Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3 Our Funds Management

This section identifies Airservices Australia's funding structure.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	**52,137**	222,756
Deposit at call	**185,700**	448,800
Term deposits	**20,000**	120,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**257,837**	791,556

(a) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank has a floating interest rate of 1.05% (2021: 0.30%) for balances up to $25m. For balances greater than $25m, the interest rate is 0.85% (2021: 0.10%). Cash in hand and some non-interest-bearing bank accounts have a zero interest rate.

(b) Deposits at call

The deposits at call have a weighted average floating interest rate of 1.00% (2021: 0.10%). These 11am cash deposits are rolled over daily.

(c) Term deposits

The term deposit has an interest rate of 1.29% (2021: 0.22%) and matures on 18 August 2022.

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash in the Statement of Financial Position comprises cash at bank and in hand and deposits at call which are readily convertible to cash on hand. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash and cash equivalents net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.2 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash flows from operations		
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**(347,562)**	321,176
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	**129,441**	141,475
Impairment recognised for property, plant and equipment	**7,387**	4,555
Reversal of previous asset write-downs	**(995)**	-
Net gain on sale/write-down of non-current assets	**-**	(659)
Net loss on sale/write-down of non-current assets	**316**	(2,026)
AvSuper defined benefit contributions movement (after tax)	**66,726**	43,127
Change in assets		
(Increase)/decrease in gross receivables	**3,417**	(39,999)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(607)**	(36)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(3,949)**	3,506
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	**(2,732)**	8,771
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax	**(115,132)**	(51)
Change in liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	**(113,068)**	(40,576)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance for impairment	**(17,143)**	5,777
Increase/(decrease) in legal provisions	**(236)**	(1,052)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	**(21,772)**	119,981
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	**15,201**	1,603
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and accruals	**15,566**	(12,378)
Increase/(decrease) in revenue to be returned to customers provision	**-**	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(385,142)**	553,194

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.3 Borrowings

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Unsecured borrowings		
Current[1]	**384,348**	134,855
Non-current[2]	**723,246**	922,245
Total borrowings	**1,107,594**	1,057,100

1 This represents amounts issued under a $300m commercial paper program and a $1,500m medium term note program. It includes $40m maturing 29 July 2022, $30m maturing 2 August 2022, $75m maturing on 20 October 2022, $30m maturing 21 November 2022, $10m maturing 6 December 2022 and $200m maturing 15 May 2023.

2 This represents amounts issued under a $1,500m medium term note program and a $250m bilateral cash advance facility. It includes $250m maturing on 17 November 2023, $200m maturing on 15 May 2026 and $275m maturing on 15 May 2030.

3.4 Standby arrangements and unused credit facilities

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Unused credit facilities - bank overdraft	**5,000**	5,000
Borrowing facilities		
Commercial paper program	**300,000**	300,000
Medium term note program	**1,500,000**	975,000
Committed standby cash advance facilities	**750,000**	775,000
Uncommitted 11am borrowing	**-**	40,000
Total borrowing facilities	**2,550,000**	2,090,000
Amount utilised	**(1,110,000)**	(1,060,000)
Total borrowings	**1,440,000**	1,030,000

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.5 Financial instruments

Airservices has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (comprising interest rate and foreign exchange risk) arising from its operations and use of financial instruments. Airservices uses financial instruments to manage these risks within a framework consisting of a comprehensive set of risk management policies. These risks are managed centrally and speculative trading is strictly prohibited.

Financial assets and liabilities – classification and measurement

Cash and cash equivalents

Airservices cash and cash equivalents are overnight or short term deposits that are held to maturity and have cash flows that solely represent principal and interest. All cash and cash equivalents are classified under AASB 9 as financial assets at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

All Airservices trade receivable cash flows solely represent principal and interest payments and are classified under AASB 9 as financial assets at amortised cost. When measuring its trade and other receivables, Airservices has adopted the AASB 9 simplified approach to measure the impairment loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

Committed standby cash advances

Airservices standby cash advances are bank loans that are held to maturity and have cash flows that solely represent principal and interest. All committed standby cash advances are classified under AASB 9 as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Medium term notes and commercial papers

