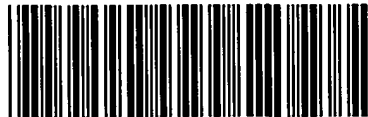


Company registration number 03477890 (England and Wales)

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J Weir
J A D Elsey
C Mason
C S Brackenbury
J Brogan

Company number

03477890

Registered office

Pilot Way
Ansty Business Park
Coventry
CV7 9JU

Independent auditor

Shipleys LLP
Statutory Auditor
10 Orange Street
Haymarket
London
WC2H 7DQ

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

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MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2024. The financial year end was changed from 31 December to 30 June to align with the parent company Parker Hannifin Corporation, resulting in an 18 month reporting period for the prior period therefore the amounts presented in the financial statements will not be entirely comparable with current year numbers.

Review of the business

Results for the period

The company made a profit for the financial year of £68,263,000 (2023: £4,596,000) and has net assets as at 30 June 2024 of £414,017,000 (2023: £345,556,000).

Revenue increased by 18% on an annualised basis, than the previous 18 month period. Underlying operating profit increased to £68.3m with underlying gross margin 4% higher than the comparative period at 34% (2023: 30%).

Principal activities and business review

The Company's principal activities are carried out by its operating divisions as follows:

Meggitt Airframe Systems

Airframe Systems is comprised of the wheel and brakes operations. The designers and manufacturers of aircraft wheels, brakes and brake control systems are based in Coventry, UK.

Revenue grew by 4% for the year with civil revenue up 14% and defence revenue down 6%.

Civil OE revenue increased by 1% on an organic basis. Civil aftermarket revenue grew by 15% on an organic basis driven mainly by increased demand on Business Jets.

Defence revenue down 6% on an organic basis mainly due to F35 awaiting release of government spares order with aftermarket 11% lower and OE revenue 12% higher than prior year.

Meggitt Engine Systems - Flow Control and Thermal Systems

Flow Control and Thermal Systems are manufacturers specialising in rigid and flexible metallic ducting systems and components for aerospace, space vehicle, marine, nuclear and industrial applications. Based in Coventry, UK.

Organic Revenue increased by 25% for the period with external civil revenue up 12% and external defence revenue up 95%.

Civil OE revenue increased 12% on an organic basis.

Defence revenue increased 95% on an organic basis with OE defence up 66% and aftermarket sales up 177% mostly on increased F35 spares.

Meggitt Energy & Equipment - Polymer Seals

Energy & equipment is comprised of the polymer seals and composites operations.

The polymer seals manufacturers specialising in fuel containment, engineered aircraft sealing systems and technical polymers, electro-thermal ice protection and complex composite structures and assemblies are based in Loughborough, Shepshed and Stevenage, UK.

Revenue for the 12 month period, on an organic basis, reduced by 12% compared to 2023 18 month period.

Civil OE revenue reduced by 8% on an organic basis primarily driven by a reduction in business jets (32%), partly offset by a 6% increase in large jets.

Civil aftermarket revenue reduced by 17% on an organic basis, driven by large jets (down 16%).

Defence revenue reduced by 21%, on an organic basis, with OE defence down 25% and defence aftermarket down 7%.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Meggitt Services & Support

The aftermarket division for the company. Based in Coventry, UK.

Revenue increased by 130% when prorating the prior 18 month period for 12 months versus the current 12 month period. The increase in sales was primarily attributed to a 19% rise in spare parts revenue and a 10% growth in maintenance, repair and overhaul revenue, indicating a rebound in the market following the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, effective pricing strategies significantly contributed to revenue enhancement during this period resulting in an overall improvement in financial performance across various product lines.

Impact of Russia and Ukraine war

Management has assessed the impact of the Russia and Ukraine war, especially in respect of going concern, the impact on revenue and asset impairment reviews. The following have been considered:

- Loss of significant customer base/decrease in demand for products or services
- Loss of significant production sites/critical suppliers
- Inability to sell products through established channels
- Possible restrictions on activities (including financing activities) that might be impacted by sanctions
- The effects of longer-term structural changes in the market, including supply chain disruption
- Impact of rising commodity prices

Management believes that any impact of the Russia and Ukraine war has already been taken into consideration in the amounts and information presented in the financial statements, and in cashflow forecasts prepared for impairment review and going concern purposes, and there is therefore no further impact to disclose.

Future developments

It is anticipated that the company will continue to operate in its current form for the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

Parker Hannifin Corporation manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that monitoring the business performance using key performance indicators relative to each individual division is more appropriate than applying this on a total entity basis. The headline indicators for each division within the company are as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2024	Period ended 30 June 2023
	£000	£000
Airframe Systems & Engine Systems:		
Revenue	182,378	236,429
Gross margin	28%	26%
Operating profit	26,727	12,990
Energy & Equipment - Polymer Seals:		
Revenue	95,317	117,011
Gross margin	39%	39%
Operating profit	22,507	24,212
Services & Support		
Revenue	114,246	131,775
Gross margin	24%	20%
Operating profit	19,405	13,667

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to relate to the expansion or contraction of the aerospace economy, industry competition and employee retention.

Interest rates:

The Company believes there is a high correlation between interest rates and aerospace activity. Increases in interest rates could have a negative impact on activity thereby lowering future orders. Interest rates and their impact are constantly monitored by the central Treasury function.

Industry competition:

Industry competition creates a potential for the business's competitors to impact its growth and success, the associated risk is mitigated through effective marketing and a customer-focused approach.

Employee retention:

Employee retention is key for the employment of a highly-engaged workforce which works together to achieve the company's goals and values, this is managed through effective performance management and talent development.

Climate change:

Climate change represents a significant environmental challenge with the potential to impact our business operations, supply chains, and market demand. We recognize the importance of addressing climate-related risks and are committed to integrating climate considerations into our strategic planning and risk management processes.

Energy costs and commodity prices:

Our operations are subject to the volatility of energy costs and commodity prices. The rising prices of raw materials and energy represent a significant risk to our cost base, potentially affecting our margins and overall profitability. We are implementing energy efficiency measures across our operations to reduce consumption. Additionally, we are working to enhance our inventory management and procurement processes to manage the risks associated with commodity price fluctuations.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Section 172 (1) statement

The directors of the company, in addition to their set of general duties, must act in accordance with a set of duties set out in section 172 of the Companies Act, summarised below.

A director of a company must act in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- a. The likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- b. The interests of the company's employees,
- c. The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- d. The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment,
- e. The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- f. The need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The directors fulfil their duties as follows:

The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The directors understand the business and the diverse sectors and challenging environments in which it operates. The strategies set by the Board are driven by the Win Strategy, Parker's business system which has been in existence since 2001.

