

NATS Limited
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Company Number: 03155567

Report of the directors

The directors present their report and audited accounts for the company for the year ended 31 March 2011.

Principal activities

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of NATS Holdings Limited and holds investments in the group's principal operating subsidiaries; NATS (En Route) plc (NERL) and NATS (Services) Limited (NATS Services). The company acts as employer to all staff within the NATS group and incurs these expenses and others on behalf of subsidiary companies which it recharges through Management Services Agreements (MSA).

At completion of the Public Private Partnership transaction on 26 July 2001, transfer schemes hived down the operating assets and liabilities of NATS Limited to NERL and NATS Services. In addition, the company entered into two MSAs with NERL and NATS Services on 25 July 2001. These agreements provide for the provision by the company of personnel and central services to NERL and NATS Services. The cost of central services is recharged on the basis of a fair allocation of costs taking into account the most important drivers for the services provided. NERL and NATS Services are responsible for paying to the company an amount equal to the aggregate of all costs incurred by the company in connection with the

employment of the personnel together with appropriate staff related costs and expenses and disbursements.

Business review and results

The results for the year ended 31 March 2011 are shown in the income statement on page 8 and reflect the results of the company under the MSAs explained above. The company reported an operating profit of £nil (2010: £nil). The company received a £40m dividend in the year, £35m dividend from NERL (2010: £nil) and £5m from NSL (2010: £nil).

The directors consider that the year end financial position was satisfactory and that the company is well placed to develop its activities in the foreseeable future.

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

Dividends

The Board declared a first interim dividend of 14.18 pence per share (totalling £20m) in May 2010, which was paid in June 2010, and a second interim dividend of 14.18 pence per share (totalling £20m) that was paid in November 2010. The Board recommends

a final dividend for the year of £nil (2010: £nil).

In May 2011 the Board declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31 March 2012 of 30.14 pence per share (totalling £42.5m) that was paid in May 2011.

Charitable donations

The company made donations of £5,000 (2010: £22,798).

Employees

The company continues its commitment to the involvement of employees in the decision making process through effective leadership at all levels in the organisation. Staff are frequently involved through direct discussions with their managers, cross company work groups and local committees. Regular staff consultations cover a range of topics affecting the workforce, including such matters as unit and corporate performance and business plans. The NATS CEO maintains visibility with staff through visits to NATS locations, where he talks to them about current business issues and takes questions in an open and straightforward manner. Also, employees' views are represented through an open dialogue with Prospect and the Public and Commercial Services Union (PCS); the recognised unions on all matters affecting employees. This is further enhanced through the 'Working

Together' programme aimed at working towards partnership principles as the basis for our relationship. Formal arrangements for consultation with staff exist through a local and company-wide framework agreed with the Trades Unions.

It is the company's policy to establish and maintain competitive pay rates which take full account of the different pay markets relevant to its operations. In return, employees are expected to perform to the required standards and to provide the quality and efficiency of service expected by its customers.

The company is an equal opportunities employer. Its policy is designed to ensure that no applicant or employee receives less favourable treatment than any other on the grounds of sex, age, disability, marital status, colour, race, ethnic origin, religious belief or sexual orientation, nor is disadvantaged by conditions or requirements applied to any post which cannot be shown to be fair and reasonable under relevant employment law or codes of practice.

The company is also committed to improving employment opportunities for disabled people. The group will continue to promote policies and practices which provide suitable training and retraining and development opportunities for disabled staff, including any individuals

who become disabled, bearing in mind their particular aptitudes and abilities

and the need to maintain a safe working environment.

The company strives to maintain the health and safety of employees through an appropriate culture, well-defined processes and regular monitoring. Line managers are accountable for ensuring health and safety is maintained; responsibility for ensuring compliance with both legal requirements and company policy rests with the HR Director.

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the company's policy to pay suppliers within the payment terms of the contract, which is normally 30 to 60 days, based upon the timely receipt of an accurate invoice.

The average number of days taken to pay suppliers calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 is 12 days (2010: 10 days).

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:

John Devaney

Richard Deakin (appointed 1 April 2010)

Nigel Fotherby

Ian Hall (resigned 24 March 2011)

Lawrence Hoskins (resigned 30 April 2010)

Ian Mills

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

Interests of the directors in the ordinary shares of the company's parent undertaking NATS Holdings Limited are explained in those accounts.

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

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Accounts. The directors have prepared the accounts for the company in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be

achieved by compliance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

Directors are also required to:

- ◆ 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 IFRS is 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
- ◆ 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 which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company, for safeguarding the assets, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities and for the preparation of a directors' report which complies with the

requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation 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 included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as explained in note 3 to the accounts.

Auditors

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint

them will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



Richard Churchill-Coleman

Secretary

30 June 2011

Registered office

4000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham,
Hampshire, PO15 7FL

Registered in England and Wales

Company Number: 03155567

Independent auditors' report to the members of NATS Limited

We have audited the financial statements of NATS Limited for the year ended 31 March 2011 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 26. The financial reporting that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the

accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and, as regards the company's financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRS 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 comply with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion:

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.

Independent auditors' report

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company; or
- the company's 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.



John Clennett (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

*Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Southampton, United Kingdom
30 June 2011*

Income statement

for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Revenue	4	375.7	411.7
Staff costs	8a	(366.6)	(403.2)
Services and materials		(0.4)	(0.3)
Repairs and maintenance		(0.2)	-
Other operating charges		(8.5)	(8.2)
Net operating costs		<u>(375.7)</u>	<u>(411.7)</u>
Operating profit	7	-	-
Investment revenue	9	40.0	-
Profit before tax		<u>40.0</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax	10	(0.1)	0.1
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders		<u><u>39.9</u></u>	<u><u>0.1</u></u>

All revenue and profit from operations have been derived from continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Profit for the year after tax		<u>39.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year			
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit pension scheme	22	(2.2)	7.2
Deferred tax relating to components of other comprehensive (expense)/income	17	0.6	(2.0)
		<u>(1.6)</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity shareholders		<u><u>38.3</u></u>	<u><u>5.3</u></u>

