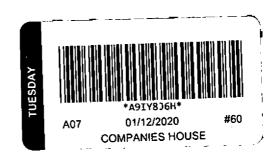
MUIRHEAD AEROSPACE LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J W Hardin

S K Wells P Zetti T G Wilson

Secretary L Carino

Company number 00560015

Registered office PO Box 36

2 New Star Road

Leicester LE4 9JQ

Auditors Ernst & Young LLP

No 1 Colmore Square

Birmingham B4 6HQ

Business address 3 Square One Heathrow

Southall Lane Southall Middlesex UB2 5NH

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1-2
Directors' report	3 - 5
Directors' responsibilities statement	6
Independent auditor's report	7 - 9
Income statement	10
Statement of comprehensive income	11
Statement of financial position	12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 29

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The company's key financial indicators for the year were as follows:

	2019	2018	Change
	£'000	£'000	%
Turnover	14,788	13,284	11.32
Operating profit	2,000	2,426	(17.56)
Operating profit as % sales	13.52%	18.26%	
Net current assets (excluding debtors fa	alling due		
after more than one year)	9,911	7,020	41.18
Total equity	27,332	24,669	10.79

Fair review of the business

In the year to 31st December 2019, the company experienced steady sales, and has stayed on track with the market in which it operates. Aside from changes in income streams caused by currency variations, the core revenue over the previous 12 months has grown by around 10%. For the forthcoming 2020 year, growth expectations pre-Covid were at 4%, and 5% for 2021. This will now be impacted due to the pandemic at a rate yet to be determined, due to the current uncertainty around the full return of flights, demand and operational issues. The market in which the company operates is mature, with no expected new entrants in the foreseeable future. The company plans to continue the evolution of existing products, whilst growing new markets. Tight control of costs will remain in place, with margin improvements anticipated from material cost savings and operational efficiency improvements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a competitive global environment. We continue to focus on the quality and reliability of our services.

The company is considered to have acceptable diversification between its Commercial, Military and Industrial market sectors and is therefore unlikely to be overly exposed by a downturn in any one of these markets.

The company does not have a natural hedge in the Euro and USD currencies and is therefore impacted by exchange rate fluctuations. It is AMETEK group policy not to actively hedge against foreign currency transactions and balances.

Financial risk management

The company's principal financial instruments comprise trade debtor, trade creditor and inter-company loans and balances. The company does not enter into derivative transactions and it is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

It is AMETEK group policy not to enter into interest rate swaps to fix interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

The company has transactional and translational currency exposures arising from sales and purchases in foreign currencies. It is AMETEK group policy not to actively hedge against foreign currency transactions and balances.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Section 172(1) statement

The Directors promote the success of the company for the benefit of the sole shareholder and that of the shareholders of its ultimate parent (AMETEK Inc.) while taking into account, amongst other matters, the following:

- Long-term consequences by preparing 5-year strategic plans as well as short term forecasts, all of which are discussed with and approved by Divisional and Group Management
- Interests of company employees see statement headed "Employee Involvement" in the Directors' Report
- Relationships with suppliers, customers and others by agreeing contracts and terms of trade with, rather than imposing on, our trading partners to ensure they are mutually beneficial.
- The impact on the community and the environment— see statement headed "Community & Environment" in the Directors' Report
- The desirability of maintaining a high reputation for standards of business conduct including
 overseeing an annual reporting and certification process to ensure all relevant employees are aware
 of the high standards set in this regard and a mechanism to notify the company of any shortcomings,
 including a "whistle-blowing" hotline.

On behalf of the board

S K Wells Director

26 November 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Company Registration No. 00560015

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the supply, repair and overhaul of avionics equipment for the aerospace market.

Directors

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

J W Hardin

S K Wells

P Zetti

T G Wilson

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No distribution of dividends was made for the year ended 31 December 2019. (2018: £2,180,000).