The Win Strategy builds on the competitive differentiators of Parker, which include:

- The Win Strategy
- Decentralized Business Model
- Technology Breadth and Interconnectivity
- Engineered Products with Intellectual Property
- Long Product Life Cycles
- Global Distribution
- Low Capital Investment Needs

These strategies set the basis for decision-making and therefore seek to ensure that the long-term consequences of the decision-making are in line with Parker values.

The Board meet on a quarterly basis and decisions are approved and ratified in accordance with the provisions of the company's articles of association. These decisions include operational, financial and strategic decisions. The Board includes representatives of various functions, including operations, finance and human resources.

Principal decisions taken by the business in the period are as follows:

- Not to declare any dividends for the period.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The interests of the company's employees

The directors believe that strong performance requires passionate team members who are immersed in their daily work and are empowered to improve their portion of the business. Performance management and talent development is key to ensuring that the business thrives through developing our employees and bringing through talent in the most efficient way. We share common values in every area such that the objectives of the business are achieved in the correct and expected manner. Environmental, health and safety measures are of paramount importance across the business. As such, detailed metrics, actions and enhancements to the manner in which we work and our surrounding working environment are constantly monitored and reviewed to ensure that all employees remain safe. The company's employees are engaged with on a regular basis by means of various surveys and various internal committees to ensure that employee interests are understood and are continually being addressed. Efforts are also made to communicate relevant information to employees on a timely basis, obtain feedback from employees and act on that feedback.

The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

The business strives to provide a premier customer experience, driven by providing quality solutions to our customers on time. The business's supply chain is vital to achieving this objective through the maintenance of relationships with all suppliers. Customers and suppliers are engaged with through relevant, dedicated teams to ensure that needs are met and to maintain communication channels. Any relevant matters are raised and discussed at Board level with subsequent feedback to the business.

The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment

The business implements initiatives, such as community volunteering days, which help to strengthen communities, conserve resources and make a positive environmental impact at the local level. While implementing sustainable business practices across the operations of a global organisation is a complex challenge, doing so also presents a meaningful opportunity to make a positive impact on the lives of team members, the environment and local communities.

The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The business has a solid foundation of integrity, with a heritage which is based on a commitment to treat everyone fairly and with consideration. Our commitment to acting ethically is not just a core part of our heritage; we know that it is the right thing to do and is good for our business. The company delivers its ethical standards through the identification of seven virtue ethics which not only deal with the rightness or wrongness of individual actions, but provide guidance for our behaviours, decisions and actions while conducting business.

The need to act fairly as between members of the company

The company has one member, being the immediate holding company, and the directors take all actions to ensure that the affairs of the company are conducted in a manner to the benefit of that sole member. The member is officially communicated with as and when specifically required.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board:



J Weir
Director
26 March 2025

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MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 14. The directors have not declared a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: £nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

J P Bramble (resigned 11 June 2024)
G M Ellinor (resigned 8 March 2024)
J A D Elsey
C P Mason
C S Brackenbury (appointed 5 September 2023)
J Brogan (appointed 7 December 2023)
J Weir (appointed 11 April 2024)

Going Concern

The Directors have considered going concern in preparing these financial statements.

The Company participates in a cash pool arrangement. Each company participating in the cash pooling arrangement has cash automatically swept to/from its account on a daily basis so that the balance reverts to zero at the end of each day. For all companies within Parker Group, cash is swept to/from Parker Hannifin EMEA S.a.r.l. and balances are interest bearing.

Should the need arise, a signed letter of support, confirming ongoing support for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, has been obtained from the Company's ultimate parent company, Parker Hannifin Corporation.

Having received confirmation of ongoing support from the ultimate parent company for the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and their willingness and ability to provide financial support to the Company if needed, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors' indemnities

The directors have the benefit of qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the purposes of Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. This remained in force during the financial period and at the date of approval of these financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including foreign exchange risk and credit risk. As the company's operations are principally funded through group loan arrangements it is not exposed directly to external risk factors such as liquidity risk. There is an element of interest rate risk, however, these risks are managed centrally by Parker Hannifin EMEA Sarl, a fellow group company, which maintains the Parker EMEA treasury function.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Credit risk

The company is not subject to a significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread across a large number of customers around the world. Policies are maintained to ensure the company makes sales to customers with an appropriate credit history. Letters of credit or other appropriate instruments are put in place to reduce credit risk where necessary.

Charitable donations

Charitable donations in the period totalled £Nil (2023: £250).

Political donations

There were no political donations or expenditure in the current or prior period.

Research and development

The directors recognise the importance of investing in research and development programmes which bring innovative improvements to the company both in the products supplied to the consumer and in production techniques. Expenditure in the period on research and development amounted to £7,610,000 (2023: £11,445,000), of which £nil (2023: £nil) was capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests. Information of matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance. The directors encourage employees to become shareholders to improve active participation in, and commitment to, the group's success. This policy has been pursued for all employees through the Parker Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which has been accounted for at the group level.

Supplier payment policy

The Company's policy concerning the payment of trade payables is to follow the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy's Prompt Payment Code as administered by the Chartered Institute of Credit Management.

The company's policy concerning the payment of trade payables is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

Independent auditors

Deloitte LLP resigned as auditors and Shipleys LLP was appointed as auditors during the period. Shipleys LLP is deemed to be reappointed as the Company's auditors under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Emissions and energy consumption

Overview

Meggitt Aerospace Limited is a member of the Parker Hannifin group ("Parker Hannifin"), and is responsible for the safe and sustainable operation of its operating sites and buildings.

Global energy Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission data for period:	01/07/2023		30/06/2024
	tonnes CO ₂ e		
Emissions from	FY23-24 location- based	FY23-24 market- based	Variance market-based
Scope 1 (Fuel combustion in buildings)	9,347.24	9,347.24	0%
Scope 1 (Fuel combustion in vehicles)	60.45	60.45	0%
Scope 1 (Fuel combustion in mobile and static plant)	22.56	22.56	0%
Scope 1 (Fugitive Emissions)	27.24	27.24	0%
Scope 2 (Electricity)	6,125.01	1,743.97	-72%
Total	15,583	11,201	39%

Company's chosen intensity metric:	tCO ₂ e/Sales (\$000s)		
	FY23-24 location- based	FY23-24 market- based	Variance
Emissions reported per Sales (\$000s)	0.043	0.031	39%

Underlying global energy data for period:	01/07/2023 - 30/06/2024
Energy use (kWh)	FY23-24
Electricity	29,578,806
Natural Gas	51,097,672
Mobile and Static Plant Fuel	122,425
Transport Fuel	256,316
Total	81,055,219
Renewable Energy Percentage	FY23-24
Electricity	72%