Balance sheet
 at 31 March 2011

	Notes	2011 £m	2010 £m
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	-
Investments	24	244.6	244.6
Retirement benefit asset	22	2.2	3.7
Trade and other receivables	13	1.1	1.1
		<u>247.9</u>	<u>249.4</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	50.8	50.1
Cash and cash equivalents	14	4.9	4.8
Current tax asset		-	0.1
		<u>55.7</u>	<u>55.0</u>
Total assets		<u>303.6</u>	<u>304.4</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	(36.2)	(27.0)
Provisions	16	(7.5)	(18.1)
		<u>(43.7)</u>	<u>(45.1)</u>
Net current assets		<u>12.0</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	(4.0)	(1.2)
Deferred tax liability	17	(0.5)	(1.0)
		<u>(4.5)</u>	<u>(2.2)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(48.2)</u>	<u>(47.3)</u>
Net assets		<u>255.4</u>	<u>257.1</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	18	141.0	141.0
Other reserves		(50.0)	(50.0)
Retained earnings		164.4	166.1
Total equity		<u>255.4</u>	<u>257.1</u>

The financial statements (Company number: 03155567) were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2011 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman




John Devaney

Finance Director

Nigel Fotherby

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company

	Share capital £m	Other reserves £m	Retained earnings £m	Total £m
At 1 April 2009	141.0	(50.0)	160.8	251.8
Profit for the year	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5.2	5.2
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5.3	5.3
	<u>141.0</u>	<u>(50.0)</u>	<u>166.1</u>	<u>257.1</u>
At 31 March 2010				
At 1 April 2010	141.0	(50.0)	166.1	257.1
Profit for the year	-	-	39.9	39.9
Other comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(1.6)	(1.6)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	38.3	38.3
Dividends paid	-	-	(40.0)	(40.0)
	<u>141.0</u>	<u>(50.0)</u>	<u>164.4</u>	<u>255.4</u>
At 31 March 2011				

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Net cash flow from operating activities	19	<u>0.1</u>	<u>(2.7)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received		40.0	-
Net cash inflow from investing activities		<u>40.0</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(40.0)	(43.5)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>(40.0)</u>	<u>(43.5)</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year		0.1	(46.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>4.8</u>	<u>51.0</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>4.9</u></u>	<u><u>4.8</u></u>

1 General information

NATS Limited is a private 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 5. 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

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation and accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The financial information has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with IFRSs and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as endorsed by the European Union and therefore the financial statements comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation.

In the current year, the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted.

Two interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee have been adopted in the current year; these Interpretations are not yet effective but have been adopted early as they have been endorsed by the EU. These are: Amendment to IFRIC 14: Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement and IFRIC 19: Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments. The adoption of these Interpretations has not led to any changes in the company's accounting policies.

In addition, the company adopted: IFRS 3 (2008): Business Combinations; IAS 27: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (2008); and IAS 28 (2008): Investments in Associates. These Standards have introduced a number of changes in the accounting for business combinations when acquiring a subsidiary or associate.

The following amendments were made as part of the Improvements to IFRSs (2009): Amendments to IFRS 2: Share-based Payment, which confirms that the contribution of a business on the formation of a joint venture and common control transactions are not within the scope of IFRS 2; Amendments to IAS 17: Leases, which clarifies that it may be possible to classify a lease of land as a finance lease if it meets the criteria for that classification under IAS 17; Amendments to IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement; and IAS 32 (Amended): Classification of Rights Issues. The adoption of these Standards has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported or disclosed in these financial statements.

The following Standard has been adopted in the current year, this adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements, but may impact the accounting for future transactions and arrangements: IFRS 2 (Amended): Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions, which clarifies the accounting for share-based payment transactions between group entities.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following Standards 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 9: Financial Instruments; IAS 24 (Amended): Related Party Disclosures; Improvements to IFRSs (May 2010); IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements; IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements; IFRS 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities; IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement and IAS 19 (Amended): Employee benefits. The adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 13,

which will be effective for the year beginning on 1 April 2013, will impact both the measurement and disclosures of financial instruments. The principal impact of the adoption of IAS 19 (Amended) will be to require disaggregation of defined benefit costs into components, recognition of re-measurements in other comprehensive income and enhance disclosures about the defined benefit scheme. IAS 19 (Amended) will be effective for the year beginning 1 April 2013. The directors do not expect that the adoption of the other standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods.

The company's parent undertaking - NATS Holdings Limited - draws up the accounts for the group for the year ended 31 March 2011 which are filed with the UK Registrar of companies together with the company's accounts.

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

Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging restructuring costs but before investment income, finance costs and taxation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods or services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. Revenue is recognised as follows:

- ◆ Income from the rendering of services is recognised when the outcome can be reliably estimated and then by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date
- ◆ Sales of goods are recognised when they are delivered and title has passed
- ◆ 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
- ◆ Turnover is recognised in accordance with the Management Services Agreements.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other items are classified as operating leases.

The company does not have any finance leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairments in value. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes internal and contracted labour costs directly attributable to bringing the assets into working condition for their intended use. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of property plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- ◆ Leasehold land: over the term of the lease.
- ◆ Freehold buildings: 10-40 years.
- ◆ Leasehold buildings: over the remaining life of the lease to a maximum of 20 years.
- ◆ Air traffic control systems: 8-15 years.
- ◆ Plant and other equipment: 3-15 years
- ◆ Furniture, fixtures and fittings: 10 years
- ◆ Vehicles: 5-8 years.

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction and installation are not depreciated. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

Borrowing costs

Following the introduction of IAS 23: *Borrowing Costs*, the costs of borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset (i.e. there is no longer a choice to expense such costs). Qualifying assets are those which take a substantial time to get ready for intended use. These do not include assets which are ready for use when acquired.

For NATS this assumes qualifying assets relate to any additions to new projects that begin from 1 April 2010, included in assets under construction, and excludes acquisitions that are acquired in a state ready for use.

When funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are the actual costs of borrowing incurred in the year. IAS 23 requires that where a qualifying asset is funded from a pool of general borrowings, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation should be determined by applying an appropriate capitalisation rate (based on the weighted average of borrowing costs applicable to the general outstanding borrowings during the year) to the expenditure during the year to determine the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

For NATS, the percentage rate for interest capitalisation is calculated as a proportion of the interest costs to the average level of borrowings in the year that relate to qualifying capital expenditure. All qualifying capital expenditure is then inflated by this percentage which has the effect of capitalising related interest costs.

Deferred grants and other contributions to tangible fixed assets

Government grants as contributions to non-current assets are treated as deferred income which is credited to the income statement by equal annual instalments over the expected useful economic lives of the related assets.

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income in the year to which they relate.

Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the company's development activities is recognised only if all of the following conditions are met:

- ◆ an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes)
- ◆ it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and
- ◆ the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally-generated intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, typically over 3 to 12 years. Assets in the course of construction are not amortised. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, including those in the course of construction, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the

company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of net realisable value less costs to sell and the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the pre-tax nominal regulated rate of return. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement immediately.

Where an impairment loss on an intangible or tangible asset, excluding goodwill, subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the income statement immediately.

Share based payments

The company has applied the requirements of IFRS 2: *Share-based payments*.

In 2001, the company established an All-Employee Share Ownership Plan for the benefit of its employees to hold 5% of the share capital of NATS Holdings Limited.

Shares awarded by the Plan are treated as cash-settled liabilities. A liability is recognised for shares awarded over the period from award to when the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the shares and are measured initially at their fair value. At each balance sheet date until the liability is settled, as well as at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is re-measured based on independent share valuations with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

In respect of the award schemes, the company provides finance to NESL (NATS Employee Sharetrust Limited) to enable the trust company to meet its obligations to repurchase vested or eligible shares from employees.

The company's share of the costs of running the employee share trust is charged to the income statement.

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.

On 29 March 2011 under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, the corporation tax rate was reduced to 26% with effect from 1 April 2011. The Government has also indicated that it intends to enact future reductions in the main UK tax rate of 1% each year down to 23% by 1 April 2014. The future 1% 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. As the further reductions in UK corporate tax rates have not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, this is considered a non-adjusting event in accordance with IAS 10 and no adjustments have been made. The impact of any further reduction will be taken into account at subsequent reporting dates, once the change has been substantively enacted.

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 value 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 in the income statement is charged or credited, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

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 on 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 year.

Retirement benefit costs

The company has entered into a deed of Pension Fund adherence with the CAA and the Trustees of the Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme whereby the company was admitted to participate in the Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme from 1 April 1996. At 31 March 2001, the business of NATS was separated from the CAA. As a

consequence, NATS has become a 'non associated employer' which requires the assets relating to the liabilities of NATS active employees at 31 March 2001 to be separately identified within the Pension Scheme. The Pension Scheme has been divided into two sections to accommodate this and a series of common investment funds established in which both sections participate for investment purposes.

In January 2009, the group introduced a number of pension reforms, as explained in note 22. This included closing the defined benefit scheme to new entrants with effect from 1 April 2009, introducing a limit on increases in pensionable pay and establishing a defined contribution scheme for new entrants effective from 1 April 2009.

The Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme is a funded defined benefit scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund. Pension costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial valuations are carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the year in which they occur. They are recognised outside the income statement and presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents that proportion, not relating to staff seconded to NERL and NSL, of the fair value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

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

Financial assets, other than hedging instruments, can be divided into the following categories;

- Loans and receivables
- Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss
- Available for sale financial assets
- Held to maturity investments

Financial assets are assigned to different categories on initial recognition. The classification depends upon the nature and purpose of the financial asset. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether the resulting income is recognised through the income statement or directly in equity. Subsequent to initial recognition financial assets are measured at either fair value or at amortised cost according to the category in which they are classified.

Investments are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are rigorously assessed for indicators of impairment at half year and year end. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are recognised using allowance accounts. When a trade receivable is considered irrecoverable, it is written off against the allowance account, any subsequent recoveries are credited to the allowance account. Changes in the allowance account are recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other highly liquid investments 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 and loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Fair value through the profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit and loss are measured initially at fair value and subsequently stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the income statement. The net gain or loss recognised in the income statement incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other Financial assets: including bank, other borrowings, loan notes and debt securities

Interest-bearing bank loans, other borrowings, loan notes and debt securities are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accrual basis in the income statement using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the year in which they arise.

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.

3 Critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Retirement benefits

The company accounts for its defined benefit pension scheme such that the net pension scheme asset or liability is reported on the balance sheet with actuarial gains and losses being recognised directly in equity through the statement of comprehensive Income. To the extent that there is a net pension scheme asset, this assumes economic benefit will arise, at least to the extent shown, from contributions to the pension scheme at a rate below the future cost of pension benefits.

A number of key assumptions have been made in calculating the fair value of the company's defined benefit pension scheme which affect the balance sheet position and the company's reserves and income statement. Refer to note 22 of the notes to the accounts for a summary of the main assumptions. Actual outcomes may differ materially from the assumptions used and may result in volatility in the net pension scheme asset/liability.

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 set out in note 14. The note 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 £4.9m at the balance sheet date together with formal arrangements with its subsidiaries on the recovery of costs. As a result, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business

risks successfully despite the uncertain current economic outlook.

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 the foreseeable future and have therefore adopted the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011.

4 Revenue

An analysis of the company's revenue is provided as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Services provided to NATS (En Route) plc	279.2	308.3
Services provided to NATS (Services) Limited	96.5	103.4
	<u>375.7</u>	<u>411.7</u>

All revenue is derived from continuing operations. Note 5 summarises the source of revenues by business and geographical segment. Other revenue is described on the face of the Income statement and is included in note 9.

5 Business and geographical segments**Business segments**

For management reporting purposes, the company is currently organised into one business area.

