1,091,932	2,236
	- -	1,119,166	21,347

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

22. Related party transactions (continued)

Key management compensation

Key management are considered to be the board of directors only. Compensation for Key management is therefore set out in note 7.

Guarantees

During the year the company's ultimate parent company, DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH, acted as guarantor for the company's contractual agreement with Gatwick Airport Limited and Edinburgh Airport Limited.

23. Financial instruments

The company purchases or issues financial instruments in order to finance its operations and to manage the interest rate risk that arises from its operations. The company does not undertake trading in financial instruments.

The main risk arising from the company's financial instruments is credit risk.

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk primarily on its trade receivables as it relies heavily on its primary customers with which it has a contract for services. The maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets is represented by their carrying value at the balance sheet date. Trade receivables are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risks by the terms of the contract for services between the company and the customer.

Financial assets

All financial assets are classified as held at amortised cost under IFRS 7.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified as held at amortised cost under IFRS 7.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of the company's financial assets and liabilities is not materially different from their book values.

All financial liabilities in the company's statement of financial position are classified as held at amortised cost for the current year.

The following table discloses an analysis of trade receivables for the company that are not impaired. The standard credit terms offered by the company are between 30 and 60 days.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current	860,461	675,997
31 - 60 days	588,205	577,153
61 - 90 days	-	660,981
Over 90 days	-	-
	1,448,666	1,914,131

Detailed trading accounts For the year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial instruments (continued)

The company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The company uses historic credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The company negotiated a line of credit of €3,500,000 from DFS International Business Services GmBH, the parent company of DFS Aviation Services GmBH, which is available for use until 31 March 2022. During the year ended 31 December 2021 the company drew down €1,300,000 from this facility which incurs interest at a rate of 1.05%.

24. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events affecting the company since the year end.