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Methodology

- The methodology used to calculate total energy consumption and carbon emissions has been invoice data for the financial years stated. Where data was unavailable, estimates were calculated using historical profiles and details kept in the client's evidence pack.
- Energy and fuel consumption has been converted to carbon (tCO₂e) using DEFRA-published conversion factors.
- New DEFRA conversion tables are issued in June and cover January to December. Our financial year covers two data sets; to maintain consistency we have used the annually published factors covering 2023.
- Please note that some electricity and gas invoice data has been accrued due to an incomplete dataset provided for FY23-24. The database will automatically accrue missing data if no consumption has been entered whether from invoice or manual input. The accrued consumption is based on the last entry on a daily pro-rata basis and will continue until a new entry is input.
- Transport data in FY23-24 was reported as both mileage and costs converted using the published DEFRA tables to report a single unit of measure, Litres. Mileage has been converted into litres of fuel using the DEFRA tables to calculate average miles per litre and costs converted into litres of fuel using the published tables from DoT.
- The transport data used for this report was the average of the recent four months (July – Sept 2024), pro-rated and applied to cover the 12 months in scope due to data unavailability.
- We have selected the most appropriate intensity metric in line with the primary drivers of energy consumption, where possible. For this report, we have selected Sales value in thousands of dollars (£000s) as the most appropriate to achieve a benchmark which aligns with existing reporting metrics within the business.

Post balance sheet events

The Directors have considered all post-year end transactions, information received and events, up to the date these accounts are signed, for anything that may be either an adjusting or non-adjusting post balance sheet event. There was nothing identified requiring adjustment to, or disclosure in the current year financial statements.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Strategic report

Certain laws and regulations require that specific information should be included in the Directors' report. The stakeholder engagement and future prospects are set out in the Strategic report on pages 1 to 4.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board:



J Weir
Director
26 March 2025

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

TO THE MEMBERS OF MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Meggitt Aerospace Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements of Meggitt Aerospace Limited ('the company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC'S') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment and we assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors and discussions within our audit team.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We identified the greatest potential for fraud in development cost impairment assessments. The company holds a significant amount of development costs on the balance. These assets are subject to impairment testing at the individual asset (programme) level at least annually. Our procedures performed to address this identified risk include the following:

- Tested the mathematical integrity of the models.
- Tested the discount rate used by management in determining the NPV of the projects, using specialists to assess the rate used was within our expected range by comparing to externally derived data.
- Tested the forecast data included in the models.
- Tested the integrity of the fleet forecasting information.
- Performed sensitivity analysis on key assumptions in the models.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements,

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

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

Use of our report

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

Benjamin Bidnell 27 March 2025

Benjamin Bidnell (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Shipleys LLP
Statutory Auditor
10 Orange Street
London
United Kingdom

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**INCOME STATEMENT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

		Year Ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period Ended 30 June 2023 £000
	Note		
Revenue	3	365,197	463,138
Cost of sales		(241,757)	(324,234)
Gross profit		<u>123,440</u>	<u>138,904</u>
Distribution costs		(20,479)	(18,644)
Administrative expenses		(29,604)	(107,670)
Other losses		-	(2,107)
Operating profit	5	<u>73,357</u>	<u>10,483</u>
Finance income	7	2,334	-
Finance costs	8	(7,378)	(6,024)
Profit before taxation		<u>68,313</u>	<u>4,459</u>
Tax on profit	9	(50)	137
Profit for the financial period		<u><u>68,263</u></u>	<u><u>4,596</u></u>

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income or expenses other than the profits for the years set out above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 JUNE 2024**

	Note	30 June 2024 £000	30 June 2023 £000 Restated
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	10	183,844	183,844
Other intangible assets	10	39,407	50,177
Property, plant and equipment	11	122,019	130,993
Investments	12	50,600	50,600
Contract assets	14	749	2,118
		<u>396,619</u>	<u>417,732</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	15/27	112,956	112,029
Trade and other receivables	16	205,944	93,734
Contract assets	14	3,865	4,437
		<u>322,765</u>	<u>210,200</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	(199,731)	(110,495)
Contract liabilities	18/27	(18,552)	(32,427)
Lease liabilities	19	(2,326)	(3,028)
Provisions for liabilities	20	(4,428)	(8,257)
		<u>(225,037)</u>	<u>(154,207)</u>
Net current assets		<u>97,728</u>	<u>55,993</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>494,347</u>	<u>473,725</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	-	(56,694)
Contract liabilities	18/27	(6,747)	(108)
Deferred tax liabilities	21	(606)	(755)
Provisions for liabilities	20	(3,866)	(278)
Lease liabilities	19	(69,111)	(70,334)
		<u>(80,330)</u>	<u>(128,169)</u>
Net assets		<u>414,017</u>	<u>345,556</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	25	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		214,017	145,556
Total equity		<u>414,017</u>	<u>345,556</u>

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

The notes on pages 14 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 18 to 43 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2025.

Signed on behalf of the directors:



J Weir

Director

26 March 2025

Company Registration No. 03477890

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MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2022	200,000	137,585	337,585
Impact of adopting amendments to IAS 37	-	(1,058)	(1,058)
At 1 January 2022 as restated	200,000	136,527	336,527
Profit for the financial period	-	4,596	4,596
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	4,596	4,596
Tax impact on share-based payment transactions	-	3,414	3,414
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments in the period	-	1,019	1,019
Balance at 30 June 2023	200,000	145,556	345,556
Profit for the financial year	-	68,263	68,263
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	68,263	68,263
Tax impact on share-based payment transactions	-	198	198
Balance at 30 June 2024	200,000	214,017	414,017

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

General Information

The company is a manufacturer and designer of aerospace products. The company is private, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Pilot Way, Ansty Business Park, Coventry, CV7 9JU.

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of derivative financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has decided to depart from Companies Act and not amortise goodwill for the overriding purpose of providing a true and fair view. The company does however perform annual impairment reviews.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 'Share based Payment';
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement';
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property Plant and Equipment'; and (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 'Intangibles Assets';
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 16 and 134-136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements';
- the requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures';
- the requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(f) and 40A-D of IAS 1 to present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets';
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113 (a), 114, 115, 118, 119 (a-c), 120-127 and 129 of IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers';
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'; and
- The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 'Leases'.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Meggitt Aerospace Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Parker Hannifin Corporation and the results of Meggitt Aerospace Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Parker Hannifin Corporation which are publicly available, as set out in note 26.

1.2 Prior period adjustments

When a prior year adjustment is identified the comparative figures for the preceding period will be restated in the primary statements and notes and the opening balance of the reserves will be adjusted for the cumulative effect.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

During the year, no new accounting standards, amendments or provisions to existing standards or interpretations became effective which had significant impact on the financial statements.

