

AIR TRAFFIC & NAVIGATION SERVICES SOC LIMITED FINANCIAL REPORT 2014



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Report of the Audit and Risk Committee



The Report of the Audit and Risk Committee is in terms of the Companies Act 94(7) (f) and Treasury Regulations 27(1) (10) (b) and (c) of the Public Finance Management Act no. 1 of 1999 as amended.

In the execution of its duties during the past financial year, the Audit and Risk Committee has:

- Reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control systems that management and the Board have established including the effectiveness of policies and procedures; the effectiveness of the information systems environment, the reliability and integrity of financial and operational information, the effectiveness of operations, safeguarding of assets and compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewed the independence, objectivity, credibility, performance and cost effectiveness of the external auditors;
- Reviewed the results of the external audit including any accounting and auditing concerns;
- Reviewed the overall audit role, to explore objectives, minimise duplication, discuss implications of new auditing standards and ensure that the external audit fee will sustain a proper audit and provide value for money;

- Reviewed the adequacy, reliability, quality and accuracy of financial information and financial statements;
- Reviewed the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process, both internal and external;
- Reviewed the Integrated Report as a whole, to ensure it presents a balanced and understandable assessment of the position, performance and prospect of the Company;
- Reviewed the external auditors' proposed audit report;
- Examined and reviewed the Annual Financial Statements and the accompanying reports to shareholders;
- Reviewed the statement on internal control systems prior to endorsement by the Board;
- Reviewed reports detailing the adequacy and overall effectiveness of the Company's risk management function and its implementation by management, and reports on internal control and any recommendations, and confirm that appropriate actions have been taken;
- Reviewed internal audit activities including its charter, independence, work programme, co-ordination with external auditors, report on significant findings as well as management responses to internal audit recommendations.

Based on information and explanations given by management, as well as audit evidence obtained by internal audit and discussions with the independent external auditors, the internal controls of the Company operated effectively throughout the year under review. Where internal control weaknesses were identified, these were discussed with management and corrective actions taken to minimise the risk and ensure that ATNS's assets are safeguarded, proper accounting records maintained and resources utilised efficiently and effectively.

Management's attitude towards internal controls continues to be positive as demonstrated through the process of resolving internal audit findings. Activities throughout ATNS are governed by written policies and procedures that are reviewed and approved by the Board or Management as appropriate.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviewed the going concern of ATNS and is satisfied that the adoption of the going concern's premise in the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements is appropriate.

On behalf of the Audit and Risk Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Hlengiwe Makhathini'.

Ms Hlengiwe Makhathini
Chairperson

25 July 2014



MR WILLIAM NDLOVU

Chief Financial Officer



Mr Moshabe William Ndlovu is a Chartered Accountant and served his articles at PricewaterhouseCoopers. He joined ATNS in October 2008 as Head of Internal Audit and formed part of the executive team.

Before joining ATNS, Mr Ndlovu was Group Manager for Kagiso Media Limited, a formerly listed company on the JSE Securities Exchange. He was promoted to Chief Financial Officer in May 2011 and occupies this position to date.

Mr Ndlovu is an ATNS Executive Director and currently serves on the Board of Trustees of the ATNS Retirement Fund. He previously served as an Audit Committee Member of Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).

Mr Ndlovu holds a Global Executive MBA from both Georgetown University (McDonough School of Business) in the USA, and Esade Business School in Spain.

The economic conditions remained subdued during the financial period ended 31 March 2014 resulting in the country's GDP being revised down. Since there is a high correlation between GDP and air traffic movements, a downward revision of GDP posed a revenue risk to the Company. At present 90% of the Company's revenue is attributable to air traffic movements.

During the year, air traffic movements were marginally impacted, with movements falling 2% below budget. However, revenue grew by 8% to R1,293 billion (2013: R1,196 billion) as a result of airlines using larger aircrafts which attract higher tariffs compared to smaller aircrafts. The operating costs increased by 6% to R981.0 million (2013: R925.8 million) mainly due to increased staff costs and a weakening Rand.

The operating profit margin increased slightly from 21% to 24% due to, among others, the impairment on accounts receivable being significantly lower than that experienced in the prior year. As a result, the cash flow margins improved by 2% to 30% from the prior year. Similarly the Company experienced an increase on the Return on Assets (ROA) from 16% to 19%. This is attributable to the continued extraction of value from the Company assets without jeopardising the safety of our Users.

On the back of large capital commitments to upgrade the South African Advanced Air Traffic System (SAAATS) to Collaborative Advanced Air Traffic System (CAATS), the Company continued to implement its investment program by spending R113 million and a further commitment of R61 million during the period reported on.

The Company settled its long-term financial obligations during the reporting period. At the time of reporting, ATNS was finalising the agreement with a local financier for a R650 million debt facility. This will be used mainly to fund the capital investment programme envisaged in the new permission period from 2015 to 2020.

The Board of Directors applied its collective mind to verify whether or not the Company will be a "going concern" in the foreseeable future. This was done by assessing ratios which indicate the ability of the Company to honour both its long-term and short-term financial obligations. Compliance with loan covenants from the financiers was also considered, which indicated that the Company complied with all the requirements of the loan covenants from its financiers before they were settled. Based on this, the Board concluded to prepare the financial statement on a going concern referenced in the Directors' report. This was the final year of the current permission and consultation process for the new permission application started in earnest as early as November 2013. It is anticipated that the submission for the new permission will be concluded by November 2014 which will lead to the promulgation of new tariffs in 2015 by the Regulating Committee.

As reported in the past financial period, the Company was in the process of developing a B-BBEE strategy. This was done and implemented under the reporting period. The Company will be aggressive in ensuring a successful implementation of this strategy in the coming financial period. The focus as reported previously will be on corporate social responsibility, enterprise development and preferential procurement.

The Company was successful in extending contracts on the SADC VSAT II and NAFISAT to continue as a network service provider for seven years from 2015 to 2022. At the time of reporting, the negotiations were in place to finalise a memorandum of understanding and service level agreements with member states of these networks.

The plan to grow the non-regulated revenue continued albeit at a slow pace, with this remaining at 10% of the total revenue. This is due to the alignment and capacity enhancement required to position the Company for growth.

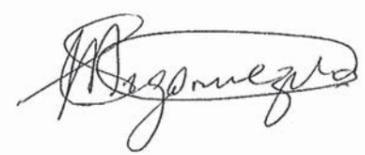
William Ndlovu

25 July 2014

MR SOLOMON MNGOMEZULU

Company Secretary

In my capacity as Company Secretary, I hereby confirm, in terms of Section 88(2)e, of the Companies Act, (No. 71 of 2008) that for the year ended 31 March 2014, the Company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required by the public company in terms of this Act; and that such returns are true, correct and up to date.



Solomon Mngomezulu
Company Secretary
25 July 2014



Mr Mngomezulu is a non-practising attorney. He has extensive experience in commercial law, with a focus on corporate and contract law. He holds a BA LLB from the University of Durban-Westville and a Diploma in Dispute Resolution from the Arbitration Foundation of Southern Africa. He also recently obtained a Diploma in Company Direction with GIMT, endorsed by the Institute of Directors. Mr Mngomezulu is a member of the Institute of Directors of Southern Africa, and has studied an MBA with the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS).

Introduction

We have audited the financial statements of the Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC limited set out on pages 13 to 59 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Accounting Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

The Board of Directors which constitutes the accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act and Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), the General Notice issued in terms thereof and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited as at 31 March 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act and Companies Act of South Africa.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014, we have read the Audit and Risk Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the PAA and the General Notice issued in terms thereof, we report the following findings relevant to performance against predetermined objectives, compliance with laws and regulations and internal control, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion.

Predetermined objectives

We performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the information in the annual performance report as set out on pages 87 to 96 of the integrated report.

The reported performance against predetermined objectives was evaluated against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability. The usefulness of information in the annual performance report relates to whether it is presented in accordance with the National Treasury's annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance is consistent with the planned objectives. The usefulness of information further relates to whether indicators and targets are measurable (i.e. well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable and time bound) and relevant as required by the National Treasury Framework for managing programme performance information.

The reliability of the information in respect of the selected objectives is assessed to determine whether it adequately reflects the facts (i.e. whether it is valid, accurate and complete).

There were no material findings on the annual performance report concerning the usefulness and reliability of the information.

Additional matter

Although no material findings concerning the usefulness and reliability of the performance information were identified in the annual performance report, we draw attention to the following matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

Of the total number of planned targets of 39, the Company achieved 28 during the year under review. The remaining 11 (28%) was not achieved but the Company, on 10 of them, was within 85% of the targets.

Compliance with laws and regulations

We did not identify any instances of material non-compliance with specific matters in key applicable laws and regulations as set out in the General Notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Internal control

We considered internal control relevant to our audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with laws and regulations. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control which we considered sufficiently significant for inclusion in this report.