Principal activities are as follows:

The company acts as employer of all staff within the group. The company second staff to the two principal operating companies within the group (NERL and NATS Services). It also provides central services to these two companies. The provision of these services is governed by Management Services Agreements (MSA) between the two operating companies and NATS Limited. In accordance with the MSA, NERL and NATS Services pay fees to NATS Limited for the provision of the company's services.

Segment information about the provision of these services is presented below.

	Year ended 31 March 2011 Total £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 Total £m
Revenue		
Revenue from internal customers	<u>375.7</u>	<u>411.7</u>
Segmental operating profit		
Investment revenue	40.0	-
Profit before tax	40.0	-
Tax	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Profit for the year	<u>39.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Other information		
Capital expenditure	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Balance Sheet		
Segmental assets	<u>303.6</u>	<u>304.4</u>
Segmental liabilities	<u>(48.2)</u>	<u>(47.3)</u>

Geographical segments

The company's two customers (NERL and NATS Services) are both located in the UK and all company assets are also located within the UK.

All revenue is derived from the company's two customers (NERL and NATS Services).

6 Restructuring costs

These costs are included in arriving at operating profit (see note 8a).

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Voluntary redundancy costs	-	0.1
Included in amounts receivable from other group companies (revenue)	-	(0.1)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Operating profit for the year

Operating profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Auditors remuneration for audit services (see below)	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>

Fees payable to Deloitte 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.

8 Staff costs

The company is responsible for employing the staff engaged in the activities carried out by both NERL and NATS Services. Under the terms of the respective Management Services Agreements (MSA) dated 25 July 2001 the services of certain employees are seconded to NERL and NATS Services by the company. NERL and NATS Services are responsible for paying to the company an amount equal to the aggregate of all costs incurred by the company in connection with the employment of the seconded employees (including all taxes and social security and pension costs) together with appropriate staff related costs and expenses and disbursements. The total staff costs incurred by the company were:

a Staff costs	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Salaries and staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	291.6	298.2
Social security costs	27.5	28.6
Pension costs (note 8b)	80.7	114.3
	<u>399.8</u>	<u>441.1</u>
Less: amounts capitalised (in other group companies)	(33.2)	(37.9)
	<u>366.6</u>	<u>403.2</u>

Wages and salaries includes redundancy costs of £4.7m (2010: £11.9m), share-based payment charges, other allowances and holiday pay. Pension costs include £4.8m (2010: £9.3m) for redundancy-related augmentation payments which staff elected to receive in lieu of severance payments.

None of the directors received remuneration for their services to the company. Director's remuneration for services provided to the NATS group are disclosed in the accounts of NATS Holdings Limited.

The staff costs for the company net of the staff costs for those staff seconded to NERL and NATS Services under the respective MSAs were as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Salaries and staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
Wages and salaries*	4.1	3.9
Social security costs	0.4	0.3
Pension costs (note 8b)	0.7	1.2
	<u>5.2</u>	<u>5.4</u>

* Includes share based payment charges, other allowances and holiday pay.

b Pension costs

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Defined benefit pension scheme costs for year (note 22(a))	79.6	114.1
Defined contribution pension scheme costs for the year	1.1	0.2
	<u>80.7</u>	<u>114.3</u>

Wages and salaries and pension costs reflect pension salary sacrifice arrangements for all staff. The pension costs for the company net of the pension costs for those staff seconded to NERL and NATS Services under the respective MSAs were as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Defined benefit pension scheme costs for year (note 22(b))	0.6	1.2
Defined contribution pension costs for the year	-	-
	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>

8 Staff costs (continued)**c Staff numbers**

The monthly average number of employees (including secondments to NERL and NATS Services under the MSA) was:	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	No.	No.
Air traffic controllers	1,957	2,003
Air traffic service assistants	863	964
Engineers	970	1,054
Others	862	899
	<u>4,652</u>	<u>4,920</u>
	No.	No.
The monthly average number of employees excluding secondments to NERL and NATS Services was:		
Air traffic controllers	5	4
Air traffic service assistants	1	1
Engineers	8	6
Others	44	48
	<u>58</u>	<u>59</u>

9 Investment revenue

Income from shares in group undertakings	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£m	£m
	40.0	-
	<u>40.0</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Tax

Deferred tax (See note 17)	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£m	£m
	(0.1)	0.1
	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>0.1</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 28% (2010: 28%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

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

	Year ended	Year ended	
	31 March 2011	31 March 2010	
	£m	£m	%
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	40.0	-	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard rate in the UK of 28% (2009: 28%)	(11.2)	-	0%
Tax effect of group relief	(0.1)	-	0%
Tax effect of dividend income not assessed in determining taxable profit	11.2	-	0%
Tax effect of prior year adjustments	-	0.1	0%
Tax (charge)/credit for year at an effective tax rate of 0% (2010: 0%)	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>0.1</u>	0%
Deferred tax (credit)/charge taken directly to equity (see note 17)	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	

11 Dividends

Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£m	£m
First interim dividend for year ended 31 March 2011 of 14.18 pence per share (2010: nil) paid in June	20.0	-
Second interim dividend for year ended 31 March 2011 of 14.18 pence per share (2010: nil) paid in November	20.0	-
	<u>40.0</u>	<u>-</u>

In May 2011 the Board declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31 March 2012 of 30.14 pence per share (totalling £42.5m) which was paid to the company's parent in May 2011.

12 Property, plant and equipment

The company has assets with an original cost of £1.0m which are fully depreciated. The net book value of property, plant and equipment at 31 March 2011 was £nil (2010: £nil). Depreciation charges amounted to £nil (2010: £nil).

13 Financial and other assets

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

Trade and other receivables

	2011	2010
	£m	£m
Non-current		
Other debtors	1.1	1.1
Current		
Other debtors	2.6	1.4
Intercompany debtors	46.7	47.2
Prepayments	1.5	1.5
	<u>50.8</u>	<u>50.1</u>

The company does not have any external customers. Its customers are fellow subsidiaries. No allowance has been made for irrecoverable amounts on the outstanding balances. The company's subsidiaries have procedures in place to mitigate against market and financial risk and their financial positions are monitored to ensure that amounts due to the company are recoverable. The company supplies management services to its subsidiaries under the Management Services Agreement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the company at year end.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of the asset approximates to its fair value.