The following new standards and amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Noncurrent liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1
- Lease liability in sale and leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The Company has not early adopted these and the adoption of these standards and amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements.

1.4 Going concern

The Directors have considered going concern in preparing these financial statements.

The Company participates in a cash pool arrangement. Each company participating in the cash pooling arrangement has cash automatically swept to/from its account on a daily basis so that the balance reverts to zero at the end of each day. For all companies within Parker Group, cash is swept to/from Parker Hannifin EMEA S.a.r.l. and balances are interest bearing.

Should the need arise, a signed letter of support, confirming ongoing support for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, has been obtained from the Company's ultimate parent company, Parker Hannifin Corporation.

Having received confirmation of ongoing support from the ultimate parent company for the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and their willingness and ability to provide financial support to the Company if needed, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable in respect of goods and services provided in the normal course of business to external customers, net of trade discounts, returns and sales related taxes.

Revenue from external customers

Revenue is recognised when control of goods or services provided by the company is transferred to the customer and at an amount reflecting the consideration the company expects to receive from the customer in exchange for those goods and services.

There are no significant judgements required in either determining the company's performance obligations or, because the majority of the company's revenue is recognised when goods or services are provided to the customer, in the timing of revenue recognition. As revenue is typically recognised at amounts agreed in advance with customers, no significant estimates are required in determining transaction prices.

Estimates of total contract costs are required to determine the extent to which revenue is recognised in a period on over time contracts. The company does not consider there to be any reasonably foreseeable changes in these estimates that could give rise to a significant impact on revenue recognised in the period.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Transfer of control – At a point in time

For the majority of goods and services provided by the company, transfer of control occurs when delivery to the customer takes place which, depending on the specific terms agreed with the customer, may be when goods are collected from the company's facilities or when they are delivered either to the customer's facilities or to a third party transport agent. The more common exceptions to this assessment for the company of when control passes are:

- Bill and hold arrangements. Where, under the terms of a contract, a customer agrees to accept title to goods which remain at the company's facility, and normal credit terms apply, transfer of control occurs when these contractual terms have been met, which will typically be when goods are completed, packaged and segregated at the company's facility;
- Goods and services are not distinct performance obligations. Where a contract involves the supply of multiple goods and services, the company has concluded that typically each good and service supplied is a distinct performance obligation. However, contracts may require the company to provide installation and other services specific to the goods but subsequent to their delivery. Where installation and other services are specialised, significant and not capable of being performed by another party, control of the goods transfers when installation and other services are completed by the company and not when delivery of the goods takes place;
- Goods are delivered subject to consignment arrangements. Where the company delivers goods to a customer facility, such as an airline operator, but retains control of those goods until they are used by the customer, control transfers when the company is notified by the customer of their use; and
- Goods supplied subject to customer acceptance. Within the aerospace industry goods are frequently subject to customer acceptance testing on delivery, or at the company's facilities. Normally the company is able, through its own testing procedures, to predict with reasonable certainty that acceptance testing will be successful and accordingly acceptance testing will not affect the determination of when control passes. Where however the company cannot predict the outcome with reasonable certainty, control is not considered to transfer until the goods have been accepted by the customer.

Transfer of control – Over time

The principal circumstances in which control transfers over time are where the company provides goods or services for which it has no alternative use and has the enforceable right to payment, plus a reasonable profit margin, throughout the life of the contract.

Certain defence contracts include clauses entitling the company to be awarded a reasonable profit margin in the event the customer cancels for convenience. Where the company considers such rights to be enforceable; is confident that a reasonable profit margin would be awarded regardless of the stage of contract completion and would apply to all costs incurred by the company; and the goods and services have no alternative use, control will transfer over time.

An alternative use exists where there are multiple potential customers, OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturer) and/or aftermarket customers, to whom the company could provide those goods or services.

Where a contract is structured such that non-refundable milestone payments are receivable from a customer in advance of work being performed, and the company is reasonably certain at contract inception that the cumulative value of such milestone payments will exceed cumulative costs incurred throughout the duration of the contract, control will transfer over time.

Where control transfers over time, the company considers costs incurred, as a proportion of total expected contract costs, to be the most appropriate measure of contract completion. For power by the hour and cost per brake landing contracts this results in revenue being recognised when maintenance events are performed. When the current estimates of contract revenue and contract inventory cost indicate a loss, a provision for the entire loss on the contract should be made in the period in which it becomes evident.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Consideration expected to be received from the customer

The majority of the company's contracts provide that consideration is payable within a short period after control of goods and services is transferred to the customer, typically up to three months, and accordingly no significant financing component to the consideration receivable exists.

Where a contract includes variable consideration, the company estimates the variable consideration to which it will be entitled at contract inception and revises the estimate throughout the life of the contract. Estimates are constrained until it is highly probable that the uncertainty affecting the level of variable consideration has been resolved and a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not arise.

In certain instances the company will receive contributions from customers during the development phase of an aerospace programme, typically in the form of cash, and where the company expects to retain the intellectual property of the developed technology throughout the programme life. Such contributions are treated as customer consideration and initially recognised as a contract liability when receivable. Contributions are subsequently included in the transaction price attributable to goods and services provided to the customer during the production phase of the programme. Where the contribution is received more than 12 months in advance of goods and services being provided to the customer, the financing element of the contribution, if significant, is separately identified and recognised as finance income over the period goods and services are provided.

Where the company makes contributions to customers to participate in aerospace programmes, typically in the form of cash, such payments are initially recognised as a contract asset provided the company has received, or it is highly probable that it will receive, contracts from the same customer and relating to the same aerospace programme (see also programme participation costs policy). Where the payment is made more than 12 months in advance of goods and services being provided to the customer, the financing element of the contribution, if significant, is separately identified and recognised as finance income over the period goods and services are provided. Other than such payments, the Company does not incur significant incremental costs to obtain contracts.

1.6 Investments

Investments held as non-current assets are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value arising from an annual review (see also impairment of non-current, non-financial assets).

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

For right-of-use assets, cost comprises an amount equal to the initial lease liability recognised, adjusted to include any payments made for the right to use the asset, initial direct costs incurred and estimated costs for dismantling, removing and restoring the asset at the end of the lease term. Lease incentives receivable from the lessor are recognised as a reduction in cost.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Freehold buildings	Up to 50 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 10 years
Right-of-use assets: Property	Shorter of the useful economic life of the asset and the lease term
Right-of-use assets: Other	Shorter of the useful economic life of the asset and the lease term

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. When property, plant and equipment is disposed, the difference between sale proceeds, net of related costs, and the carrying value of the asset is recognised in the income statement.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Intangible assets

Customer relationship costs

Customer relationship costs are recognised at fair value, which is regarded as their cost. These assets are subsequently held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis to net operating costs over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets, typically over 20 years.