KwinanaEquifin Incorporated
Chartered Accountants (South Africa)
Registered Accountants and Auditors
Pretoria

Per Y Kwinana
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Director

25 July 2014

Statement of Responsibility by the Board of Directors

The Directors hereby present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2014.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the financial statements of Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited.

The audited financial statements presented on pages 13 to 59 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008 and the Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999. The guidelines of the King III Report on Corporate Governance 2009 have also been taken into account. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with appropriate accounting policies and include amounts based on judgments and estimates made by management. The Directors have supervised the preparation of information included in the annual report and are responsible for both its accuracy and consistency.

The Directors considered the cash position of the Company as at March 31, 2014, as well as the cash requirements for at least twelve months from that date, and incremental borrowings facilities available.

The Directors have every reason to believe that the Company has adequate resources in place to be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

Therefore the Directors are satisfied that Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited is a going concern and have continued to adopt the 'going concern basis' in preparing the financial statements.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited's audited financial statements. The audited financial statements have been examined by the Company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 7 to 8.

The Internal Audit activities are in accordance with the preapproved Internal Audit Plan. The Internal Audit Plan is reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk Committee annually. Internal Audit has executed the Internal Audit Plan during the year and has provided assurance to the Board of Directors as to the state of the internal controls of the Company. Their assessment of the internal controls of the Company is included in the Audit and Risk Committee's Report. The Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and considers the systems appropriate for the effective operation of the Company.

During the year under review, the Board of Directors retained full and effective control over Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited and monitored management in implementing Board plans and strategies.

The Directors are of the opinion, based on the information available to date, that Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited's financial statements fairly present the financial position of Air Traffic and Navigation Services SOC Limited and the results of its operations and cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2014; and that the Code of Corporate Practices has been adhered to.



Chairman
Johannesburg



Chief Executive Officer
Johannesburg

1. Nature of business

Main business and operations

The Company is principally engaged in the supply of air traffic and navigation services and the maintenance of the air traffic and navigation infrastructure. Other operations of the Company include the supply of aeronautical information services, technical and aerodrome services, the aeronautical communication VSAT network and the training of air traffic control and technical staff for a larger market extending outside of South Africa.

2. Governance environment

ATNS is a State-owned entity incorporated under the Air Traffic and Navigation Services Company Act of 1993 (Act 45, 1993) as a limited liability company. The Government of South Africa, through the Minister of Transport, is the sole shareholder. ATNS falls under the governance umbrella created by the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1, 1999) and related regulations and guidelines issued by National Treasury.

In compliance with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), ATNS concludes an annual Shareholder's Compact with the Shareholder Representative. The Shareholder's Compact contains Shareholder expectations in the form of predetermined objectives and key performance information, and ensures that the Board and the Shareholder Representative are aligned in their understanding and acceptance of strategic objectives. Progress on performance is regularly reviewed by the Board and reported to the Shareholder Representative quarterly.

The Directors are fully committed in conducting business in accordance with generally accepted corporate practices. Although the Board is accountable to the Minister, and acts in the interests of the Company, its inclusive decision-making approach accommodates the legitimate interests and expectations of its stakeholders.

The Directors support the notion that good governance is essentially about effective leadership and that sustainability is a moral and economic imperative in running a business.

3. Safety regulation

ATNS is regulated by the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) as mandated under the Aviation Act 74 of 1962 and associated regulations and technical standards. The Company strives to comply with environmental, health and safety laws in its operations.

4. Economic regulation

The Air Traffic and Navigation Services Company Act of 1993 (Act 45, 1993), subjects the Company to independent economic regulation in the form of the Regulating Committee (RC). The RC promulgates tariffs to be levied by ATNS on clients during a five-year regulatory Permission cycle, based on a single till price-cap regulatory regime. The RC also prescribes minimum service standards for each Permission period.

ATNS submitted its Permission application in September 2009 and the Economic Regulator issued the Permission for 2010/11 to 2014/15 in March 2010.

ATNS is currently engaged in the Permission application process for 2015/16 to 2019/20. This process will also allow the Company to conduct a comprehensive and structured engagement with the users to inform the finalisation of the business plans before submission to the RC. ATNS engages in this process in a spirit of trust and transparency with all stakeholders to build mutually beneficial relationships.

5. Overall performance

The tough economic conditions continued in the reporting period from last year. This resulted in the projected air traffic movements being 2% lower than the budget. The unpredictability of air traffic movements poses a challenge to search for other sources of revenue. To that point there is a concerted effort to increase revenue from non-regulated activities to cover for growth and a potential short-fall on the regulated business revenue.

Despite air traffic movements being lower than our projections, turnover increased by 8% to R1,293 billion (2013: R1,196 billion) on the back of airlines using larger aircrafts which attract higher tariffs compared to smaller aircrafts. The operating costs increased by 6% to R981,0 million (2013: R925,8 million) mainly due to increased staff costs and a weakening Rand.

The total capital expenditure for the year was R113 million (2013: R20,7 million) and a commitment of R61 million (2013: R176.8 million) on communication, navigation, surveillance and air traffic management infrastructure to meet the future operational requirements.

The solvency and liquidity ratios improved under the reporting period with the current ratio being 6.7: 1 from 4.1: 1 in the previous period. Cash generated from operations increased by 17% to R389 million (2013: R333 million) on the back of improved efficiencies and cost containment.

However, the risk of default on accounts receivable payment remains high as our customers are still operating under tough economic conditions. Bank guarantees are obtained from customers to mitigate this risk.

6. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to shareholders during the year (2013: R nil).

7. Share capital

The sole shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Transport, on behalf of the Government of South Africa, in terms of section 6(5) of the Air Traffic and Navigation Services Company Act 1993 (Act 45 of 1993). There were no changes in the authorised or issued share capital of the Company during the year under review.

8. Capital commitments

Though the Company did not spend as projected on capital expenditure, the current infrastructure remains in good condition to continue providing safe operations. A project of replacing the current operations system is underway with the expectation of completion in the latter part of 2015 and to be commissioned in 2016. At present the company is in a good position to fund the replacement through cash generated from operations and borrowings. At the time of reporting, an agreement was being finalised with a local financier to raise R650 million for capital investment.

9. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for those noted in the financial statements.

10. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The Company's financial statements are presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, which is contrary to chapter 28 of the Treasury Regulations, which specifies that the Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (SA GAAP) should be used.

This departure was subsequently approved in terms of section 79 of the PFMA by the Accountant General of the National Treasury and remains in effect until further notice or amendment to the Treasury Regulations.

11. Key performance indicators

Key Performance Indicators were agreed with the Minister of Transport as required in terms of the Shareholders Compact. The achievements of the key performance indicators are on page 8 under Achievement of planned targets.

12. Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

Name	Nationality	Capacity	Appointed	Retired/Resigned
M.D. Mamashela	South African	Chairman	1 March 2008	
D.S.T. Mthiyane	South African	Chief Executive Officer	1 July 2013	
M.W. Ndlovu	South African	Chief Financial Officer	1 May 2011	
H.T. Makhathini	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2008	
F.Z. Msimang	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2012	
F.K.N. Thlakudi	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2012	
V.N. Magwentshu	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2012	29 August 2013
T.N. Mgoduso	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2012	
S.V. Zilwa	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2012	
S.G. Mseleku	South African	Non-Executive	1 March 2012	

13. Performance evaluation of the Board

In March 2013 ATNS appointed the IODSA to facilitate its board appraisal, thereby ensuring objectivity and independence. The Board Evaluation report was made available on 25 April 2013. The findings of the evaluation were considered by the Board and were compared to the previous year's assessment, with appropriate action plans being formulated.

The Board is in the process of finalising another board evaluation by an independent service provider.



Refer to page 43 of the Integrated Report for details of the findings of the independent Board evaluation.

14. Directors' interests in contracts

During the year the Directors of ATNS did not have any personal interests in the contracts entered into by ATNS.

15. Going concern

The Directors regard the Company as having adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and, therefore, consider it appropriate to adopt a 'going concern basis' in preparing the Company's financial statements. The Directors have satisfied themselves that the Company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements.