Going Concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives and details of the company's exposure to risk are described in the strategic report on page 1. As noted on pages 10 and 12 respectively, the Company has generated a profit after tax of £2,644,000 for the year-ended 31 December 2019 and has net current assets of £9,911,000 and net assets of £27,332,000 at this date

In assessing whether the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis the Directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company. In this regard, the Directors note that the Company operates in the Aviation industry and has a wide customer base.

The impact of COVID was swift and dramatic with orders and sales falling rapidly as governments around the world locked down communities to impede the spread of the virus. market conditions have been very difficult, though enquiries are increasing, as there continues to be strong demand for the products and services. As the company's products and services are supplied to the aviation industry exclusively, the uncertainty generated by COVID has caused many of its customers to protect their balance sheet, conserve cash, and to delay purchases as these customers have been extremely impacted by government restrictions on travel.

The Directors' have stress tested the forecasts for the remainder of 2020 and for 2021 noting the most significant factor impacting the cash inflows for the Company is the level of revenues being generated. These stress tests show that, without any management actions to further mitigate costs, a fall in forecast revenues of more than one third would be required over 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements for the Company to run out of liquid funds. This fall in revenues represents a significant reduction on forecast revenues for the next 12 months as well as a reduction on actual and forecast revenues for the year-ended 31 December 2020. However, the Directors would not tolerate such a fall in revenue without taking further measures to reduce costs in the business.

The Company's ultimate parent, AMETEK Inc, has also performed favourably through the pandemic and has significant undrawn credit lines. The financial statements for AMETEK Inc are publicly available at www.ametek.com.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors overall assessment is that the economic impact of COVID, while significant, has not impacted the longer-term viability or sustainability of the Company's business. The Directors assess that with the Company's customer, industry and market diversification alongside its innovative and modern product lines that it is well positioned to continue business and can effectively overcome future market shocks.

On the basis of their assessment, including the factors detailed above, the Directors have concluded it is appropriate for the Company's 2019 financial statements to be prepared.

Directors' insurance

AMETEK Inc. has indemnified one or more directors of the company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and remains in place to the date of this report.

Financial instruments

Details of financial instruments are provided in the strategic report on page 1.

Research and development

The company continues to invest in a programme of research and development across all business areas, researching and adding new capabilities considered strategic to support the market it serves.

Employee involvement

It is the company's policy to keep employees fully informed of matters affecting them as employees and to make them aware of the financial and economic factors influencing company performance. Encouragement is given to employees to contribute towards the company's financial performance by means of an annual bonus scheme for certain employees.

Community and environment

The company is fully committed to pursuing the best environmental practice and conducting its activities in a way that fully recognises its responsibilities to the environment.

Post reporting date events

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic relating to COVID 19. As outlined in note 1.2, the directors have considered the impact of COVID 19 risk factors in the Going Concern assessment over a period of twelve months after signing these financial statements.

Future developments

The company has been established for over 60 years and is now part of a major global corporation. The business has a demonstrated track record of achieving its forecasts and budgets. It operates within a mature market, where the customers require continuous improvement rather than radical change.

Auditor

The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

S K-Wells Director

26 November 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MUIRHEAD AEROSPACE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Muirhead Aerospace Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and retated notes to 1 to 26, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the
 year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice): and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Emphasis of matter - Effects of COVID 19

We draw attention to Notes 1.2 and 26 of the financial statements, which describes the economic and social consequences the company is facing as a result of COVID-19 which is impacting supply chains, customers, and financial markets. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting
 for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF MUIRHEAD AEROSPACE LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF MUIRHEAD AEROSPACE LIMITED

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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Emst & Young LLP

Stephen Kirk (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor Birmingham

26th November 2020

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £`000	2018 £'000
Turnover	3	14,788	13,284
Cost of sales	•	(8,107)	(6,908)
Gross profit		6,681	6,376
Distribution costs		(1,251)	(1,424)
Administrative expenses		(3,430)	(2,526)
Operating profit	4	2,000	2,426
Interest receivable and similar income	8	705	472
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(62)	(96)
Profit before taxation		2,643	2,802
Taxation .	10	1	(491)
Profit for the financial year	23	2,644	2,311
-			====