Airservices financial liabilities include medium term notes and commercial papers, which are initially measured at fair value less transactions costs and subsequently remeasured using the effective interest method. Under AASB 9 these instruments are all classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

Derivative financial instruments – hedge accounting under AASB 9

Airservices uses derivative financial instruments, such as Forward Exchange Contracts (FECs) and Interest Rate Swaps (IRSs) to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value on reporting date. Derivatives are carried as current or non-current financial assets when the fair value is positive and as current and non-current financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion, which is recognised in other comprehensive income

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurements

The fair values of Airservices FECs and IRSs are calculated using a credit adjusted discounted cash-flow methodology. FEC and IRS contracted rates are compared to current market rates to calculate future cash flows, which are then discounted to arrive at a present value. Airservices uses only observable market data as inputs.

Airservices does not apply netting to the fair values of its financial assets and liabilities. The Statement of Financial Position separates the fair values into current and non-current financial assets and liabilities. However, as at 30 June 2022, if netting was applied to the FEC portfolio then FEC financial assets of $1,741,516 would have been reduced by FEC financial liabilities of $3,138,972 to the net liability amount of $1,397,456 (2021: FEC financial assets of $232,532 would have been reduced by FEC financial liabilities of $4,331,170 to the net liability amount of $4,098,638).

If netting was applied to the IRS portfolio then IRS financial assets of $9,588,085 would have been reduced by IRS financial liabilities of $21,595,432 to the net liability amount of $12,007,347 (2021: IRS financial assets of $8,365,730 would have been reduced by IRS financial liabilities of $15,045,010 to the net liability amount of $6,679,280).

Medium term note and commercial paper fair values reflect the price that an existing investor is prepared to receive if they were to sell their investment in the secondary market. These prices are provided by independent secondary market traders.

There is no secondary market for committed standby cash advances as they are executed under bilateral agreements with bank counterparties. As a result their fair value is equal to the carrying amount.

Refer to Note 2.4 for fair value measurement basis of these instruments.

	AASB 9 accounting classification	Carrying amount 2022 $'000	Fair value 2022 $'000	Carrying amount 2021 $'000	Fair value 2021 $'000
Assets					
Forward exchange contracts	FVTPL	**1,742**	**1,742**	233	233
Cash and cash equivalents	AC	**257,837**	**257,837**	791,487	791,487
Receivables	AC	**80,611**	**80,611**	66,725	66,725
Interest rate swaps	FVTPL	**9,588**	**9,588**	8,366	8,366
Other financial assets	AC	**80**	**80**	240	240
Total assets		**349,858**	**349,858**	867,051	867,051
Liabilities					
Forward exchange contracts	FVTPL	**3,139**	**3,139**	4,331	4,331
Interest rate swaps	FVTPL	**21,595**	**21,595**	15,045	15,045
Medium Term Notes	AC	**672,894**	**621,190**	672,246	709,585
Trade and other payables	AC	**115,474**	**115,474**	107,045	107,045
Commercial Paper	AC	**184,700**	**184,223**	134,855	134,949
Standby cash advances	AC	**250,000**	**250,000**	250,000	250,000
Total liabilities		**1,247,802**	**1,195,621**	1,183,522	1,220,955

Notes:

AC Amortised Cost

FVTPL Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk

The financial risk management policy is aligned to Airservices risk appetite statement. The policy identifies financial risks and provides effective guidance on how Airservices manages the risks faced by the organisation. It sets the risk limits, identifies the controls and determines the process for monitoring and adhering to limits. The policy is designed to add value without adding to the overall risks of the organisation.

The financial risk management policy and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market practices and Airservices activities. Internal audit undertakes ad hoc reviews of financial risk management policy, controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board Audit and Risk Committee.

Airservices uses financial instruments to manage its financial risks. The central Treasury unit identifies and evaluates the financial risks in close co-operation with other Airservices units and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance.