16. Events after the reporting period

The Directors are not aware of any significant events that occurred after the reporting date that would require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements. Furthermore, management is not aware of any circumstances which exist that would impede the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	706,011,872	739,236,061
Intangible assets	11	67,703,942	54,811,221
Capital work in progress	12	63,601,328	53,529,736
		837,317,142	847,577,018
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	13	193,265,273	156,682,466
Inventories	15	259,447	197,876
Loans and receivables	16	13,982,842	12,181,347
Income tax receivable	29	12,290,894	6,472,024
Cash and cash equivalents	17	803,431,896	701,913,527
Prepayments	14	2,883,591	4,061,133
		1,026,113,943	881,508,373
TOTAL ASSETS		1,863,431,085	1,729,085,391
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	18	190,646,000	190,646,000
Retained earnings		1,435,710,259	1,191,448,004
Total equity		1,626,356,259	1,382,094,004
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	19	-	54,508,569
Deferred income tax liabilities	20	83,371,450	77,009,620
		83,371,450	131,518,189
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	21	68,410,423	72,338,582
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	19	-	64,470,553
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	22	85,292,953	78,664,063
		153,703,376	215,473,198
Total liabilities		237,074,826	346,991,387
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,863,431,085	1,729,085,391

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
Revenue	3	1,326,396,910	1,223,429,965
Turnover	3	1,292,712,925	1,195,896,756
Other income – net	4	14,808,735	11,272,209
Depreciation costs	10	(103,518,677)	(101,487,865)
Amortisation on intangible assets	11	(12,416,191)	(12,548,600)
Staff costs	5	(627,412,116)	(570,623,432)
Other expenses	6	(252,776,658)	(272,150,508)
Operating profit		311,398,018	250,358,560
Finance revenue	7	33,683,985	27,533,209
Finance costs	8	(6,212,947)	(8,689,740)
Profit before taxation		338,869,056	269,202,029
Income tax expense	9	(94,606,801)	(74,397,950)
Profit for the year		244,262,255	194,804,079
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		244,262,255	194,804,079

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings R	Total equity R
Balance as at April 01, 2012		190,646,000	996,643,925	1,187,289,925
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	194,804,079	194,804,079
Total changes		-	194,804,079	194,804,079
Balance as at April 01, 2013		190,646,000	1,191,448,004	1,382,094,004
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	244,262,255	244,262,255
Total changes		-	244,262,255	244,262,255
Balance at March 31, 2014	18	190,646,000	1,435,710,259	1,626,356,259

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
Operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		1,256,130,118	1,184,175,956
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(867,111,872)	(850,762,609)
Cash generated from operations	27	389,018,246	333,413,347
Finance revenue	7	33,683,985	27,533,209
Finance costs	8	(6,212,947)	(8,689,740)
Borrowing costs capitalised	8	(2,867,309)	(3,500,189)
Income tax paid	29	(94,063,841)	(74,843,028)
Net cash flows from operating activities		319,558,134	273,913,599
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	28	(105,031,347)	(20,665,456)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, equipment and intangibles	30	48,473	43,210
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(8,435,518)	(86,910)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(113,418,392)	(20,709,156)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	5,225,861
Repayment of borrowings		(118,979,122)	(91,393,668)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(118,979,122)	(86,167,807)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		87,160,620	167,036,636
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		701,913,527	523,945,124
Net foreign exchange difference		14,357,749	10,931,767
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17	803,431,896	701,913,527

1. Corporate information

ATNS is a limited company incorporated in South Africa. The Company's registration number is 1993/004150/06, and the address of its registered office and principal place of business is Block C, Eastgate Office Park, South Boulevard Road, Bruma, 2198, Republic of South Africa. The Company is principally engaged in the supply of air traffic and navigation services.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 July 2014.

1.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in South African Rands, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Amounts presented in the financial statements were rounded off to the nearest Rand.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of ATNS have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the PFMA.

1.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principle accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.3. Foreign currency translation

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in South African Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous audited financial statements, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in South African Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the South African Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

1.4. Property, plant and equipment

Land is not depreciated and is shown at cost less accumulated impairment.

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and stand-by equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or re-valued amounts to its residual value over its estimated useful life, as follows:

Item	Estimated useful life
ATC display system	12 years
Buildings	50 years
Communication equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	7 years
Electrical and mechanical equipment	10 years
Intangibles	7 years
Leasehold property	6 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Navigation aids	15 years
Office equipment	6 years
Radar equipment	15 years
Simulator equipment	10 years
Tools and test equipment	20 years

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and in a condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the dates that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the next major renovation, whichever is sooner.

Regular major inspections of certain items of property, plant and equipment are a prerequisite for the continuing use of the equipment. As such these inspection costs are capitalised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment (to the extent that the recognition criteria are satisfied) as a replacement. These inspection costs are depreciated over the period remaining before the next compulsory major inspection.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

The Company has made certain estimates in adjusting the carrying amounts of assets, which is resultant from assessing the present status of the Company's assets and the expected future benefits and obligations associated with the assets. The effect of the change in an accounting estimate is recognised prospectively by adjusting the amount of the periodic consumption of the assets in the current financial year.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

1.5. Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is measured at cost.

Major property, plant, equipment and intangible assets which are commissioned over a period of time are reflected as capital work in progress on the statement of financial position. Capital work in progress is transferred to property, plant, equipment and intangible assets on the formal commissioning date of the asset.

The capitalisation rate used to determine the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements under interest bearing loans and borrowings.

1.6. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to commission, are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.7. Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell it;
- it will generate probable future economic benefits;
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (three to seven years) and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Changes in expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Costs associated with developing computer software programs are capitalised when incurred, however the costs to maintain are expensed.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

1.8. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a re-valued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9. Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, and available-for-sale assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Directors determine the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluate this designation at each balance sheet date.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised at trade date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as 'trade and other receivables' (excluding prepayments) and 'cash and cash equivalents' in current assets and as 'loans and receivables' in non-current assets in the statement of financial position. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently amortised using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition, impairment or the amortisation process are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in the above category. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends disposing of the investment within twelve months of the reporting date. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income within other gains / (losses). At balance sheet date no available-for-sale financial assets existed.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal of impairment losses on amortised cost financial assets is limited to what the carrying value would have been at the reversal date, if no impairment losses were recognised in the past.

For trade receivables, an allowance for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of invoice. The carrying amount is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible, and are written off against either the allowance account or directly through profit or loss if no allowance was recognised for the impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of principal payments and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognised in profit or loss. Reversal of impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially recorded at fair value, and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently amortised using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables are generally paid 30 days from statement or invoice. Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

a) Financial assets

A financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets is derecognised when:

1. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2. the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either,
 - a) has transferred substantially all the risks and reward of the asset, or
 - b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

b) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

1.10. Inventories

Inventories consist of consumables expected to be used within 12 months and are stated at the lower cost or net realisable value. The cost is calculated using the historical cost.

1.11. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.12. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowing, using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

1.13. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 24.

1.14. Retirement benefit costs

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee administered fund. The defined contribution fund is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The scheme is funded by contributions from the employees and the Company, taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries. The Company's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

1.15. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date or whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

1. There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement.
2. A renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term.
3. There is a change in the determination of whether fulfilment is dependent on a specified asset.
4. There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting commences or ceases from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (1), (3) or (4) and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (2).

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 January 2005, the date of inception is deemed to be 1 January 2005 in accordance with the transitional requirements of IFRIC 4.

Company as lessee

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 leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the leased liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges related to the finance lease are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Company as lessor

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.16. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and VAT or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue includes en-route, aerodrome and approach fees, small aerodrome services, technical maintenance services, aeronautical information services, VSAT, NAFISAT and aviation training fees. Services fees are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the completion of the specific transaction, assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Finance revenue

Finance revenue is recognised as interest accrues (using the effective interest method). Interest income is included in finance revenue in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.17. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies in areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the annual financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the next financial year are listed forthwith:

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available as well as past experience. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in the notes to the annual financial statements under provisions for other liabilities and charges.

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Management has made certain estimates with regards to the determination of estimated useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

In estimating the useful lives of the assets, management considered the industry standards, the present status of the assets and the expected future benefits associated with the continued use of the assets.

Judgements

Impairment of trade receivables

Management has applied judgement in estimating the extent of any impairment deemed necessary on the gross carrying value of trade receivables and have impaired all accounts in arrears for a period longer than normal expected trading terms.

Management considered the payment history and the financial ability of the customers when estimating the impairment of trade receivables.

1.18. Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

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 end of the balance sheet date.

Value Added Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax (VAT) except:

- where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- where receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

1.19. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, retention and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted. The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

1.20. Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Irregular expenditure means expenditure incurred in contravention of, or not in accordance with, a requirement of any applicable legislation, including the PFMA and/or policies.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is charged against income in the period in which they are incurred.

1.21. Related party transactions

The Company operates in an economic environment currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. All national departments of Government- and State-controlled entities are regarded as related parties in accordance with IAS 24.

Notes to the audited financial statements

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1. Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

New standard arising from a three-part project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement:

Phase 1: Classification and measurement (completed)

Phase 2: Impairment methodology (outstanding)

Phase 3: Hedge accounting (completed)

Most of the requirements for financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged from IAS 39. However some changes were made to the fair value option for the financial liabilities to address the issue of own credit risk. Entities may voluntarily continue to measure their financial instruments in accordance with IAS 39 but benefit from the improved accounting for own credit risk in IFRS 9 by early adoption of those aspects of IFRS 9 addressing the issue of own credit risk separately.