Research and development costs

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred. Development costs incurred on projects where the related expenditure is separately identifiable, measurable and management are satisfied as to the ultimate technical and commercial viability of the project and that the project will generate future economic benefit are recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation is charged over the periods expected to benefit, typically 15 years, commencing with launch of the product. Development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.

Programme participation costs

Programme participation costs are contributions made to OEMs, typically in the form of cash, in connection with their selection of the Group's products for installation onto new aircraft where the Group has obtained principal supplier status. The recognition of programme participation costs depends on the contractual relationship between the Group and the third party to whom the contribution is made:

- Where the contribution is made to a customer under a revenue contract (as defined by IFRS 15), or the award of future IFRS 15 revenue contracts on the same aerospace programme from the same customer is highly probable such that the Group expects the contributions to be recovered, contributions are initially recognised within contract assets (see Revenue from external customers policy). These amounts are amortised to revenue as a reduction in the transaction price of those IFRS 15 revenue contracts over the period the relevant performance obligations are satisfied by the Group, typically up to 15 years.
- Where the contribution is made to a third party other than a customer, contributions are initially recognised as intangible assets and subsequently held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to net operating costs over periods expected to benefit from receiving the status of principal supplier, through the sale of replacement parts, typically up to 15 years.

Software

Software is recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets, typically over periods up to 10 years. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Amortisation charges are included within administrative expenses in respect of development costs and software within cost of sales in respect of programme participation costs.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Goodwill

The purchased goodwill of the company is regarded as having an indefinite useful economic life and in accordance with FRS 101, is not amortised but is subject to annual tests for impairment. This represents a departure, for the purpose of giving a true and fair view, from the requirements of schedule 4:21 of the Companies Act 2006, which requires goodwill to be amortised.

In the opinion of the directors, it is not possible to determine a finite useful economic life for goodwill arising, due to the inherent durability of the corporate profile and the continued position of market leadership. Since it is not possible to identify any finite useful economic life, it is not possible to quantify any amortisation which would be charged.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually by assessing the value in use of the business to which it relates and the Board has considered the separate plans and cash flows of the business when making this assessment, consistent with requirements of FRS 101.

Goodwill arising on acquisitions before the date of transition to FRS 101 has been retained at the previous UK GAAP amounts subject to being tested for impairment at that date.

1.10 Impairment of non-current, non-financial assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current, non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future pre-tax cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

1.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity, and is determined using the standard cost and average cost methods. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

For any excess inventory over 3 years and less than 4 years old, a provision of 50% is made. For inventory over 4 years old, this is provided at 80%. Inventory identified by management as obsolete will be provided for 100%.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less any impairment losses. Any bad debt which exceeds 180 days overdue is provided for at 100%. For amounts due from fellow group undertakings that are repayable on demand the expected credit losses are based on the assumption that repayment is demanded at the reporting date. The borrowers access to sufficient accessible highly liquid assets in order to repay the amount due if demanded at the reporting date, is assessed. The expected manner of recovery is considered when measuring the expected credit losses. If the recovery strategies indicate that the company would fully recover the outstanding amounts due, the expected credit loss will be limited to the effect of discounting the amount due using the effective interest rate, over the period until cash is expected to be realised.

Contract assets relating to conditional rights to consideration on over time contracts are subject to substantially the same risks as trade receivables on the same types of contracts. The company therefore applies the same loss rates to these contract assets that it uses for trade receivables.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

1.14 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

1.15 Current tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the period, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. The company establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax is recognised in the income statement, other comprehensive income or directly in equity depending on where the item to which they relate has been recognised.

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Provisions

Provisions are made for onerous contracts, warranty claims and commercial claims when the company has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are discounted to present value where the impact is significant, using a pre-tax rate. The discount rate used is based on current market assessments of the time value of money, adjusted to reflect any risks specific to the obligation which have not been reflected in the undiscounted provision. The impact of the unwinding of discounting is recognised in the income statement within finance costs.

1.17 Employee benefits

Pension schemes

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Meggitt Limited and certain employees of the company are members of group pension schemes, which are both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes funded by both employers' and employees' contributions.

For the defined contribution scheme, the annual contributions payable are charged to the income statement.

With regard to the defined benefit scheme, as more than one employer participates in the Meggitt Limited group pension scheme and because each company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis, the company is accounting for its contributions to the scheme as if it was a defined contribution scheme. Accordingly, the cost of the company's contributions to the scheme are equal to the contributions payable to the scheme during the year, and this cost has been recognised in the income statement. The overall position of the scheme is disclosed in the financial statements of Meggitt Limited.

1.18 Share-based payments

The company operated a number of equity-settled share-based compensation schemes. All awards were either settled or lapsed in the prior period. The fair value of an award was measured at the date of grant and reflects any market-based vesting conditions. Non-market-based vesting conditions were excluded from the fair value of the award. At the date of the grant the company estimated the number of awards expected to vest as a result of non-market-based vesting conditions and the fair value of this estimated number of awards was recognised as an expense in the income statement on straight-line basis over the period for which services were received. At each reporting date the company revised its estimate of the number of awards expected to vest as a result of non-market-based vesting conditions and adjusted the amount recognised cumulatively in the income statement to reflect the revised estimate.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.19 Leases

The majority of the Company's leases relate to property. A lease liability is recognised when the Company obtains control of the right-of-use asset, that is the subject of the lease. The initial lease liability recognised represents the discounted value of payments due under the lease less any incentives receivable. Where lease payments are variable, often because they are based on future inflation rates or indices, they are initially measured using the inflation rate or index value at lease inception. Typically the interest rate implicit in the Company's leases cannot be easily determined and accordingly the Group's incremental borrowing rate, for borrowings of similar amounts and maturity periods, is used to discount amounts due under the lease. The lease liability is subsequently measured using the effective interest method, with interest recognised within finance costs.

At inception, the Company evaluates whether it is reasonably certain that any option to extend a lease term will be exercised. Typically, where the initial lease term for a property used for the Company's manufacturing operations is for at least five years, the option to extend the lease term is at market rates and the right-of-use asset is not considered specialised, the Company will not assess the likelihood of the lease being extended at inception as reasonably certain. The Company continues to evaluate the likelihood of exercising such options however throughout the initial lease term. When the Company is committed to extending the lease, having considered the alternative options available and where appropriate lessor consent to the extension has been obtained, the Company will consider the option to be reasonably certain to be exercised. When an option is reasonably certain to be exercised, the right-of-use asset and lease liabilities recognised are adjusted to reflect the extended term.