Overall, the maximum credit risk for the items discussed above would be £55.3m (2010: £54.5m).

14 Financial instruments**Capital risk management**

The company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern.

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 instrument

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

	2011	2010
	£m	£m
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments	50.4	49.7
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>4.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>
	<u>55.3</u>	<u>54.5</u>
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost	<u>(9.8)</u>	<u>(10.2)</u>

Amortised cost includes trade and other payables (excluding accruals and deferred income), dividends payable and social security liabilities.

Financial risk management objectives

The NATS Group 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, monitors and manages financial risks relating to the operations of the group. The function has clear policies and operating parameters. The Treasury Committee provides oversight and meets 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 risks arising from the company's activities include market risk (cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company had no debt at 31 March 2011 (2010: nil).

Market risk

The company's activities expose it to the financial risk of changes in interest rates on cash deposits. It has no material risk as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates as it does not generate revenues or make purchases in foreign currency.

The company is not exposed to interest rate risk on borrowings.

14 Financial instruments (continued)**Foreign currency sensitivity analysis**

The company holds foreign currency cash balances at 31 March 2011 in Euro.

The following table details the sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in the value of sterling against relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate that represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates in a financial year. The sensitivity analysis includes foreign currency cash balances, trade receivables, trade payables and forward foreign exchange contracts and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

The table below shows the effect of a 10% strengthening of sterling against the relevant currency. 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 relevant currency.

Currency	2011 Impact £m	2010 Impact £m
Euro	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Interest rate risk management

The company had no debt at 31 March 2011 or 31 March 2010.

Economic interest rate exposure

The company's cash and short term deposits were as follows:

Currency	2011 Cash			2010 Cash		
	Amount £m	Economic interest rate %	Average Currency maturity days	Amount £m	Economic Interest rate %	Average maturity days
Sterling	4.8	0.3	1 Sterling	4.7	0.2	1
Euro	0.1	-	1 Euro	0.1	-	1
	<u>4.9</u>			<u>4.8</u>		

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on floating rate assets and liabilities. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date was in place for the whole year. A 1% increase or decrease is considered to represent management's assessment of the 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, there would be an equal and opposite impact on profit and equity if interest rates fall by 1%.

	2011 Impact £m	2010 Impact £m
Cash on deposit (2011: £4.9m, 2010: £4.8m)	-	-

14 Financial Instruments (continued)**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 its fellow subsidiaries and from the risk of a failure of a financial institution in which funds are invested for return or held for trading purposes or with whom derivative contracts are entered into. The risk of loss from default by fellow subsidiaries and the mitigations against this risk are explained in note 13. 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 Investors Service 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, Moody's and Fitch rating agencies. Where there is a difference in the rating then the lowest of the ratings is applied.

Currently, the company's investments take the form of bank time deposits. Investments in bank time deposits with maturities up to 3 months and between 3 and 6 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 and A3 and A1 respectively from Moody's.

The table below sets out the group's limits that are applied to each institution based on credit rating and the balances held at 31 March with those institutions:

Rating (Standard and Poor's/Moody's)	Limit per Institution £m
AAA/Aaa	50.0
AA+/Aa1	40.0
AA/Aa2	30.0
AA-/Aa3	20.0
A+/A1	15.0
A/A2	10.0
A-/A3	7.5

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	2011 £m	By credit rating %	Number of institutions	2010 £m	By credit rating %
A+	1	4.9	100.0%	8	4.8	100.0%

Liquidity risk management

The responsibility for liquidity management 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 is available at competitive cost. The company had no debt at the year end.

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.

	2011 Other liabilities £m	2010 Other liabilities £m
Due within one year or less or on demand	9.8	10.2

Fair values of financial instruments

The book values of other financial assets and liabilities approximate to their fair value because of their short maturities.

	2011		2010	
	Book value £m	Fair value £m	Book value £m	Fair value £m
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments	50.4	50.4	49.7	49.7
Cash and cash equivalents	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
	<u>55.3</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>54.5</u>	<u>54.5</u>
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost	(9.8)	(9.8)	(10.2)	(10.2)

15 Financial and other liabilities**Trade and other payables**

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

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Current		
Trade payables	0.4	0.2
Other payables	0.2	0.1
Tax and social security	9.2	9.9
Accruals and deferred income	26.4	16.8
	<u>36.2</u>	<u>27.0</u>

Trade creditors and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 12 days (2010: 10 days). The directors consider that the carrying amount of the trade payables approximates to their fair value.

16 Provisions

	Redundancy £m
At 1 April 2010	19.3
Additional provision in the year	9.5
Utilisation of provision	(17.3)
	<u>11.5</u>
At 31 March 2011	<u>11.5</u>
	Total
	£m
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	7.5
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	4.0
	<u>11.5</u>

The redundancy provision represents the best estimate of the future cost of redundancy payments to employees that have committed to the group's redundancy programme at 31 March 2011. The ageing of the provision reflects the expected timing of employees leaving the group.

17 Deferred tax

The following are the major deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised by the company, and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting periods.

	Accelerated tax depreciation £m	Retirement benefit asset £m	Other £m	Total £m
At 1 April 2009	-	(0.9)	-	(0.9)
(Credit)/charge to income	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)
Charge to equity	-	2.0	-	2.0
At 31 March 2010	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Charge/(credit) to income	-	0.2	(0.1)	0.1
Credit to equity	-	(0.6)	-	(0.6)
At 31 March 2011	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.5</u>

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes.

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Deferred tax liabilities	(0.6)	(1.1)
Deferred tax assets	0.1	0.1
	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>(1.0)</u>

18 Share capital

Ordinary shares of £1 each	Authorised:	Called up, allotted and fully paid		
	Number of shares	£m	Number of shares	£m
At 31 March 2010 and 31 March 2011	150,000,100	150.0	141,000,005	141.0

19 Notes to the cash flow statement

	Year ended 31 March 2011 £m	Year ended 31 March 2010 £m
Operating profit from continuing operations	-	-
Adjustments for:		
Non-cash element of charge for pensions cost	(0.7)	0.2
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(0.7)	0.2
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(0.7)	6.4
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables and provisions	1.4	(9.2)
Cash generated from operations	-	(2.6)
Tax received/(paid)	0.1	(0.1)
Net cash flow from operating activities	0.1	(2.7)

Cash and cash equivalents, which are presented as a single class of asset on the face of the balance sheet, comprise cash at bank and short term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less.