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit for the year	2,644	2,311
Other comprehensive income	-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,644	2,311

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		201	9	2018	ı
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£.000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12		-		10
Tangible assels	13		624		718
			624		728
Current assets					
Stocks	14	2,121		2,584	
Debtors	15	27,991		26,607	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,881		1,300	
		31,993		30,491	
Creditors: amounts failing due within one year	17	(3,108)		(4,497)	
Net current assets			28,885		25,994
Total assets less current liabilities			29,509		26,722
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(2,127)		(2,011)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(50)		(42)
Net assets			27,332		24,669
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		5,510		5,510
Share premium account	22	•	901		901
Profit and loss reserves	23		20,921		18,258
Total equity			27,332		24,669
•					====

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

S K Wells Director

Company Registration No. 00560015

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserve	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2018		5,510	901	18,110	24,521
Year ended 31 December 2018:		-			
Profit for the year		-	-	2,311	2,311
Dividends	11	•	-	(2,180)	(2,180)
Equity settled share-based payments		•	-	17	17
Balance at 31 December 2018		5,510	901	18,258	24,669
Year ended 31 December 2019:					
Profit for the year		-	-	2,644	2,644
Equity settled share-based payments		-	•	19	19
Balance at 31 December 2019		5,510	901	20,921	27,332
					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Muirhead Aerospace Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is PO Box 36, 2 New Star Road, Leicester, LE4 9JQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements were approved for issue on the date shown on the Statement of Financial Position.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The accounts of Muirhead Aerospace Limited have taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

- The requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes,
- financial instrument disclosures, including:
 - · categories of financial instruments,
 - items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments and;
 - exposure to and management of financial risks
- share based payment disclosures, including:
 - · a description of each type of share based payment arrangement that has existed and;
 - · details of exercises and vests during the period
- related party transaction disclosures, including (i) transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of the AMETEK Inc group and (ii) disclosures related to key management remuneration.

1.2 Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives and details of the company's exposure to risk are described in the strategic report on page 1. As noted on pages 10 and 12 respectively, the Company has generated a profit after tax of £2,644,000 for the year-ended 31 December 2019 and has net current assets of £9,911,000 and net assets of £27,332,000 at this date.

In assessing whether the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis the Directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company. In this regard, the Directors note that the Company operates in the Aviation industry and has a wide customer base.

The impact of COVID was swift and dramatic with orders and sales falling rapidly as governments around the world locked down communities to impede the spread of the virus. market conditions have been very difficult, though enquiries are increasing, as there continues to be strong demand for the products and services. As the company's products and services are supplied to the aviation industry exclusively, the uncertainty generated by COVID has caused many of its customers to protect their balance sheet, conserve cash, and to delay purchases as these customers have been extremely impacted by government restrictions on travel.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The Directors' have stress tested the forecasts for the remainder of 2020 and for 2021 noting the most significant factor impacting the cash inflows for the Company is the level of revenues being generated. These stress tests show that, without any management actions to further mitigate costs, a fall in forecast revenues of more than one third would be required over 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements for the Company to run out of liquid funds. This fall in revenues represents a significant reduction on forecast revenues for the next 12 months as well as a reduction on actual and forecast revenues for the year-ended 31 December 2020. However, the Directors would not tolerate such a fall in revenue without taking further measures to reduce costs in the business.

The Company's ultimate parent, AMETEK Inc, has also performed favourably through the pandemic and has significant undrawn credit lines. The financial statements for AMETEK Inc are publicly available at www.ametek.com.

The Directors overall assessment is that the economic impact of COVID, while significant, has not impacted the longer-term viability or sustainability of the Company's business. The Directors assess that with the Company's customer, industry and market diversification alongside its innovative and modern product lines that it is well positioned to continue business and can effectively overcome future market shocks.