Leases, which at inception have a term of less than 12 months or relate to low-value assets, are not recognised on the balance sheet. Payments made under such leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

1.20 Foreign exchange

The financial statements are presented in 'pounds sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency. Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

1.21 Dividend recognition and distribution

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Dividend distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

1.22 Recognition and Measurement of Climate-Related Risks

In recognising and measuring the impacts of climate-related risks, our company adheres to the principles set out in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We assess the potential financial impacts of climate change on our assets, liabilities, income, and expenditure on an ongoing basis.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2 Critical accounting estimates and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical accounting judgements

Development costs

The company is required to make judgements as to when development costs meet the criteria to be recognised as intangible assets. The majority of capitalised development costs relate to technology developed for aerospace programmes. In such cases, costs are typically not capitalised until a contract to develop the technology is awarded by a customer as, prior to this date, it is generally not possible to reliably estimate the point at which research activities conclude and development activities commence. Absent a contract, the company also does not believe there is generally sufficient certainty over the future economic benefits that will be generated from the technology, to allow capitalisation of these costs. Post contract award, the company will capitalise development costs provided it expects to retain the intellectual property in the technology throughout substantially all of the life of the aircraft or engine and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company. In making a judgement as to whether economic benefits will flow to the company, the company makes estimates of aircraft or engine volumes (taking into account the extent to which the company has a sole-source position), aftermarket revenues which are dependent on aircraft utilisation, fleet lives and operator service routines, costs of manufacture and costs to complete the development activity. During the period, the company recognised £nil (2023: £Nil) of development costs as an intangible asset (see note 10). The Company tests development costs for impairment annually.

Goodwill impairment

The company tests goodwill for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The Company is required to make judgements around triggers for impairment, and in the current year, the company took into account the continued recovery in relevant end markets that the cash generating units are exposed to in making this assessment. For the year ended 30 June 2024 the Company used a Value-in-Use approach in assessing impairment for goodwill, as noted within note 10.

Critical accounting estimates

Development costs impairment

The Company tests development costs for impairment annually. As a result of this testing no impairment has been identified in the current year.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

3 Revenue

The revenue and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the company as stated in the Strategic report on pages 1-4.

An analysis of revenue by category is given below:

Category	Year ended	Period ended
	30 June	30 June
	2024	2023
	£000	£000
At a point in time	349,580	436,384
Over time - Power by the hour/Cost per brake landing	12,757	17,281
Over time: Other	2,860	9,473
	<u>365,197</u>	<u>463,138</u>

A geographical analysis of revenue is given below:

Geographical market by destination	Year ended	Period ended
	30 June	30 June
	2024	2023
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	61,952	110,180
Rest of Europe	124,446	93,592
North America	128,323	160,875
Rest of World	50,476	98,491
	<u>365,197</u>	<u>463,138</u>

Included within revenue above are sales to fellow group companies of £77,318,000 (2023: £31,510,000).

Revenue recognised in the current year relating to performance obligations satisfied or partially satisfied in the prior year was £Nil (2023: £Nil).

4 Auditors' remuneration

Audit fees for the period were borne by Meggitt Limited. The following allocation is made and has been recharged to the company:

	Year ended	Period ended
	30 June	30 June
	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Audit fees payable to the company's auditors	185	454
	<u>185</u>	<u>454</u>

There were no non-audit services provided in either year.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024****5 Operating profit**

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)	470	(641)
Impairment of development costs (see note 10)	-	2,140
Royalty income	4,211	4,646
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (see note 11)	9,507	13,912
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (see note 11)	2,605	4,185
Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 10)	10,737	10,888
Integration costs*	-	5,222
Raw materials and consumables used	134,703	183,989
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress (see note 15)	(12,065)	(12,624)
Write downs of inventories recognised as an expense	1,142	1,612
Staff costs (see note 6)	78,759	134,919
Site consolidation and restructuring costs**	-	6,965
Short-term lease expense	550	290
Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables	298	487
Write down of Russian programmes	-	2,355
Loss/(gain) on movement in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	-	1,897

Total research and development expenditure in the year is £7,610,000 (2023: £11,445,000) of which £nil (2023: £nil) is capitalised as development costs (see note 10).

* Integration costs relate to costs associated with the acquisition of Meggitt Limited by Parker Hannifin Corporation in FY23.

** For prior year site consolidation and restructuring costs relate principally to costs incurred in respect of the move to a new facility being constructed at Ansty Park in the West Midlands which will enable the company to consolidate a range of manufacturing, engineering and support operations into a single centre of excellence.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

6 Employees and directors

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	Year ended 30 June 2024 Number	Period ended 30 June 2023 Number
Manufacturing	1,131	1,128
Sales and distribution	81	134
Administration	126	196
	<u>1,338</u>	<u>1,458</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	64,957	112,479
Social security costs	6,618	12,080
Other pension costs (see note 23)	7,184	9,559
Equity-settled share-based payments (see note 24)	-	801
	<u>78,759</u>	<u>134,919</u>

Persons who are employed by Meggitt Limited, but who work wholly for the company are included in the average monthly number of persons. The cost of these employees is recharged to the company and is included in employment costs.

Directors Remuneration

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Directors' remuneration	402	102
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	39	8
	<u>441</u>	<u>110</u>

All the directors as at the year end are employees of other group entities and are remunerated by those companies for their services to the group as a whole. The directors do not receive any remuneration in their capacity as directors of the company, as their services to the company were incidental to their services to the group.

None of the directors exercised options in the shares of Meggitt Limited, during the year (2023: five). No options were issued in regards to services for Meggitt Aerospace Limited.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

7 Finance income

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	2,262	-
Other interest income	72	-
	<u>2,334</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Finance costs

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	404	300
Interest on lease liabilities	2,355	3,164
Interest payable to group undertakings	4,619	2,560
	<u>7,378</u>	<u>6,024</u>

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

9 Tax on profit/(loss)

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Current tax		
Current period taxation	-	9,314
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	198	1,811
	<u>198</u>	<u>11,125</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(148)	(5,604)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(5,658)
	<u>(148)</u>	<u>(11,262)</u>
 Total tax charge/(credit)	 <u>50</u>	 <u>(137)</u>

The tax charge for the year is higher (2023: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 30 June 2024 of 25.00% (2023: 20.00%). The difference is explained below:

	Year ended 30 June 2024 £000	Period ended 30 June 2023 £000
Profit before taxation	<u>68,313</u>	<u>4,459</u>
Effects of:		
Profit/(loss) before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 25.00% (2023: 20.00%)	17,078	892
Current tax adjustments in respect of prior periods	198	1,811
R&D expenditure credits	59	(49)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(5,659)
Uncertain tax provisions	-	5,900
Permanent differences	905	553
Group relief claimed	(18,190)	(2,464)
Effect of changes in statutory tax rates	-	(1,121)
	<u>50</u>	<u>(137)</u>
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	<u>50</u>	<u>(137)</u>