Annual Improvements 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Amendments to the measurement requirements for all contingent consideration assets and liabilities included under IFRS 9. The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment when they become effective.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IFRS 13 Fair value measurement

Annual Improvements 2010 - 2012 Cycles: Amendments to clarify the measurement requirements for those short-term receivables and payables.

Annual Improvements 2011 - 2013 Cycles: Amendments to clarify that the portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, IAS 39 or IFRS 9.

The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2015 financial statements.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment

Annual Improvements 2010 - 2011 Cycle Amendments to the Revaluation method-proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation.

The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits

Amendments to the Defined Benefit Plans: Employee contributions whereby the requirements in IAS 19 for contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service have been amended.

The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IAS 27 Separate financial statements (consequential revision due to the issue of IFRS 10)

Requires companies to account for interest in 'Investment Entities' at fair value under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, or IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, in the separate financial statements of a parent.

The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2015 financial statements.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IAS 38 Intangible Assets

Annual Improvements 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Amendments to the Revaluation method proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation.

The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2015 financial statements.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IAS 32 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendments to IAS 32)

The amendment clarifies the meaning of the entity currently having a legally enforceable right to set off financial assets and financial liabilities as well as the application of IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as clearing houses).

The effective date of this amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2015 financial statements.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

Annual Improvements 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Amendments to the measurement requirements for all contingent consideration assets and liabilities including those accounted for under IFRS 9 Annual Improvements 2011 - 2013 Cycle: Amendments to the scope paragraph for the formation of a joint arrangements.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2015 financial statements.

The adoption of this amendment will not be expected to have a material impact on the results of the Company.

3. Revenue and turnover

	2014 R	2013 R
En route and approach fees	1,159,326,506	1,074,656,868
SADC VSAT 11	33,494,924	26,851,392
NAFISAT revenue	30,178,743	25,010,628
Small aerodrome fees	37,100,418	37,998,812
Training to third parties	10,898,157	14,738,187
Sundry revenue	13,680,417	7,498,753
Technical maintenance	3,243,217	2,856,093
Extended hours	2,057,693	2,079,880
Rental received sites	1,095,884	842,913
Aeronautical information services	1,267,710	2,600,387
SA Weather Services	369,256	762,842
Turnover	1,292,712,925	1,195,896,756
Finance revenue	33,683,985	27,533,209
Revenue	1,326,396,910	1,223,429,965

4. Other income-net

	2014 R	2013 R
Gain on foreign exchange realised	450,986	340,442
Gain on foreign exchange unrealised	14,357,749	10,931,767
	14,808,735	11,272,209

5. Staff costs

	2014 R	2013 R
Salaries and wages	499,730,817	458,304,700
Bonus	56,789,608	52,760,020
Pension costs – defined contribution scheme	49,081,865	44,453,462
Training and development	15,904,071	9,051,268
Recruitment costs	1,324,024	2,826,555
Relocation costs	4,581,731	3,227,427
	627,412,116	570,623,432

6. Other expenses

	2014 R	2013 R
Administration expenses	22,020,507	17,633,218
Audit fees		
External Audit	1,299,996	2,058,425
Fees for audit services	1,299,996	2,058,425
Internal audit	2,783,087	1,172,282
Fees for audit services	2,567,342	1,097,464
Fees for other services	215,475	74,818
Impairment of trade receivables	3,560,272	30,996,278
Insurance	6,854,002	6,341,498
Loss/(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	9,803,757	(40,559)
Management consulting services	15,346,576	19,500,342
Marketing expenses	14,988,708	12,656,750
Motor vehicle expenses	4,368,235	4,294,463
Municipal expenses, rates and taxes	12,426,211	14,577,555
Operating lease rentals		
Land and buildings	8,679,625	9,201,682
Straight-lined lease payments	5,524,600	5,524,600
Rent	3,155,025	3,677,082
Equipment rental	1,207,293	1,209,713
Professional fees	13,722,521	14,611,696
Repairs and maintenance expenses	64,862,074	65,040,065
Security	1,946,971	1,441,168
Telecommunication expenses	37,533,071	38,618,219
Travel expenses	31,373,752	32,837,713
	252,776,658	272,150,508

7. Finance revenue

	2014 R	2013 R
Investment revenue		
Interest on bank deposits	31,604,455	24,616,874
Interest received – Other	-	59,544
	31,604,455	24,676,418
Accrued revenue		
Interest on debtors	2,079,530	2,856,791
	33,683,985	27,533,209

8. Finance costs

	2014 R	2013 R
Interest on loan liability borrowings	9,061,065	12,134,139
Total borrowing costs	9,061,065	12,134,138
Less: Amount included in capital work in progress	(2,867,309)	(3,500,189)
	6,193,756	8,633,949
Interest paid other	19,191	55,791
	6,212,947	8,689,740

9. Income tax expense

	2014 R	2013 R
Major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 are:		
Current income tax		
Prior year (over)/under-provision	(1,214,472)	(333,090)
Current income tax charge	89,459,443	71,883,588
	88,244,971	71,550,498
Deferred tax	6,361,830	2,847,452
Current year	5,423,893	3,509,651
Prior year (over)/under-provision	937,937	(662,199)
	94,606,801	74,397,950
Current year deferred tax movements relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment	3,755,752	3,772,650
Prepayments	(382,876)	284,279
Provisions	4,855,247	(2,223,121)
Operating leases	(188,459)	(330,887)
Impairment of trade receivables allowance	(1,677,834)	1,344,531
	6,361,830	2,847,452
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the South African standard rate of tax as follows:		
Standard rate of tax	28.00%	28.00%
(Over)/under-provision Current tax	(0.36)%	(0.12)%
(Over)/under-provision Deferred tax asset	0.28%	(0.25)%
Effective rate of tax	27.92%	27.63%

10. Property, plant and equipment

	2014 R			2013 R		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land	13,431,800	-	13,431,800	13,431,800	-	13,431,800
Buildings	204,290,645	(45,512,098)	158,778,547	204,115,645	(38,299,507)	165,816,138
Leasehold improvements	635,671	(109,005)	526,666	-	-	-
Communication equipment	308,816,614	(203,715,558)	105,101,056	282,142,467	(181,200,667)	100,941,800
Electrical and mechanical equipment	37,914,368	(30,314,813)	7,599,555	37,031,608	(28,274,574)	8,757,034
Navigational aids	129,141,728	(67,365,071)	61,776,657	128,083,391	(61,958,433)	66,124,958
Tools and test equipment	15,024,566	(9,546,586)	5,477,980	19,018,289	(13,187,907)	5,830,382
ATC display systems	162,696,657	(121,176,733)	41,519,924	161,762,858	(108,090,657)	53,672,201
Simulator equipment	18,041,948	(3,701,592)	14,340,356	18,041,948	(1,062,349)	16,979,599
Radar equipment	583,709,548	(303,527,239)	280,182,309	574,395,055	(283,566,440)	290,828,615
Office furniture and equipment	26,889,798	(19,128,479)	7,761,319	23,609,465	(16,890,334)	6,719,131
Computer equipment	39,974,352	(30,465,512)	9,508,840	35,794,612	(25,676,934)	10,117,678
Motor vehicles	160,139	(153,276)	6,863	160,139	(143,414)	16,725
Total	1,540,727,834	(834,715,962)	706,011,872	1,497,587,277	(758,351,216)	739,236,061



Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment – 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Projects capitalised	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	13,431,800	-	-	-	-	13,431,800
Buildings	165,816,138	-	-	175,000	(7,212,591)	158,778,547
Leasehold improvements	-	635,671	-	-	(109,005)	526,666
Communication equipment	100,941,800	-	(4,181)	27,328,463	(23,165,026)	105,101,056
Office furniture and equipment	6,719,131	889,219	-	2,391,165	(2,238,196)	7,761,319
Motor vehicles	16,725	-	-	-	(9,862)	6,863
Electrical and mechanical equipment	8,757,034	675,639	-	209,038	(2,042,156)	7,599,555
Computer equipment	10,117,678	4,949,126	(723)	-	(5,557,241)	9,508,840
Navigational aids	66,124,958	1,138,731	-	2,268,798	(7,755,830)	61,776,657
Tools and test equipment	5,830,382	1,065,219	(353)	-	(1,417,268)	5,477,980
ATC display systems	53,672,201	-	-	933,799	(13,086,076)	41,519,924
Simulator equipment	16,979,599	-	-	-	(2,639,243)	14,340,356
Radar equipment	290,828,615	-	(9,846,969)	37,486,846	(38,286,183)	280,182,309
	739,236,061	9,353,605	(9,852,226)	70,793,109	(103,518,677)	706,011,872

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment – 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Projects capitalised	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	13,431,800	-	-	-	-	13,431,800
Buildings	167,999,409	-	-	4,971,040	(7,154,311)	165,816,138
Communication equipment	113,161,329	595,491	-	10,391,533	(23,206,553)	100,941,800
Office furniture and equipment	7,305,114	867,807	-	417,558	(1,871,348)	6,719,131
Motor vehicles	24,403	-	-	-	(7,678)	16,725
Electrical and mechanical equipment	10,305,570	147,238	-	424,677	(2,120,451)	8,757,034
Computer equipment	10,507,757	2,923,051	(2,146)	2,567,578	(5,878,562)	10,117,678
Navigational aids	73,713,731	-	-	-	(7,588,773)	66,124,958
Tools and test equipment	6,378,422	935,257	-	-	(1,483,297)	5,830,382
ATC display systems	66,827,121	-	-	6,408	(13,161,328)	53,672,201
Simulator equipment	-	-	-	18,041,948	(1,062,349)	16,979,599
Radar equipment	328,781,830	-	-	-	(37,953,215)	290,828,615
	798,436,486	5,468,844	(2,146)	36,820,742	(101,487,865)	739,236,061

A register of the Company's land and buildings is maintained and is available for inspection at the Company's registered office.