20 Financial commitments

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Capital commitments contracted but not provided for in the accounts.	-	-
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised in income for the year.	0.2	0.2
At the balance sheet date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:		
Within one year	0.3	0.3
In the second to fifth years inclusive	0.4	0.7
	0.7	1.0

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties, equipment and vehicles. Leases are negotiated on varying terms depending on the type of asset leased. Comparative figures have been re-stated.

21 Share based payments

The company operates an All-Employee Share Ownership Plan for the benefit of employees to hold 5% of the share capital of NATS Holdings Limited. The plan is administered by NATS Employee Sharetrust Limited. The scheme allows for free shares, dividend shares, partnership shares and matching shares to be awarded to employees. The free shares and matching shares have a vesting period of 3 years from date of award and may be cash-settled from this date. The shares may be forfeited if the employee leaves within 3 years of the date of the award, depending on conditions of departure.

A liability is recognised for the current fair value of shares in issue at each balance sheet date. Changes in fair value of the liability are charged or credited to the Income statement. The number of shares outstanding at the balance sheet date was:

Date of share awards	No. shares awarded to employees	No. employee shares outstanding at 31 March 2011	No. employee shares outstanding at 31 March 2010
Free share awards			
21 September 2001	3,353,742	570,495	625,772
20 October 2003	2,459,000	529,242	595,288
10 September 2004	1,966,000	908,729	1,018,600
11 January 2008	1,071,840	851,180	905,960
18 September 2009	963,200	851,800	912,000
Partnership shares			
01 March 2011	694,783	691,583	-
Matching shares			
01 March 2011	694,783	691,583	-
		<u>5,094,612</u>	<u>4,057,620</u>
Dividend shares issued on 28 June 2005	247,017	67,275	74,473
		<u>5,161,887</u>	<u>4,132,093</u>

The movement in the number of employee shares outstanding is as follows:

	Movement in the no. of shares during the year ended 31 March 2011	Movement in the no. of shares during the year ended 31 March 2010
Balance at 1 April	4,132,093	4,043,931
Granted during the year	1,389,566	963,200
Forfeited during the year	(20,823)	(15,420)
Exercised during the year	(338,949)	(859,618)
	<u>5,161,887</u>	<u>4,132,093</u>

These shares are valued every six months by independent valuers using discounted cash flows and income multiple methods of valuation. As at 31 March 2011 the price of an employee share was valued at £3.50 (2010: £2.30). The liability on the balance sheet for the employee shares at 31 March 2011 was £12.7m (2010: £7.3m) included in other accruals and deferred income. The payments made to employees for the shares they exercised during the year was £0.9m (2010: £1.9m).

22 Retirement benefit schemes

Background

The company has entered into a deed of adherence with the CAA and the Trustees of the Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme whereby the company was admitted to participate in the Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme from 1 April 1996. At 31 March 2001, the business of NATS was separated from the CAA. As a consequence, NATS became a 'non associated employer' which requires the assets relating to the liabilities of NATS active employees at 31 March 2001 to be separately identified within the Pension Scheme. The Pension Scheme has been divided into two sections to accommodate this and a series of common investment funds established in which both sections will participate for investment purposes.

The Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme is a fully funded benefit scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund. Upon transfer of NATS (formerly National Air Traffic Services Limited) to the Secretary of State, two separate sections of the scheme were established, namely the CAA section and the NATS section. The assets and membership of the scheme prior to transfer were allocated between these sections in accordance with Statutory Instrument 2001 Number 853, Transport Act 2000 (Civil Aviation Authority Pension Scheme) Order 2001.

During 2009 the group introduced a number of reforms to manage the cost and risk of pensions. The defined benefit pension scheme was closed to new joiners with effect from 31 March 2009. In addition, from 1 January 2009, annual increases in pensionable pay were limited to a maximum increase in the retail price index (RPI) plus 0.5%. A defined contribution scheme was also introduced for new joiners. NATS has agreed to match employee contributions to this scheme at a ratio of 2:1, up to a total employer cost of 18%. Finally, pension salary sacrifice arrangements were introduced with effect from 1 April 2009.

A Trustees' funding assessment of the NATS section is prepared at least every three years by the pension scheme actuary at the request of the Trustees in order to establish the financial position of the NATS section and to determine the level of contributions to be paid by NATS in future.

For the purpose of accounting for the scheme in these financial statements, the company obtains an updated valuation from a qualified independent actuary that is prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

The two valuations differ in a number of critical respects, including, for example, differences in timing and frequency as well as in valuation assumptions. The latest Trustees' funding assessment was prepared as at 31 December 2009, whereas the company's accounting valuation is prepared annually at 31 March. As a result, at each valuation date, the market conditions on which the assumptions are based will be different. Also, the assumptions adopted for the Trustees' funding assessment are set by the Trustees and include appropriate margins for prudence, whereas those adopted for the company's accounting valuation are prescribed by international accounting standards and reflect best estimates.

Trustee's funding assessment

The Trustees' funding assessment of the NATS' section was carried out at 31 December 2009 and used the projected unit credit method. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the result of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments and the rates of increase in salaries and pensions. For the purpose of the Trustees' funding assessment, it was assumed that the annual investment returns before retirement will be 3.0% higher than the annual general increases in salaries (allowance is also made for further salary increases due to promotions) and the annual investment returns for pensions in payment will be 0.75% higher than the annual increases in pensions.

The market value of the NATS' section's assets as at 31 December 2009 was £2,793.9m. For the purpose of the Trustees' funding assessment assets were taken at market value. The assets were sufficient to cover 89% of the benefits that had accrued to existing members.