Factors that may affect current tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024****10 Intangible assets**

	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Software	Development costs	Programme contributions	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost						
At 1 July 2023	298,255	24,800	25,550	57,450	4,042	410,097
Additions	-	-	197	-	-	197
Disposals	-	-	(3,193)	-	-	(3,193)
Transfers	-	-	(230)	-	-	(230)
At 30 June 2024	298,255	24,800	22,324	57,450	4,042	406,871
Amortisation and impairment						
At 1 July 2023	(114,411)	(5,580)	(13,211)	(39,189)	(3,685)	(176,076)
Charge for the period	-	(1,240)	(5,963)	(3,323)	(211)	(10,737)
Disposals	-	-	3,193	-	-	3,193
At 30 June 2024	(114,411)	(6,820)	(15,981)	(42,512)	(3,896)	(183,620)
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2024	183,844	17,980	6,343	14,938	146	223,251
At 30 June 2023	183,844	19,220	12,339	18,261	357	234,021

Included within intangible assets are capitalised development costs amounting to £9,699,000 (2023: £11,272,000) relating to one aerospace programme (2023: one) with the remaining amortisation period being 12 years (2023: 13 years).

Impairment testing of goodwill

An analysis of goodwill by CGU or group of CGUs is shown below:

	30 June 2024 £000	30 June 2023 £000
Polymer Seals ('PS')	44,908	44,908
Braking Systems ('BS')	72,817	72,817
Thermal Systems ('TS') & Services & Support ('S&S')	66,119	66,119
	183,844	183,844

At each reporting date and whenever events indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, the company reviews the carrying amounts of goodwill to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units (CGUs) have been determined based on value in use calculations. The value in use calculations are based on cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent budgets and plans as approved by management. These value in use calculations are dependent on estimates of future cash flows and long-term growth rates. The resultant cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate appropriate to the relevant CGU or group of CGUs.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

10 Intangible assets

(Continued)

As a result of the impairment testing, no impairment losses were identified for any CGU in the company. Having modelled a number of sensitivities, it was concluded that no reasonably foreseeable change in key assumptions would result in a significant impairment charge being recognised.

The key assumptions for the value in use calculations for all CGUs and groups of CGUs are as follows:

- Long-term growth rate for the UK of 2%.
- Discount rates applied to future cash flows:

The Group's post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is used as the foundation for determining the discount rates to be applied. The WACC is adjusted to a pre-tax rate and to reflect risks specific to the CGU or group of CGUs not already reflected in its future cash flows. The pre-tax discount rates used are as follows:

Engineered Materials	9.90%
Aerospace	10.90%
Filtration	9.40%

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land & buildings & leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Right-of-use assets: Property	Right-of-use assets: Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost					
At 1 July 2023	50,180	123,823	70,483	2,770	247,256
Additions	84	2,875	684	7	3,650
Disposals	-	(3,065)	-	(1,040)	(4,105)
Transfers	(419)	649	-	-	230
At 30 June 2024	49,845	124,282	71,167	1,737	247,031
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 July 2023	(12,584)	(93,352)	(8,187)	(2,140)	(116,263)
Charge for the year	(3,764)	(5,743)	(2,563)	(42)	(12,112)
Eliminated on disposal	-	2,674	-	689	3,363
Transfers	(868)	868	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	(17,216)	(95,553)	(10,750)	(1,493)	(125,012)
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2024	32,629	28,729	60,417	244	122,019
At 30 June 2023	37,596	30,471	62,296	630	130,993

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

12 Investments

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Investments in subsidiaries	50,600	50,600
Movements in investments		£000
Cost or valuation At 1 July 2023 & 30 June 2024		75,426
Accumulated impairment At 1 July 2023 & 30 June 2024		(24,826)
Carrying amount At 30 June 2023 & 30 June 2024		50,600

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	Country of incorporation (or residence)	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	Proportion of voting power held (%)	Nature of business
Meggitt (Hurn) Limited	United Kingdom	100	100	Dormant
Meggitt Advanced Composites Limited	United Kingdom	100	100	Non-trading company

All subsidiaries are directly held. Unless otherwise stated, ownership comprises ordinary shares representing 100% of the issued share capital. The registered office address for all subsidiaries incorporated in the United Kingdom is Pilot Way, Ansty Business Park, Coventry, CV7 9JU.

14 Contract assets

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Current assets		
Conditional rights to consideration on over time contracts	3,865	4,437
Non-current assets		
Conditional rights to consideration on over time contracts	-	1,257
Programme participation cash payments	749	861
Total	4,614	6,555

Amortisation of programme participation cash payments of £112,000 (2023: £170,000) has been recognised as a reduction in revenue in the year. No provision for impairment losses attributable to contract assets was recognised in the year (2023: £nil).

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024****15 Inventories**

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
		Restated (Note 27)
Raw materials	50,145	26,406
Work in progress	18,602	38,505
Finished goods	44,209	47,118
	<u>112,956</u>	<u>112,029</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes £11,418,000 (2023: £15,109,000) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value.

16 Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Trade receivables	66,048	61,582
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(2,870)	(5,011)
	<u>63,178</u>	<u>56,571</u>
Other receivables	10,348	10,843
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	130,157	21,228
Prepayments	2,261	5,092
	<u>205,944</u>	<u>93,734</u>

Included within amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings is group relief receivable of £2,754,000 (2023: £2,754,000). Group relief was receivable up to 30 June 2023 when one group entity surrendered tax losses to another, following that date the group changed their policy to no longer require entities to pay for group relief.

Amounts due from fellow group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand and the expected credit loss is immaterial.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

17 Trade and other payables

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Trade payables	33,731	30,203
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	150,465	66,760
Accruals	350	10,805
Social security and other taxation	798	1,886
Other payables	14,387	841
Current liabilities	199,731	110,495
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	-	56,694
Non-current liabilities	-	56,694
Total	199,731	167,189

Amounts due to fellow group undertakings totalling £112,826,000 (2023: £57,872,000) accrue interest at 4.5% (2023: 2%) and £Nil (2023: £60,000) accrue interest at 3% are interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Non-current amounts due to fellow group undertakings totalling £Nil (2023: £56,694,000) are interest bearing, unsecured and not repayable on demand. Interest accrues at 2%.