11. Intangible assets

	2014 R			2013 R		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	211,946,714	(144,242,772)	67,703,942	186,637,822	(131,826,601)	54,811,221

	Opening balance	Additions	Projects capitalised	Amortisation	Closing balance
	R	R	R	R	R
Reconciliation of intangible assets 2014					
Computer software	54,811,221	8,435,518	16,873,394	(12,416,191)	67,703,942
Reconciliation of intangible assets 2013					
Computer software	63,573,787	86,910	3,699,124	(12,548,600)	54,811,221

12. Capital work in progress

	2014 R	2013 R
Opening net book value	53,529,736	75,191,348
Additions	95,677,742	15,196,613
Other adjustments	(806,954)	161,452
Borrowing cost capitalised	2,867,309	3,500,189
Transferred to intangible assets	(16,873,413)	(3,699,124)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(70,793,092)	(36,820,742)
	63,601,328	53,529,736
The balance consists of the following categories of property, plant, equipment and intangible asset:		
Radar equipment	1,056,476	375,367
Communication equipment	18,982,633	39,290,797
Navigational aids	1,762,003	2,880,643
Furniture and fittings	462,491	847,824
Office refurbishment	598,014	1,517,453
Leasehold improvement	79,375	1,041,500
Electrical and mechanical equipment	4,901,604	7,576,152
Software	2,006,516	-
ATC display system	24,005,935	-
Buildings	9,227,201	-
Tools and Testing	28,000	-
Computer equipment	491,080	-
	63,601,328	53,529,736

13. Trade and other receivables

	2014 R	2013 R
Financial instruments		
Trade receivables	197,611,305	185,196,008
Less: Impairment of trade receivables allowance	(7,929,852)	(31,898,906)
Trade receivables – net	189,681,453	153,297,102
Other receivables	3,583,820	3,385,364
	193,265,273	156,682,466

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

	2014 R	2013 R
Balance at 1 April	31,898,906	12,691,316
Impairment loss recognised	3,560,273	30,996,278
Receivables written off during the year	(27,529,327)	(11,788,688)
Balance at 31 March	7,929,852	31,898,906

Trade receivables generally have 30 days terms. The Company reserves the right to charge interest on overdue accounts with effect from the date the indebtedness was incurred. The rate of interest charged is prime rate plus two percentage points.

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

2014	Gross R	Impaired R	Not impaired R
Not past due	130,664,670	737,478	129,927,192
Past due by 30 days	39,464,389	661,416	38,802,973
Past due by 31 to 60 days	2,096,981	785,854	1,311,127
Past due by more than 60 days	25,385,265	5,745,104	19,640,161
	197,611,305	7,929,852	189,681,453

2013	Gross R	Impaired R	Not impaired R
Not past due	116,562,741	274,657	116,288,084
Past due by 30 days	14,504,453	312,478	14,191,975
Past due by 31 to 60 days	5,869,539	536,388	5,333,151
Past due by more than 60 days	48,259,275	30,775,383	17,483,892
	185,196,008	31,898,906	153,297,102

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Trade receivables comprise a large number of customers. The top three customers comprise 52,45% (2013: 55,25%) of trade receivables. On-going credit evaluations are performed on the financial position of these customers.

In addition, exposure is reduced by deposits of R2,283,296 (2013: R2,123,922) held on behalf of customers, as well as bank guarantees of R90,007,050 (2013: R83,960,065) from customers in the name of the Company. The deposits are included in cash and cash equivalents (note 17) as unrestricted cash, with the related liability included in other payables (note 21). When the customer ceases to trade and settles the outstanding debt, the Company is obliged to return the deposit to the customer. Should the customer default, the Company may utilise the related deposit in settlement of the debt.

Provision for impairment allowance for trade and other receivables is recognised when there is objective evidence that the debt would be impaired.

Pledged as security

None of the instruments included in the trade and other receivables were pledged as security for any financial obligations.

Credit quality

The credit quality of trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are assessed/monitored by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. The credit quality ratings for each of these financial instruments are as follows:

High credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced no instances of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods. Furthermore, an assessment of the financial position of the Company has not evidenced a weakening in either the financial position or liquidity of the Company. As such, the counterparties included in the high credit grade category pose a low credit risk to the Company, with the recoverability of the outstanding amounts being almost certain.

Medium credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced instances of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods on the repayment of outstanding amounts. An assessment of the financial position and liquidity position of the party has provided evidence of financial difficulties that may impede the recoverability of the outstanding amounts. The counterparties included in this credit grade category are active in an industry that is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and volatility in the international economies. As such the counterparties included in the medium credit grade category pose a medium credit risk to the Company.

Low credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced high occurrences of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods. Furthermore, an assessment of the financial position and liquidity position of the party has provided evidence of financial difficulties that may impede the recoverability of the outstanding amounts. As such, the counterparties included in the low credit grade category pose a high credit risk to the Company.

2014	Quality	Value of instrument R
Trade receivables		186,372,111
2013	Quality	Value of instrument R
Trade receivables		156,682,466

The terms and conditions attached to the instruments included in trade and other receivables have not been renegotiated during the period.

Airlines across the globe continue to feel the impact of the global financial crisis and South Africa is no exception. This has resulted in defaults and breaches on some of the trade and other receivables during the period under review. Furthermore, the current market conditions might increase the default risk.

The Company continues to assess its exposure to defaults by assessing the quality of the financial instruments included in trade and other receivables.

Exposure to credit risk

The instruments included in trade and other receivables expose management to credit risk as follows:

2014	Maximum exposure posed by the instrument R	Value of instrument R
Trade receivables	186,372,111	186,372,111
2013	Maximum exposure posed by the instrument R	Value of instrument R
Trade receivables	156,682,466	156,682,466

Fair value

The carrying value of trade and other receivables approximates their fair values. Refer to note 26 for related party information.

14. Prepayments

	2014 R	2013 R
	2,883,591	4,061,133

Included in prepayments, are rental expense and other operating expenses paid in advance. The Company expects to receive credits for the related expenditures in the 2014 financial year.

The carrying value of prepayments approximates their fair values.

15. Inventories

	2014 R	2013 R
Opening balance	197,877	797,057
Additions	108,084	372,344
Expensed to repairs and maintenance	(46,514)	(971,525)
	259,447	197,876

Net realisable value

Assessment of the carrying values of inventories during the year and the prior year did not warrant a write-down of inventories as the carrying value thereof did not exceed the net realisable value thereof.

Reversals of write-downs

During the year and the prior year there were no write-downs and/or reversals of any write-down of inventories.

Encumbrances

None of the inventories were pledged as security for any loans during the year and the prior year.

16. Loans and receivables

	2014 R	2013 R
Risk financing insurance policy	13,982,842	12,181,347
Current assets		
Loans and receivables	13,982,842	12,181,347

The policy provides cover for ATNS to limit the excess premiums that are payable on certain insurance risks. The above financial asset is non-interest-bearing and comprises US Dollar denominated and South African Rand bearing assets, which are not quoted in an active market. The carrying amount is regarded as a fair approximation of the fair value, and is accessible within 30 days.

Pledged as security

None of the instruments included in loans and receivables were pledged as security for any financial obligations.

Collateral held

The instruments are unsecured and therefore no collateral is held.

Credit quality

The credit quality of loans and receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed/monitored by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. The credit quality ratings of each of these financial instruments are as follows:

High credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced no instances of defaults. Furthermore, an assessment of the financial position of the Company has not evidenced a weakening in either the financial position or liquidity of the Company. As such, the counterparties included in the high credit grade category pose a low credit risk to the Company with the recoverability of the outstanding amounts being almost certain.