As a result of the nature of Airservices business and internal policies dealing with the management of financial risk, Airservices residual exposure to credit, liquidity and market risk is considered to be low.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to suffer a financial loss. Airservices invests money and enters into financial derivative contracts with authorised counterparties whose long term credit rating is at, or above, A- (Standard and Poor's) or A3 (Moody's). There are currently only four approved counterparties. The maximum credit limit for each approved counterparty is currently $250m. Counterparty credit exposure is assessed using the principles of the 'Current Exposure Method'. As at 30 June 2022, the maximum risk exposure to all authorised counterparties after applying the Current Exposure Method was $298.2m (2021: $641.4m).

Airservices is exposed to credit risk arising from potential default of debtors. This is equal to the total amount of trade and other receivables (2022: $80.7m and 2021: $66.7m). Airservices considers debtors to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its amount owing in full. This is determined to be when a payment is greater than 90 days past due. Airservices has assessed the risk of default on payment, based on days past due, and has allocated $10.9m in 2022 (2021: $28.1m) as an allowance for impairment.

Airservices trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it Airservices policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

Credit risk of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired.

	Not past due nor impaired 2022 $'000	Not past due nor impaired 2021 $'000	Past due or impaired 2022 $'000	Past due or impaired 2021 $'000
Receivables	**73,082**	60,206	**16,451**	33,002
Total	**73,082**	60,206	**16,451**	33,002

Airservices is exposed to concentration of risk, by customer, with respect to trade receivables. 56% ($308.6m) of revenues earned are from the following dominant operators: Qantas Group (including Jetstar) and Virgin Group.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management is concerned with ensuring there are sufficient funds available to meet financial commitments in a timely manner whilst also planning for unforeseen events, which may reduce cash inflows and cause pressure on liquidity.

The primary objectives of short-term liquidity risk management are to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet daily cash requirements, whilst ensuring that cash surpluses in low interest bearing accounts are minimised.

The primary objective of long-term liquidity risk management is to ensure that funding (i.e. debt) facilities are in place to meet future long term funding requirements.

2022	Average interest rate %	Floating interest rate $'000	1 year or less $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000	Non- interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities							
Non-derivative							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	115,474	115,474
Standby cash advances	0.81	-	2,025	251,021	-	-	253,046
Commercial paper	0.56	185,000	-	-	-	-	185,000
Medium term notes	2.78	-	218,050	243,700	293,150	-	754,900
Derivative							
Interest rate swaps[1]	-	-	(508)	(9,909)	(379)	-	(10,796)
Interest rate swaps[2]	-	-	2,091	14,669	8,566	-	25,326
Net financial liabilities		185,000	221,658	499,481	301,337	115,474	1,322,950

1 weighted average interest rates at 30 June were pay fixed at 2.33% and receive float at 1.80%.
2 weighted average interest rates at 30 June were pay float at 1.80% and receive fixed at 1.78%.

2021	Average interest rate %	Floating interest rate $'000	1 year or less $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000	Non- interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities							
Non-derivative							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	107,045	107,045
Standby cash advances	0.81	-	2,025	253,046	-	-	255,071
Commercial paper	0.33	135,000	-	-	-	-	135,000
Medium term notes	2.25	-	18,050	455,700	299,200	-	772,950
Derivative							
Interest rate swaps[3]	-	-	(3,878)	(4,656)	4,412	-	(4,122)
Interest rate swaps[4]	-	-	5,023	6,537	(257)	-	11,303
Net financial liabilities		135,000	21,220	710,627	303,355	107,045	1,277,247

3 weighted average interest rates at 30 June were pay float at 0.10% and receive fixed at 1.78%.
4 weighted average interest rates at 30 June were pay fixed at 2.45% and receive float at 0.10%.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the market risk that Airservices is exposed to through the use of foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives as well as investments and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis is calculated on a 'reasonably possible' basis with reference to the key drivers of interest rates, market expectations and historical data. In analysing interest rate sensitivities Airservices has adopted to vary actual interest rates by +/- 0.79% (2021: +/- 0.74%).