The remaining amounts due to fellow group undertakings totalling £37,639,000 (2023: £8,888,000) are unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

18 Contract liabilities

	2024 £000	2023 £000 Restated (Note 27)
Cost per brake landing/Power by the hour contracts	830	1,705
Other consideration received in advance of performance	17,722	30,722
Current portion	<u>18,552</u>	<u>32,427</u>
Other consideration received in advance of performance	6,747	108
Non-current portion	<u>6,747</u>	<u>108</u>
Total	<u><u>25,299</u></u>	<u><u>32,535</u></u>

Revenue recognised in the year relating to amounts recognised as a contract liability at the beginning of the year was £1,354,000 (2023: £4,714,000).

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partly satisfied at 30 June 2024, is £53,306,000 (2023: £70,559,000). Of this aggregate amount, the company expects to recognise £38,576,000 (2023: £25,719,000) as revenue during FY25, with the balance recognised in more than one year but not more than five years. The company has taken the practical expedients available in IFRS 15 not to include amounts relating to contracts which have an expected duration of less than 12 months when received or amounts relating to contracts for which revenue is recognised using a method whereby the value to the customer corresponds to the right to invoice the customer.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

19 Lease liabilities

The company leases various factories, warehouses, offices, plant and equipment. The following amounts are included in respect of its leases:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets (see note 11)	2,605	4,185
Additions to right-of-use assets (see note 11)	691	822
Net book amount of right-of-use assets (see note 11)	60,661	62,926
Interest on lease liabilities (see note 8)	2,355	3,164
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets	550	290
Net cash outflow for leases	6,647	5,970
Analysis of lease liabilities:		
	2024	2023
	£000	£000
In one year or less	2,326	3,028
In more than one year but not more than five years	9,949	10,944
In more than five years	59,162	59,390
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>71,437</u>	<u>73,362</u>
Current portion	2,326	3,028
Non-current portion	69,111	70,334
	<u>71,437</u>	<u>73,362</u>

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**20 Provisions for liabilities**

	2023	2023
	£000	£000
Current provisions	4,428	8,257
Non-current provisions	3,866	278
At 31 December	<u>8,294</u>	<u>8,535</u>

	Warranty costs	Commercial Claims	Onerous contract obligations	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 July 2023	4,173	2,182	2,180	8,535
Additional provision	1,325	133	563	2,021
Reversal of provision	(650)	(286)	(1,326)	(2,262)
Utilisation of provision	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	<u>4,848</u>	<u>2,029</u>	<u>1,417</u>	<u>8,294</u>

Warranty claims

Provision has been made for product warranty claims. Provisions are expected to be substantially utilised over the next three years and are not discounted given the short period over which they will be utilised and accordingly the impact would be immaterial.

Onerous contracts

Provision has been made for estimated losses and claims under certain trading contracts. Provisions are expected to be utilised over the next 12 months.

Commercial claims

Commercial claims relate to liquidated damages for late deliveries. Provisions are expected to be utilised over the next 12 months.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

21 Deferred tax liabilities

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

	Accelerated capital allowances	Deferred tax on intangibles	Revaluation of derivative financial instruments	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Deferred tax asset/(liability) at 1 January 2022	(4,352)	(5,578)	(361)	(806)	(11,097)
Deferred tax movements in prior period					
Credit to the income statement	9,074	1,671	361	156	11,262
Charge direct to equity	-	-	-	(920)	(920)
Reclassification	-	(1,570)	-	1,570	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability) at 30 June 2023	4,722	(5,477)	-	-	(755)
Deferred tax movements in current period					
(Charge)/credit to the income statement	(675)	824	-	-	149
Deferred tax asset/(liability) at 30 June 2024	4,047	(4,653)	-	-	(606)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Deferred tax liabilities	606	755

22 Capital commitments

At 30 June 2024 the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	1,649	3,300
Acquisition of intangible assets	25	286
	1,674	3,586

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

23 Retirement benefit schemes

The company is a subsidiary of Meggitt Limited and certain employees of the company are members of group pension schemes, which are both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes. Particulars of the defined benefit scheme's most recent actuarial valuation are disclosed in the financial statements of Meggitt Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024.

For the defined contribution scheme, the pension cost charged to the income statement, representing employer's contributions, was £7,181,000 (2023: £9,559,000).

For the defined benefit scheme, the pension cost charged to the income statement consists of employer's contributions payable which are similar across the group as a whole as a percentage of pensionable earnings. Based on advice from a qualified actuary, the company contribution for the period was £Nil (2023: £Nil).

With regard to the defined benefit scheme, the full surplus is recorded in the books of Meggitt Limited as the sponsoring employer following its transition to FRS 101. The company is therefore accounting for its contributions to the scheme as if it was a defined contribution scheme. At 30 June 2024, the valuation of the scheme showed a net pension surplus as disclosed on pages 30 to 33 of Meggitt Limited's financial statements, which does not form part of this report.

24 Share-based payment transactions

The company operated a number of equity-settled share-based compensation schemes. All awards were either settled or lapsed in the prior period. The total charge to the company in net operating costs in respect of such schemes is £Nil (2023: £801,000) (see note 6).

25 Called up share capital

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares	£000	£000
Ordinary share capital				
Allotted, issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000,100	200,000,100	200,000	200,000

26 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Dunlop Limited.

Parker Hannifin Corporation, a company incorporated in the state of Ohio, United States of America, is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company. Parker Hannifin Corporation is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group to consolidate the company's financial statements and copies of its consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company secretary, Parker Hannifin Corporation, 6035 Parkland Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, 44124-4141, United States of America.

MEGGITT AEROSPACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

27 Restatement of prior year comparatives

Prior to the acquisition of the Meggitt PLC Group by Parker Hannifin Corporation in September 2022, the Company held inventory on behalf of a customer which was held off balance sheet. As part of the acquisition it was determined that although this inventory is customer owned, it is held in the Company's warehouse and therefore the Company has the risk of loss. The performance obligation is full delivery of the component which has not yet been fulfilled therefore the Company bears the risk and contractual obligations. The inventory balance has therefore been brought onto the balance sheet in the current period offset by a contract liability for a value of £10 million.

As a result the prior year balance sheets have also been restated to include this inventory values. As the only affected accounts are inventory and contract liabilities and no impact on the retained earnings figure there is not a material change in the statement of financial information therefore a third balance sheet has not been presented on the face of the balance sheet.

	31 December 2021 £000	Inventory adjustment £000	31 December 2021 £000 Restated
Inventory	85,716	10,193	95,909
Contract Liabilities	(21,556)	(10,193)	(31,749)
Net assets	337,585	-	337,585
	30 June 2023 £000	Inventory adjustment £000	30 June 2023 £000 Restated
Inventory	101,282	10,747	112,029
Contract Liabilities	(21,788)	(10,747)	(32,535)
Net assets	345,556	-	345,556