On the basis of their assessment, including the factors detailed above, the Directors have concluded it is appropriate for the Company's 2019 financial statements to be prepared.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts receivable by the company for goods supplied and services provided, excluding VAT and trade discounts. In the case of goods, revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has passed to the buyer. This is usually determined with reference to the INCO terms of goods shipped.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill shall be considered to have a finite useful life, and shall be amortised on a systematic basis over the estimated useful life of the goodwill.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is subsequently reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

The goodwill above relates to the acquisition of the Air Transport business in 2003, the Raytech Avionics business in 2004 and the Muirhead Avionics business in 2009. The goodwill was considered to have a useful economic life of 20 years from the acquisition date and this is considered to remain appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold

over 10 years

Plant and machinery

over 5 to 15 years

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

over 3 to 8 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 the impairment loss (if any). 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 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial assets

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial assets classified as fair value through the income statement are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

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

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the income statement, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

1.10 Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities classified as fair value through the income statement are measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred tax expense.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exception:

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.16 Share-based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

At each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions that impact on the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the income statement for the year (as part of wages and salaries) with a corresponding reserve transfer to the profit and loss reserve.

There are no non-equity settled share-based payments.

1.17 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.18 Foreign exchange

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. The following are considered to have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- Taxation the determination of the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely level and timing of future profit.
- Stocks the determination of provision required to ensure that inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Fixed assets The determination on whether impairment provisions are required to reduce the carrying value of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

3 Turnover

	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	Europe	14,100	12,458
	Asia	352	585
	Americas (excluding USA)	65	84
	USA	271	157
		14,788	13,284
			=====
4	Operating profit	2019	2018
		000'£	£'000
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/ (crediting)		
	Exchange losses / (gains)	32	(8)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	168	166
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3	-
	Amortisation of intangible assets	10	94
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	6,633	5,548
	Stocks impairment losses recognised or reversed	30	1
	Operating lease charges	189	194
			
5	Auditors' remuneration		
	The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
		2019	2018
		£,000	£'000
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's		
	annual accounts	23	16
		 	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Administration	17	15
Sales	9	10
Production	39	38
	65	63
	_	
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
33 0	2019	2018
	£'000	£,000
Wages and salaries	2,863	2,677
Social security costs	304	278
Pension costs	118	98
	3,285	3,053
		=

Included in wages and salaries is a total expense for share-based payments in relation to equity-settled transactions of £19,000 (2018: £17,000), of which £8,000 (2018: £12,000) relates to restricted shares and £11,000 (2018: £5,000) relates to share options.

Further details of the share-based payment arrangements applicable are given in the group financial statements of the ultimate parent entity AMETEK Inc.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Directors' remuneration	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Remuneration for qualifying services	330	314
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	20 	14
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under d amounted to 2 (2018 - 4).	efined contribution	schemes
	The number of directors who exercised share options during the year was 1 (2	018 - 2).	
	The number of directors who received shares under long term incentive sch (2018 - 3).	emes during the y	rear was 1
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the higher	est paid director: 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Remuneration for qualifying services	168	166
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	10	5
			===
	J W Hardin is a US based director within the AMETEK group and does not proto Muirhead Aerospace Limited. P Zetti is an Italy based director within the Aprovide any qualifying services to Muirhead Aerospace Limited.		
8	Interest receivable and similar income	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Interest on bank deposits	2	
	Interest receivable from group companies		3
		703	_
	Total interest receivable and similar income	703	469
	Total interest receivable and similar income	_	469
9	Total interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	703	469
9		703 705 ———	469
9		703 705	469
9		703 705 ———	469 472 2018 £'000
9	Interest payable and similar expenses	703 705 ———————————————————————————————————	469 472 2018 £'000
9	Interest payable and similar expenses	703 705 ———————————————————————————————————	469 472 2018 £'000
	Interest payable and similar expenses Interest payable to group undertakings	703 705 2019 £'000 62 2019	2018 £'000
	Interest payable and similar expenses Interest payable to group undertakings	703 705 2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Interest payable and similar expenses Interest payable to group undertakings	703 705 2019 £'000 62 2019	2018 £'000
	Interest payable and similar expenses Interest payable to group undertakings Taxation	703 705 2019 £'000 62 2019	3 469 472 2018 £'000 96 2018 £'000 486