Airservices has adopted a simplified approach to calculate market risk sensitivities for foreign exchange contracts. A standard sensitivity variable of +/- 8.31% (2021: +/- 7.89%) has been applied to all currencies. Airservices acknowledges that it is necessary to monitor annual movements in currencies to ensure the relevance of using a single constant rate.

			Effect of positive movement		Effect of negative movement	
2022	Carrying amount $'000	Change in risk variable +/-%	Profit and loss $'000	Equity $'000	Profit and loss $'000	Equity $'000
Currency risk						
Buy USD forward contracts	**1,413**	**8.31**	**-**	**(2,204)**	**-**	**2,327**
Buy EUR forward contracts	**(2,810)**	**8.31**	**-**	**(1,576)**	**-**	**1,261**
Interest rate risk						
Cash and cash equivalents	**257,837**	**0.79**	**2,010**	**-**	**(2,010)**	**-**
Medium term notes	**672,894**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Standby cash advances	**250,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest rate swaps	**(12,007)**	**0.79**	**(1,806)**	**-**	**1,967**	**-**
Commercial paper	**184,700**	**0.79**	**(1,146)**	**-**	**1,146**	**-**

			Effect of positive movement		Effect of negative movement	
2021	Carrying amount $'000	Change in risk variable +/-%	Profit and loss $'000	Equity $'000	Profit and loss $'000	Equity $'000
Currency risk						
Buy USD forward contracts	(521)	7.89	-	(1,517)	-	1,439
Buy EUR forward contracts	(3,578)	7.89	(29)	(2,717)	27	2,067
Interest rate risk						
Cash and cash equivalents	791,556	0.74	5,858	-	(5,858)	-
Medium term notes	672,246	-	-	-	-	-
Standby cash advances	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	(6,679)	0.74	31	-	(23)	-
Commercial paper	134,855	0.74	(122)	-	122	-

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Forward exchange contracts

Airservices uses Forward Exchange Contracts (FECs) to hedge foreign currency exchange rate risk arising from committed transactions primarily relating to capital expenditure program undertakings. Airservices accounts for all of its FECs as cash flow hedges. Airservices policy is to achieve 100% hedge effectiveness. All foreign currency exposures have a greater than 95% certainty of occurring, as all exposures are committed.

The effectiveness test is on a FEC rate to market rate comparison. Prospective testing is on a critical terms basis with the retrospective test based on an effectiveness ratio of 80-125%. Gains or losses are recognised on the hedging instrument (i.e. the FEC) and hedged item (i.e. the committed foreign exchange exposure) with any ineffectiveness recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

At balance date, the details of outstanding contracts are (Australian dollar equivalents):

	Sell Australian Dollars		Average Exchange Rate	
Buy EUROs	**2022 $'000**	**2021 $'000**	**2022 EURO/$1**	**2021 EURO/$1**
Maturity				
3 months or less	**807**	2,833	**0.5758**	0.5820
Greater than 3 months but less than 1 year	**5,735**	4,581	**0.5576**	0.5715
Greater than 1 year	**14,483**	26,967	**0.5383**	0.5496

	Sell Australian Dollars		Average Exchange Rate	
Buy US Dollars	**2022 $'000**	**2021 $'000**	**2022 US/$1**	**2021 US/$1**
Maturity				
3 months or less	**5,429**	4,449	**0.7106**	0.7034
Greater than 3 months but less than 1 year	**15,946**	5,987	**0.7229**	0.7050
Greater than 1 year	**4,761**	8,752	**0.7583**	0.7638

Capital management

Airservices is a price regulated government-owned corporate commonwealth entity with a capital management strategy that currently targets a minimum standalone/independent credit rating of BBB and allows for sufficient flexibility in gearing to enable Airservices to absorb a short-medium term shock to traffic levels of +/-70% through the COVID-19 pandemic.

When managing capital structure, Airservices considers its current and forecast net debt and shareholder's equity positions to develop funding and liquidity strategies that achieve the longer term optimal capital structure and provide a balance between cost and risk. These strategies are then incorporated into the annual planning cycles.

Airservices reviews its optimal capital structure on a regular basis, there were no changes to Airservices approach to capital management during the year.