Contributions to the pension scheme

During the year the group paid cash contributions to the scheme of £123.1m (2010: £103.0m). This amount included £15.1m (2010: £15.8m) of wages and salaries sacrificed by employees in return for pension contributions. The company paid cash contributions to the scheme of £1.3m (2010: £1.0m). This amount included £0.1m (2010: £0.2m) of wages and salaries sacrificed by employees in return for pension contributions. Excluding the effect of salary sacrifice, employer cash contributions were paid at a rate of 38.4% (2010: 27.5%) of pensionable pay. In response to the triennial valuation, NATS also agreed a deficit recovery plan with Trustees and from January 2011 it made further contributions of £2.0m per month (for calendar year 2011), increasing these by 3.5% each January thereafter. The company paid £0.1m in the three months to 31 March 2011.

22 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)**Company's accounting valuation under international accounting standards**

The company is the employer of all staff in the group. Staff are seconded to NERL and NATS Services under the respective Management Services Agreements (MSA) with these companies (see note 2 above). Under the MSA, the company is obliged to pay all salaries and other benefits (including pension contributions) for the staff. NERL and NATS Services pay fees to the company for the services it provides including those of the staff. The pensions cost reported below show the costs for both the total staff employed by the company and for the staff who work directly for the company i.e. excluding staff seconded to NERL and NATS Services.

The pension cost under International Accounting Standard 19: Employee benefits, relating to the scheme is assessed in accordance with the advice of independent qualified actuaries.

On transition to IFRS, NATS elected to adopt a 'clean start' approach which recognised all actuarial gains and losses at 1 April 2004, and NATS has reported under an immediate recognition approach in subsequent periods.

The major assumptions used by the actuary for the purposes of the IAS 19 figures at the relevant year ends are set out in the table and narrative below:

	2011	2010	2009
Inflation	3.45%	3.65%	3.40%
Increase in:			
- salaries	3.95%	4.15%	3.90%
- deferred pensions	3.45%	3.65%	3.40%
- pensions in payment	3.45%	3.65%	3.40%
Expected return on:			
- equities	7.35%	7.55%	7.05%
- property and other assets	7.35%	7.55%	7.05%
- bonds	4.70%	4.90%	4.40%
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	5.45%	5.65%	6.40%

The mortality assumptions have been drawn from actuarial tables 82% S1PMA and 101% S1PFA with future improvements in line with 80%/60% long cohort projections for male/female members, subject to a minimum improvement of 1.25% (2010:82% S1NMA and 101% S1NFA medium cohort with a 1% underpin). These tables assume that the life expectancy, from age 60, for a male pensioner is 28.9 years and a female is 28.9 years. Allowance is made for future improvements in longevity, such that based on the average age of the current membership, when these members reach retirement, life expectancy from age 60 will have increased for males to 30.9 years and for females to 30.7 years.

The sensitivities regarding the principle assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Assumption:	Change in assumption:	Impact on scheme liabilities:
Discount rate	Increase/decrease by 0.5%	Decrease by 11.0%/Increase by 12.9%
Rate of inflation	Increase/decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 12.5%/Decrease by 10.8%
Rate of salary growth	Increase/decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 4.1%/Decrease by 3.9%
Rate of mortality	Increase by 1 year	Increase by 1.9%

(a) The pensions costs of the total staff employed by NATS Limited (and reported in the consolidated accounts of NATS Holdings Limited) were:

Amounts recognised in income, in the staff costs line item, in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2011	2010
	£m	£m
Current service cost	(108.5)	(96.8)
Past service cost	(5.1)	(9.3)
Expected return on scheme assets	195.4	137.0
Interest cost on scheme liabilities	<u>(161.4)</u>	<u>(145.0)</u>
Total defined benefit charge recognised in arriving at operating profit	<u>(79.6)</u>	<u>(114.1)</u>

22 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

Amounts taken to the statement of comprehensive income:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Actual return less expected return on scheme assets	60.8	578.0
Experience gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities	16.1	211.3
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	<u>(152.3)</u>	<u>(628.9)</u>
	<u>(75.4)</u>	<u>160.4</u>

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the group's obligations in respect of its defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Fair value of scheme assets	3,219.8	2,923.3
Present value of defined benefit obligations	<u>(3,171.8)</u>	<u>(2,843.4)</u>
Surplus in scheme	<u>48.0</u>	<u>79.9</u>

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets during the year were as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
At 1 April	2,923.3	2,188.9
Expected return on scheme assets	195.4	137.0
Actuarial gains and losses	60.8	578.0
Contributions from scheme members	0.1	0.3
Contributions from sponsoring companies	123.1	103.0
Benefits paid	<u>(82.9)</u>	<u>(83.9)</u>
At 31 March	<u>3,219.8</u>	<u>2,923.3</u>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
At 1 April	(2,843.4)	(2,258.3)
Current service cost	(108.5)	(96.8)
Past service costs	(5.1)	(9.3)
Interest cost	(161.4)	(145.0)
Actuarial gains and losses	(136.2)	(417.6)
Contributions from scheme members	(0.1)	(0.3)
Benefits paid	<u>82.9</u>	<u>83.9</u>
At 31 March	<u>(3,171.8)</u>	<u>(2,843.4)</u>

The analysis of the scheme assets and the expected rate of return at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fair value of assets		Expected return	
	2011 £m	2010 £m	2011	2010
Equity Instruments	1,691.1	1,535.2	7.35%	7.55%
Property and other assets	474.8	379.5	7.35%	7.55%
Bonds	996.8	967.4	4.70%	4.90%
Cash	<u>57.1</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>4.70%</u>	<u>4.90%</u>
	<u>3,219.8</u>	<u>2,923.3</u>	<u>6.48%</u>	<u>6.64%</u>