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Taxation		(Continued)
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1)	5
Total tax (credit)/charge	(1)	491
The actual charge for the year for the year can be reconciled to follows:	the profit per the income	statement as
	2019 £'000	2018 £`000
Profit before taxation	2,643 ====	2,802 ====
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax		
of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	502	532
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxal	ble profit (9)	5
Difference in rates	•	(1)
Group relief received for nil value	(496)	(60)
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	2	15
Taxation for the year	(1)	491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Taxation (Continued)

Factors that may affect the future tax charge

The Company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at a rate of 19%. The standard rate of Corporation Tax was due to fall further to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 and therefore closing deferred tax balances are stated at 17%. It was announced in the Budget on 11 March 2020 that the reduction to 17% will be reversed but as that change was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date it is not reflected in these financial statements.

	reflected in these financial statements.	ince sneet d	ate it is not
11	Dividends		
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	Dividends paid	-	2,180
			
12	Intangible fixed assets		
			Goodwill
	Cont		£'000
	Cost		0.400
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019		2,102
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		2,092
	Amortisation charged for the year		10
	At 31 December 2019		2,102
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		-
	At 31 December 2018		10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13	Tangible fixed assets				_
		Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2019	201	2,292	615	3,108
	Additions	•	33	44	77
	Disposals		(8)	-	(8)
	At 31 December 2019	201	2,317	659	3,177
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2019	182	1,641	567	2,390
	Depreciation charged in the year	14	129	25	168
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	•	(5)	-	(5)
	At 31 December 2019	196	1,765	592	2,553
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2019	5	552	67	624
	At 31 December 2018	19	651	48	718
					
14	Stocks			2019	2018
				£,000	£'000
	Raw materials and consumables			1,772	2,197
	Work in progress			287	298
	Finished goods and goods for resale			62	89
				2,121	2,584
				===	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£,000
	Trade debtors	2,168	1,688
	Corporation tax recoverable	232	-
	Amount due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	6,409	5,689
	Other debtors	20	62
	Prepayments and accrued income	155	162
		8,984	7,601
	Deferred tax asset (note 16)	33	32
		9,017	7,633
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		=
	Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	18,974	18,974
	Total debtors	27,991	26,607

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

16 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2019	Assets 2018
Balances:	£'000	£,000
Decelerated capital allowances	27	25
Other timing differences	6	7
	33	32
		2019
Movements in the year:		£.000
Asset at 1 January 2019		(32)
Net origination differences taken to income statement		(1)
Asset at 31 December 2019		(33)

The effect of future changes in tax rates is not considered to have a material effect on the deferred tax balance.

The company expects deferred tax assets of £nil to reverse in 2020.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2019	2018
		£'000	£,000
	Trade creditors	2,149	1,702
	Amount due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	275	1,733
	Corporation tax payable	-	219
	Other taxation and social security	102	86
	Accruals and deferred income	582	757

		3,108	4,497
			===
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	2,127	2,011
	•		<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

24 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

•	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Within one year	181	178
Between two and five years	465	636
	646	814

25 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is AMETEK Aerospace and Defense Group UK Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is AMETEK Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

AMETEK Inc. prepares group financial statements which include the company and are the smallest and largest consolidated accounts that the company is included in, copies of which can be obtained from P O Box 36, 2 New Star Road, Leicester LE4 9JQ.

26 Events after the reporting date

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic relating to COVID 19. As outlined in note 1.2, the directors have considered the impact of COVID 19 risk factors in the Going Concern assessment over a period of twelve months after signing these financial statements.