Medium credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced instances of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods on the repayment of outstanding amounts. An assessment of the financial position and liquidity position of the party has provided evidence of financial difficulties that may impede the recoverability of the outstanding amounts. The counterparties included in this credit grade category are active in an industry that is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and volatility in international economies. As such, the counterparties included in the medium credit grade category pose a medium credit risk to the Company.

Low credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced high occurrences of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods. Furthermore, an assessment of the financial position and liquidity position of the party has provided evidence of financial difficulties that may impede the recoverability of outstanding amounts. As such the counterparties included in the low credit grade category pose a high credit risk to the Company.

2014	Quality	Value of instrument R
Risk financing insurance policy	High	13,982,842
2013	Quality	Value of instrument R
Risk financing insurance policy	High	12,181,347

The terms and conditions attached to the instruments included in loans and receivables have not been renegotiated during the period.

There were no breaches or defaults on any portion (either capital or instrument) of the loans and receivables during the year. Also, none of these instruments are either past due or impaired. This further supports management's assessment of the credit quality of the financial instruments included in loans and receivables.

Exposure to credit risk

The instruments included in loans and receivables expose management to credit risk as follows:

2014	Maximum exposure posed by the instrument R	Value of instrument R
Risk financing insurance policy	13,982,842	13,982,842
2013	Maximum exposure posed by the instrument R	Value of instrument R
Risk financing insurance policy	12,181,347	12,181,347

The Company has not reclassified any financial assets from cost or amortised cost to fair value, or from fair value to cost or amortised cost during the current or prior year.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2014 R	2013 R
Bank balances	67,850,545	78,986,907
Bank balances – US Dollar denominated	104,381,673	68,070,863
Other cash and cash equivalents	129,272	132,158
Short-term deposits	631,070,406	554,723,599
	803,431,896	701,913,527

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purpose of the cash flow statement:

	2014 R	2013 R
Cash and cash equivalents	803,431,896	701,913,527

Pledged as security

None of the instruments included in cash and cash equivalents were pledged as security for any financial obligations.

Credit quality

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents is the credit rating of the financial institutions. Cash and cash equivalents attract interest at variable rates linked to prime.

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed/monitored by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. Furthermore, the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents is ensured by only contracting with highly reputable financial institutions registered in terms of the Banks Act of South Africa and endorsed by National Treasury.

High credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced no instances of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods. Furthermore an assessment of the financial position of the Company has not evidenced a weakening in either the financial position or liquidity of the Company. As such the counterparties included in the high credit grade category pose a low credit risk to the Company with the recoverability of the outstanding amounts being almost certain.

Medium credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced instances of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods on the repayments of outstanding amounts. An assessment of the financial position and liquidity position of the party has provided evidence of financial difficulties that may impede the recoverability of the outstanding amounts. The counterparties included in this credit grade category are active in an industry that is highly sensitive to marked fluctuations and volatility in the international economies. As such the counterparties included in the medium credit grade category pose a medium credit risk to the Company.

Low credit grade – the counterparty has evidenced high occurrences of defaults and/or renegotiations of contractual terms in prior periods. Furthermore an assessment of the financial position and liquidity position of the party has provided evidence of financial difficulties that may impede the recoverability of the outstanding amounts. As such the counterparties included in the low credit grade category pose a high credit risk to the Company.

2014	Quality	Value of instrument R
Cash and cash equivalents	High	803,431,896
2013	Quality	Value of instrument R
Cash and cash equivalents	High	701,913,527

The terms and conditions attached to the instruments included in cash and cash equivalents have not been renegotiated during the year.

There were no breaches or defaults on any portion (either capital or interest) of the cash and cash equivalents during the year. Also, none of these instruments are either past due or impaired. This further supports management's assessment of the credit quality of the financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents.

Exposure to credit risk

The instruments included in cash and cash equivalents expose management to credit risk as follows:

2014	Maximum exposure posed by the instrument R	Value of instrument R
Cash and cash equivalents	803,431,896	803,431,896
2013	Maximum exposure posed by the instrument R	Value of instrument R
Cash and cash equivalents	701,913,527	701,913,527

Fair value

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair values.

Restrictions to the use of cash

No restrictions have been imposed on the Company with regards to the extent to which bank and cash balances of the Company may be used.

18. Share capital

	2014 R	2013 R
Authorised		
500 million ordinary shares with a par value of R1 each	500,000,000	500,000,000
Issued and fully paid:		
190,646,000 ordinary shares with a par value of R1 each	190,646,000	190,646,000
At the end of the year	190,646,000	190,646,000

19. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2014	2013
Loan liability – Nedbank	-	9,036,529
Loan liability – Standard Bank	-	15,405,144
Loan liability – Wesbank	-	94,537,449
	-	118,979,122
Non-current liabilities		
Loan liability – Wesbank	-	54,508,569
Current liabilities	-	64,470,553
Loan liability – Nedbank	-	9,036,529
Loan liability – Standard Bank	-	15,405,144
Loan liability – Wesbank	-	40,028,880
	-	118,979,122

There were no interest bearing loans and borrowing at the reporting date, however, ATNS is currently in negotiations with potential funders to raise capital for future capital expenditure to the value of R650 million.

Nedbank Loan Liability

The Nedbank loan liability only related to the VSAT and NAFISAT communication equipment which was fully paid in the period ending 31 October 2013. This liability was unsecured.

Certain covenants existed with respect to this loan liability. These required that:

- No further encumbrances over the Company's assets can be created (without written consent of the lender);
- No loans or guarantees can be granted or assumed (without written consent of the lender);
- The Company does not dispose, whether by one or more transactions or series of transactions, the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking or any of its assets, without the prior consent of Nedbank;
- The Company ensure that all of its assets, whether immovable, movable, corporeal or incorporeal are adequately insured for their full replacement value with reputable insurance companies to the reasonable satisfaction of Nedbank.

The above conditions were complied with.

The Nedbank loan liability bore interest at variable rates, linked to the three month JIBAR rate, on the date of last instalment the rate was 5,62% (2013: 5,56%).

Standard Bank Loan Liability

The Standard Bank loan liability for radar and navigational aids was fully paid on the 25 March 2014. The liability bore interest at a variable rate of Prime Deals: 5,47% and JIBAR Deals: 6,4% (2013: Prime Deals: 6,15% and JIBAR Deals: 6,31%). The Company's obligations under this loan liability was secured by the radar equipment, navigational aids and communication equipment.

Certain covenants existed with respect to this loan liability. These required that:

- The Company ensure that the ratio of interest bearing debt to shareholder's funds of the customer shall not exceed 60%.
- The Company ensure that the Financial Charges Cover Ratio to be no less than 2 times.
- The Company may not undergo a material deterioration in its financial position which could affect its ability to comply with its obligations under the loan.

The above conditions have been complied with.

Wesbank Loan Liability

The Wesbank loan liability for radar and navigational aids was fully settled on the 29 March 2014, instalments were payable bi-annually over a 5-year loan period until date of settlement. This liability bore interest at a variable rate of 6,9% (2013: 6,40%).

Certain covenants existed with respect to this loan liability. These required that:

- The Company ensure that the ratio of interest bearing debt to shareholder's funds of the Customer shall not exceed 60%.
- The Company ensure that the Financial Charges Cover Ratio to be no less than 2 times.
- The Company may not undergo a material deterioration in its financial position which could affect its ability to comply with its obligations under the loan.

The above conditions have been complied with.

Banking Facilities

The Company has the following banking facilities available at year-end:

	2014	2013
Multi option – Nedbank	-	12,207,694
Term loan - Wesbank	-	16,449,457
The maturity of the loan liability can be analysed as follows:		
Minimum loan payments		
Not later than 1 month	-	9,613,198
Later than 1 month and not later than 3 months	-	13,171,343
Later than 3 months and not later than 1 year	-	48,105,097
Not later than 1 year	-	70,889,637
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	58,743,497
	-	129,633,135
Future finance charges on loan liability		
Not later than 1 month	-	735,737
Later than 1 month and not later than 3 months	-	1,239,919
Later than 3 months and not later than 1 year	-	4,443,427
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	4,234,928
	-	10,654,011
Present value of loan liability		
Not later than 1 month	-	8,877,461
Later than 1 month and not later than 3 months	-	11,931,423
Later than 3 months and not later than 1 year	-	43,661,670
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	54,508,569
	-	118,979,123

The present values of the loan liabilities approximates their fair values.