22 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

The five year history of experience adjustments is as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(3,171.8)	(2,843.4)	(2,258.3)	(2,432.7)	(2,594.5)
Fair value of scheme assets	<u>3,219.8</u>	<u>2,923.3</u>	<u>2,188.9</u>	<u>2,846.2</u>	<u>2,833.1</u>
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	<u>48.0</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>(69.4)</u>	<u>413.5</u>	<u>238.6</u>
Experience adjustments in scheme liabilities					
Amount (£m)	<u>16.1</u>	<u>211.3</u>	<u>43.4</u>	<u>100.6</u>	<u>30.7</u>
Percentage of scheme liabilities	<u>(0.5%)</u>	<u>(7.4%)</u>	<u>(1.9%)</u>	<u>(4.1%)</u>	<u>(1.2%)</u>
Experience adjustments in scheme assets					
Amount (£m)	<u>60.8</u>	<u>578.0</u>	<u>(868.0)</u>	<u>(175.6)</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>
Percentage of scheme assets	<u>1.9%</u>	<u>19.8%</u>	<u>(39.7%)</u>	<u>(6.2%)</u>	<u>(0.2%)</u>

(b) The pensions costs of the staff who work directly for NATS Limited (and reported in these accounts) were:

Amounts recognised in income in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Current service cost	(2.1)	(0.8)
Expected return on scheme assets	8.7	6.2
Interest cost on scheme liabilities	<u>(7.2)</u>	<u>(6.6)</u>
Total defined benefit charge recognised in arriving at operating profit	<u>(0.6)</u>	<u>(1.2)</u>

Amounts taken to the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Actual return less expected return on scheme assets	7.7	29.5
Experience gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities	(3.6)	5.7
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	<u>(6.3)</u>	<u>(28.0)</u>
	<u>(2.2)</u>	<u>7.2</u>

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of its defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
Fair value of scheme assets	146.4	133.2
Present value of defined benefit obligations	<u>(144.2)</u>	<u>(129.5)</u>
Surplus in scheme	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>

22 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets during the year were as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
At 1 April	133.2	101.0
Expected return on scheme assets	8.7	6.2
Actuarial gains and losses	7.7	29.5
Contributions from company	1.3	1.0
Benefits paid	<u>(4.5)</u>	<u>(4.5)</u>
At 31 March	<u>146.4</u>	<u>133.2</u>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m
At 1 April	(129.5)	(104.3)
Current service cost	(2.1)	(0.8)
Interest cost	(7.2)	(6.6)
Actuarial gains and losses	(9.9)	(22.3)
Benefits paid	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>
At 31 March	<u>(144.2)</u>	<u>(129.5)</u>

The analysis of the scheme assets and the expected rate of return at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fair value of assets		Expected return	
	2011 £m	2010 £m	2011	2010
Equity Instruments	76.9	69.9	7.35%	7.55%
Property and other assets	21.6	17.3	7.35%	7.55%
Bonds	45.3	44.1	4.70%	4.90%
Cash	2.6	1.9	4.70%	4.90%
	<u>146.4</u>	<u>133.2</u>	<u>6.48%</u>	<u>6.64%</u>

The five year history of experience adjustments is as follows:

	2011 £m	2010 £m	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(144.2)	(129.5)	(104.3)	(113.5)	(121.9)
Fair value of scheme assets	<u>146.4</u>	<u>133.2</u>	<u>101.0</u>	<u>132.8</u>	<u>133.1</u>
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>(3.3)</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Experience adjustments in scheme liabilities					
Amount (£m)	<u>(3.6)</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Percentage of scheme liabilities	<u>2.5%</u>	<u>(4.4%)</u>	<u>(2.0%)</u>	<u>(5.2%)</u>	<u>(1.1%)</u>
Experience adjustments in scheme assets					
Amount (£m)	<u>7.7</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>(37.4)</u>	<u>(8.1)</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Percentage of scheme assets	<u>5.3%</u>	<u>22.1%</u>	<u>(37.0%)</u>	<u>(6.1%)</u>	<u>0.5%</u>

The estimated contributions expected to be paid to the scheme during the financial year ending 31 March 2012 is £2.3m, including salary sacrifice payments estimated at £0.3m.

23 Related party transactions

The NATS group has four shareholders - the Crown, The Airline Group (AG), BAA Airports Limited and the NATS Employee Sharetrust Limited. During the year transactions with the Crown have taken place with the Meteorological office, the Department for Transport (DfT) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD), and BAA Airports Ltd and AG.

AG is a consortium of seven airlines: British Airways, bmi, easyJet, Monarch, Thomas Cook Airlines, Thomson Airways and Virgin Atlantic. AG has a 42% stake in NATS Holdings Limited which it purchased through the PPP transaction in July 2001. The directors of NATS Holdings Limited are satisfied that the seven members of the AG have not exercised undue influence on the group either acting individually or in concert and therefore the individual transactions with each member of AG have not been disclosed in this set of accounts.

The company did not have any transactions with the shareholders of NATS Holdings Ltd.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the NATS group, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures. Key management includes the board of directors of the company and the group's principal subsidiaries and their executive management teams.

	2011 £m	Restated 2010 £m
Short-term employee benefits	6.4	7.5
Post-employment benefits	0.8	1.1
Termination benefits	0.3	-
Share scheme costs	0.1	-
	<u>7.6</u>	<u>8.6</u>

The comparative has been restated to show the prior period remuneration of the current definition of key management personnel.

24 Subsidiaries

Name of Company	Principal activity	Proportion of ordinary shares held and voting rights	Country of Registration	Country of operation
NATS (En Route) plc	En-route air traffic services	100%	England and Wales	United Kingdom
NATS (Services) Limited	Airport air traffic services	100%	England and Wales	United Kingdom
NATSNV Limited	Satellite based navigation	100%	England and Wales	United Kingdom

	Total £m
Balance of investments at 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011:	<u>244.6</u>

Pursuant to a loan agreement entered into by NATS (En Route) plc, the company has granted a legal mortgage and fixed charge over its shares in NERL and a floating charge over all other assets.

25 Parent undertaking

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is NATS Holdings Limited a private company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that of which NATS Holdings Limited is the parent company. 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.

26 Events after the reporting period

In May 2011 the Board declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31 March 2012 of 30.14 pence per share (totalling £42.5m), which was paid to the company's parent in May 2011.