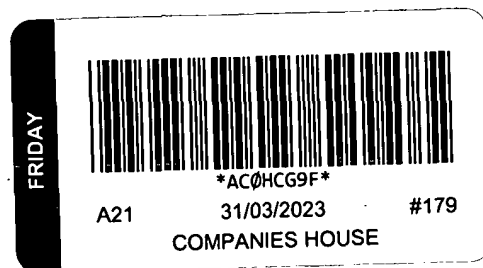


Company Registration No. 01756863 (England and Wales)

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022



TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J H Allen D J Crowley A P Jory J F McCabe Jr
Secretary	J H Allen
Company number	01756863
Registered office	49 Parkway Zone 2 Deeside Industrial Park Deeside Flintshire CH5 2NS
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP The Paragon 32 Counterslip Bristol BS1 6BX

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company until 31 March 2017 was the manufacture and supply of semi-intelligent closed-loop motion-control actuation products for defence and flight control applications.

On the 31 March 2017, the company transferred all of its trading activities together with all related employees and net assets to its fellow group undertaking, Triumph Aerospace Operations UK, Ltd.

Following this disposal, the company has ceased to have any trading activities.

Directors

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

C D Allen

(Resigned 31 May 2022)

J H Allen

D J Crowley

A P Jory

(Appointed 14 September 2022)

J F McCabe Jr

Going concern

On the 31 March 2017, the company transferred all of its trading activities together with all related employees and net assets to its fellow group undertaking, Triumph Aerospace Operations UK, Ltd. Following this disposal, the company has ceased to have any trading activities.

The disposal agreement was completed via an intercompany loan. Triumph Actuation Systems UK, Ltd has received a written letter of support from its ultimate parent, Triumph Group Inc., covering the period to 31 March 2024 to provide further funding as necessary to enable it to meet all of its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Ernst & Young LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

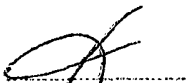
Statement of disclosure to auditor

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, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board



J F McCabe Jr
Director

Date: 31 March 2023

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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 TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS – UK, LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Triumph Actuation Systems - UK, Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position and the related notes 1 to 6, 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 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 company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with 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.

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 to 31 March 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 this 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 the 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 the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 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
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report; 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 set out on page 2, 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

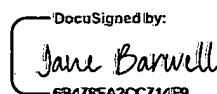
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and Companies Act 2006) and compliance with the relevant direct and indirect tax regulation (governed by HM Revenue & Customs). In addition, the company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including Employment Law and Health and Safety Regulations.
- We understood how Triumph Actuation Systems - UK, Ltd. is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We understood any controls put in place by management to reduce the opportunity for fraudulent transactions.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through internal team conversations and inquiry of management and those charged with governance. Through these procedures we determined there to be a risk of management override associated with manipulation of accounts. To address the risk identified, we performed detailed journal entry testing over manual journals, if any, that are identified to be susceptible to higher risk of management override.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved verifying that material transactions are recorded in compliance with FRS 102 and where appropriate Companies Act 2006.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://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.

DocuSigned by:

68478EA2CC714F9

Jane Barwell (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol

31 March 2023

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable and similar income	2,354	2,354
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation	2,354	2,354
Tax on profit	-	1,341
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year	2,354	3,695
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

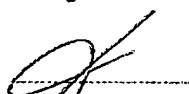
Company Registration No. 01756863

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	50,996		48,642	
Net current assets			50,996		48,642
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			25		25
Share premium account			30,432		30,432
Profit and loss reserves			20,539		18,185
Total equity			50,996		48,642

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:


 J.F. McCabe Jr
 Director

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Triumph Actuation Systems - UK, Ltd. is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 49 Parkway, Zone 2, Deeside Industrial Park, Deeside, Flintshire CH5 2NS.

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" and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £1,000.

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

Going concern

On the 31 March 2017, the company transferred all of its trading activities together with all related employees and net assets to its fellow group undertaking, Triumph Aerospace Operations UK, Ltd. Following this disposal, the company has ceased to have any trading activities.

The disposal agreement was completed via an intercompany loan. Triumph Actuation Systems UK, Ltd has received a written letter of support from its ultimate parent, Triumph Group Inc., covering the period to 31 March 2024 to provide further funding as necessary to enable it to meet all of its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Financial instruments

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 instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Employees

The company has no employees other than the directors who received no remuneration from the company.

TRIUMPH ACTUATION SYSTEMS - UK, LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,996	48,642

Amounts owed by group undertakings consist of loan notes that subsequent to the reporting period end date are now due for repayment on 31 March 2025.

4 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the reporting period end date, the company renegotiated the terms of its loan notes such that repayment now falls due on 31 March 2025.

5 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by paragraph 1AC.35 of FRS 102 and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

6 Control

The immediate holding company is Triumph Group Holdings – UK, Ltd., a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Triumph Group, Inc., a company registered in the United States of America that is a worldwide, diversified manufacturer of complex metal components and products.

The consolidated financial statements drawn up for Triumph Group, Inc. are those for both the smallest and the largest group of which the company is a member, and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Triumph Group, Inc. may be obtained from the directors at 899 Cassatt Road, Suite 210, Berwyn, PA 19312.