20. Deferred income tax liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, which, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2014 R	2013 R
At beginning of the year	(77,009,620)	(74,162,168)
Recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(6,361,830)	(2,847,452)
	(83,371,450)	(77,009,620)
Deferred income tax liability relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment	(108,804,031)	(105,048,222)
Provisions	26,102,385	30,957,633
Impairment of trade receivables allowance	(555,090)	(2,232,923)
Operating leases	639,528	451,069
Prepayments	(754,242)	(1,137,177)
	(83,371,450)	(77,009,620)

21. Trade and other payables

	2014 R	2013 R
Financial instruments		
Trade payables	23,245,607	42,955,657
	23,245,607	42,955,657
Accrued expenses	27,373,390	14,800,719
Other payables	6,895,131	5,560,553
	57,514,128	63,316,929
Non financial instruments		
VAT payable	10,896,295	9,021,653
	68,410,423	72,338,582

All trade and other payables are due within 30 days.

The terms and conditions attached to the instruments included in trade and other payables have not been renegotiated during the period.

There were no breaches or defaults on any portion (either capital or interest) of the trade and other payables during the year.

Refer to note 26 for related party information.

22. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Reconciliation of provisions for other liabilities and charges 2014

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Utilised during the year R	Closing balance R
External audit fees	1,500,000	1,436,339	(1,951,308)	985,031
Leave pay	17,419,263	12,126,345	(7,348,140)	22,197,468
Performance bonus	55,000,000	56,764,127	(51,764,127)	60,000,000
Other	4,744,800	2,573,872	(5,208,218)	2,110,454
	78,664,063	72,900,683	(66,271,793)	85,292,953

Reconciliation of provisions for other liabilities and charges 2013

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Utilised during the year R	Closing balance R
External audit fees	720,000	1,749,340	(969,340)	1,500,000
Leave pay	13,923,956	9,688,276	(6,192,969)	17,419,263
Performance bonus	74,322,188	53,269,491	(72,591,679)	55,000,000
Other	3,097,252	3,378,806	(1,731,258)	4,744,800
	92,063,396	68,085,913	(81,485,246)	78,664,063

Uncertainties and assumptions

Leave pay

The leave pay provision is raised on the unutilised leave days owing to employees at balance sheet date.

Performance bonus

The performance bonus provision is calculated based on the performance of the Company as well as the individual performance ratings for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

Other

Includes provision for workmen's compensation, estimates on capital expenditure, provision for management fees and provision for printing.

23. Commitments

	2014 R	2013 R
Capital commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not yet incurred is as follows:		
Property, plant and equipment	61,166,231	176,801,987

	2014 R	2013 R
Operating lease commitments		
The future minimum lease payments for buildings, copiers and motor vehicles under operating leases are as follows:		
Not later than 1 year	10,088,636	7,942,537
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	23,525,056	26,609,591
	33,613,692	34,552,128

The Company has entered into commercial leases on certain motor vehicles, buildings and items of office equipment. These leases have an average life of between three and five years. With the exception of leases relating to copiers, there are no renewal options included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed on the Company by entering into these contracts.

24. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The Company has a guarantee that it would pay to the suppliers an amount of R3,049,916 (2013: R2,792,306) and cessions and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business. It is not anticipated that any liabilities will arise from these contingent liabilities.

The Company has a matter which is currently under legal proceedings. At the reporting date, it was not possible to perform a reliable estimate of the contingent exposure.

25. Retirement benefit information

Substantially all employees are members of the ATNS retirement fund. The fund is a defined contribution fund and is governed by the Pension Funds Act of 1956, which requires an actuarial valuation to be carried out every three years.

The ATNS retirement fund was established on 1 April 1994, with potential liability for pension benefits vested with the State. The fund has been exempted from valuation, with effect from 10 April 2012 and will from that date be subjected to quarterly assessments.

The latest actuarial assessment of the ATNS retirement fund was at 31 January 2013. At that time, the ATNS retirement fund was certified by the reporting actuaries to be in a sound financial position. The Company contributions to the ATNS retirement fund amounted to R49,081,865 (2013: R44,453,462).

The Company does not provide any post-retirement benefits to employees and has no exposure to any post-retirement benefit obligations.

26. Related party disclosure

The sole shareholder of ATNS is the Minister of Transport on behalf of the South African Government in terms of section 6(5) of the Air Traffic and Navigation Services Company Act 1993. ATNS is a Schedule 2 public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act and therefore falls within the national sphere of Government.

The related parties of ATNS consist mainly of Government departments, State-owned enterprises, and other public entities in the national sphere of Government, as well as Directors and key management personnel. The list of public entities and the respective subsidiaries in the national sphere of Government is provided by the National Treasury.

Unless otherwise disclosed, all transactions with the below related parties are concluded on an arm's-length basis. Furthermore, no expense has been recognised in the current period for the impairment of trade receivables in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

Related party transactions

	2014 R	2013 R
Sales of services		
- Airports Company of South Africa	13,675,014	8,284,538
- North West Province	9,224,515	6,356,544
- South African Civil Aviation Authority	1,918,346	-
- South African Air Force	3,626,668	3,335,591
- South African Airways	380,650,112	315,032,509
- South African Express Airways	129,498,408	106,491,649
- Tulca (Pty) Ltd Mango Airlines	104,492,321	68,435,252
- Other	8,017,913	5,206,329
	651,103,297	513,142,412
Purchases of goods and services		
- Airports Company of South Africa	12,131,789	9,217,976
- Eskom	7,762,679	7,546,150
- South African Civil Aviation Authority	9,785,921	9,699,501
- South African Revenue Services	222,539,684	295,529,802
- Telkom	17,727,593	17,778,664
- Other	925,595	936,226
	270,873,261	340,708,319

These transactions are carried out on commercial terms and conditions.

	2014 R	2013 R
Year end balances arising from related party activity		
Receivables from related parties		
- Airports Company of South Africa	5,056,188	5,535,141
- South African Airways	32,237,042	31,106,822
- South African Express Airways	35,806,533	10,258,013
- Tulca (Pty) Ltd Mango Airlines	9,294,539	7,541,470
- Other	6,753,368	4,222,754
	89,147,670	58,664,200
Payables to related parties		
- Airports Company of South Africa	1,056,100	-
- South African Revenue Services	10,896,295	9,021,653
- Telkom	1,464,052	-
- Other	2,395,007	6,799,878
	15,811,454	15,821,531

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

All the companies listed above report to the various ministerial departments of the Government and hence, are considered related parties.

27. Cash generated from operations

	2014 R	2013 R
Profit before taxation	338,869,056	269,202,029
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	115,934,868	114,036,464
Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	9,803,757	(40,559)
Finance revenue	(33,683,985)	(27,533,209)
Finance costs	6,212,947	8,689,741
Movements in provisions and other noncash items	5,634,346	(14,788,759)
Net foreign exchange difference	(14,357,749)	(10,931,767)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(61,570)	599,180
Trade and other receivables	(35,405,265)	(15,672,854)
Trade and other payables	(3,928,159)	9,853,081
	389,018,246	333,413,347

28. Cash flows from investing activities

	2014 R	2013 R
Property, plant and equipment	9,353,605	5,468,843
Capital work in progress	95,677,742	15,196,613
	105,031,347	20,665,456

29. Tax paid

	2014 R	2013 R
Balance at beginning of the year	6,472,024	3,179,494
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(88,244,971)	(71,550,498)
Balance at end of the year	(12,290,894)	(6,472,024)
	(94,063,841)	(74,843,028)

30. Proceeds on disposal of property plant and equipment

	2014 R	2013 R
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	48,473	43,210

31. Directors, emoluments and prescribed officers

All Non-Executive Directors are South African.

The service contracts for the Executive Directors are for a term of five years. The notice period for the Chief Executive Officer is six months. The service contract for the Non-Executive Directors is for a period of three years, subject to annual retirement at the annual general meeting. Compensation for Non-Executive Directors is in accordance with the State-owned enterprise guidelines. The contract of the Chief Executive Officer also deals with compensation if the Chief Executive Officer is dismissed or if there is material change in the role, responsibilities or remuneration.

The executive management team is eligible for an annual performance-related bonus payment linked to appropriate business sector targets. The structure of the bonus plan and award is recommended by the Human Resources Committee in accordance with the bonus scheme rules. The performance-related bonus is limited to 40% for the Executive Manager's individual cost to Company. There were no post-employment benefits, share-based payments, or other long-term benefits paid in the current financial year.

Executive

	2014			2013		
	Basic salary	Bonus	Total	Basic salary	Bonus	Total
DST Mthiyane	2,839,476	456,901	3,296,377	1,932,573	466,935	2,399,508
MW Ndlovu	1,797,550	387,244	2,184,794	1,689,851	521,289	2,211,140
PC Marais	2,053,767	379,173	2,432,940	1,874,254	516,454	2,390,708
S Mngomezulu	1,536,647	286,211	1,822,858	1,376,731	380,961	1,757,692
HJ Marais	1,604,065	303,384	1,907,449	1,504,763	433,821	1,938,584
TV Ndou	1,643,771	323,228	1,966,999	1,546,240	396,454	1,942,694
DH Sangweni	1,945,716	381,997	2,327,713	1,898,955	541,365	2,440,320
JRL Lehutso ¹	757,869	-	757,869	1,842,497	537,780	2,380,277
M Lecoge ²	1,433,697	-	1,433,697	901,664	-	901,664
L Takalani ³	1,384,447	232,320	1,616,767	1,204,995	275,523	1,480,518
R Subramany ⁴	571,099	-	571,099			
	17,568,104	2,750,458	20,318,562	15,772,523	4,070,582	19,843,105

¹(Terminated: 01 August 2013)

²(Terminated: 06 September 2013)

³(Acting Executive: Engineering and Technical Services)

⁴(Acting Executive: HC appointed 28 August 2013)

Non-Executive

	2014			2013		
	Directors' fees	Other benefits and allowances	Total	Directors' fees	Other benefits and allowances	Total
MD Mamashela	728,209	8,776	736,985	645,908	2,102	648,010
FKN Tlhakudi	201,742	8,527	210,269	435,955	4,380	440,335
SV Zilwa	369,392	8,267	377,659	363,638	2,184	365,822
FZ Msimang	95,009	829	95,838	256,483	1,997	258,480
GS Mseleku	322,342	8,508	330,850	327,478	2,278	329,756
HT Makhathini	314,161	8,709	322,870	298,797	2,885	301,682
VN Magwentshu ¹	63,341	149	63,490	214,577	1,343	215,920
TN Mgoduso	424,620	10,452	435,072	431,113	3,854	434,967
	2,518,816	54,217	2,573,033	2,973,949	21,023	2,994,972

¹(Resigned: 29 August 2013)

The following employees have been classified as prescribed officers and accordingly, information relative to their remuneration is herewith disclosed.

Prescribed officers

	2014			2013		
	Basic salary	Bonus	Total	Basic salary	Bonus	Total
A Wadee	1,302,573	207,357	1,509,930	1,241,668	302,368	1,544,036
S Nkabinde	1,002,338	124,060	1,126,398	973,848	72,919	1,046,767
G Cullen	1,145,257	178,952	1,324,209	1,061,784	251,822	1,313,606
J Smit	1,403,907	207,191	1,611,098	1,306,695	273,072	1,579,767
H Reid	1,526,395	235,252	1,761,647	1,440,801	321,401	1,762,202
J Manyakoana	1,373,871	243,169	1,617,040	1,260,970	321,401	1,582,371
J Moholola	1,095,790	215,159	1,310,949	1,027,681	236,847	1,264,528
D Watts	1,136,879	203,450	1,340,329	1,158,108	191,545	1,349,653
C Gersbach	1,131,379	176,000	1,307,379	1,061,892	158,956	1,220,848
	11,118,389	1,790,590	12,908,979	10,533,447	2,130,331	12,663,778



32. Financial risk management, objectives and policies

Categories of financial instruments and maturity analysis:

2014 figures in Rand						
Financial assets	Categories	Due not later than 1 month R	Due later than 1 month and not later than 3 months R	Due later than 3 months and not later than 1 year R	Due later than 1 year and not later than 5 years R	Due later than 5 years and not later than 10 years R
Loans and receivables						
Risk financing insurance policy	Loans and receivables	1,165,237	2,330,474	10,487,131	-	-
Trade and other receivables						
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	16,105,439	32,210,878	144,948,956	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents						
Bank balances	Loans and receivables	66,952,658	133,905,316	602,573,922	-	-

Financial liabilities	Categories	Due not later than 1 month R	Due later than 1 month and not later than 3 months R	Due later than 3 months and not later than 1 year R	Due later than 1 year and not later than 5 years R	Due later than 5 years and not later than 10 years R
Other financial liabilities						
		-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables						
Trade payable	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,937,134	3,874,268	17,434,205	-	-
Accrued expenses	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,281,116	4,562,232	6,843,348	-	-
Other payables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	472,156	944,312	4,249,407	-	-
		4,690,406	9,380,812	28,526,960	-	-

2013 figures in Rand						
Financial assets	Categories	Due not later than 1 month R	Due later than 1 month and not later than 3 months R	Due later than 3 months and not later than 1 year R	Due later than 1 year and not later than 5 years R	Due later than 5 years and not later than 10 years R
Other Financial assets						
Risk financing insurance policy	Loans and receivables	1,015,112	2,030,225	9,136,010	-	-
Trade and other receivables						
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	13,056,872	26,113,744	117,511,580	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents						
Bank balances	Loans and receivables	58,492,794	116,985,588	526,435,146	-	-
Other financial liabilities						
Interest-bearing loan – Nedbank	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,973,123	2,007,084	4,056,322	-	-
Interest-bearing loan – Standard Bank	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,715,362	3,387,968	9,301,814	-	-
Interest-bearing loan – Wesbank	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,188,976	6,536,371	30,303,534	54,508,569	-
		8,877,461	11,931,423	43,661,670	54,508,569	-
Trade and other payables						
Trade payable	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,579,638	7,159,276	32,216,743	-	-
Accrued expenses	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,233,393	2,466,786	11,100,540	-	-
Other payables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	463,379	926,758	4,170,416	-	-
		5,276,410	10,552,820	47,487,699	-	-

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Where applicable, the Company uses financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Market risk – foreign exchange risk

The Company transacts internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollar (USD), Australian Dollar (AUS\$), Great British Pound (GBP) and the Euro (EUR's). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities. The Company manages its exposure to foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net uncovered foreign currency position is minimised and by using derivative instruments to hedge certain exposures where applicable.

2014	Rand	USD	EUR	Other
Risk financing insurance policy	10,702,566	1,007,300	-	-
Trade and other receivables	19,364,666	1,822,557	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	104,381,673	9,824,158	-	-
	134,448,905	12,654,015	-	-

2013	Rand	USD	EUR	Other
Risk financing insurance policy	9,426,801	1,033,074	-	-
Trade and other receivables	14,432,770	1,581,673	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	68,070,863	7,459,821	-	-
Trade and other payables	8,550,462	650,329	34,691	207,172
	100,480,896	10,724,897	34,691	207,172

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening in the Rand against the above currencies at 31 March 2014 would have decreased profit before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 31 March 2013.

A 10% weakening in the Rand against the above currencies at 31 March 2014 would have had an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown below, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Profit or loss	2014 R	2013 R
USD	13,444,887	9,786,469
EUR	-	40,960
GBP	-	131,887
Other	-	90,589
	13,444,887	10,049,905

Market risk – Interest rate risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash flow interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and finance lease liabilities. The Company is not exposed to fair value interest rate risk as the Company does not have any fixed interest bearing financial instruments carried at fair value. The Company manages its exposure to cash flow interest rate risk by ensuring that cash flows from operations are sufficient to cover the variable interest cash flows and by using derivative instruments to hedge certain exposures.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

Variable rate instruments – linked to Prime		
Cash and cash equivalents	803,431,896	701,913,527
Trade and other receivables	189,681,453	153,297,102
Long term borrowings	-	(95,822,905)
Trade and other payables	(57,514,128)	(63,316,929)
Total interest rate exposure	935,599,221	696,070,795
Variable rate instruments linked to JIBAR		
Total interest rate exposure	-	(23,156,218)

Sensitivity analysis

An increase of 100 basis points in the JIBAR and Prime interest rate at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	2014 R	2013 R
Increase of 100 basis points in Prime rate	9,355,992	6,960,708
Decrease of 100 basis points in Prime rate	(9,355,992)	(6,990,708)
Increase of 100 basis points in JIBAR rate	-	(231,562)
Decrease of 100 basis points in JIBAR rate	-	231,562

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Trade receivables comprise a number of customers. The top three customers comprise approximately 52,45% of the core revenue. On-going credit evaluations are performed on the financial position of these customers.

In addition, exposure is reduced by deposits and bank guarantees held on behalf of customers. It is the policy of the Company to renegotiate credit terms with long-standing customers who have a good credit history with the Company. These customers are monitored on an on-going basis to ensure that the customer remains within the renegotiated terms.

Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. Credit risk in respect of the risk financing insurance policy is managed by ensuring that financial assets are ring-fenced in a cell captive and are managed by a reputable asset manager according to approved guidelines.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position (net of impairment losses where relevant).

Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital (equity and assets) is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital in order to provide returns for shareholders.

In order to maintain or adjust this capital structure, the Company may draw down on available banking facilities, sell assets to reduce debt or obtain long-term funding from stakeholders.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of a gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital. Total debt is calculated as non-current borrowings plus current borrowings. Total capital is calculated as total equity shown in the statement of financial position. The gearing ratio for the current financial year is 0% (2013: 8%). The Company has a gearing threshold of 45%.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

33. Events after the reporting period

Management is not aware of any significant events that occurred after the reporting date that would require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements. Furthermore, management is not aware of any circumstances which exist that would impede the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Company Directory

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