Company Registration No. 05241591 (England and Wales)
ELBIT SYSTEMS UK LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
TOTAL PLANTENDED OF DECEMBER 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr J Gaspar

Mr B Machlis Mr M C S J Fausset Mr D A Hook CBE Mr R R Goldsmid

(Appointed 15 February 2019) (Appointed 15 February 2019)

Company number 05241591

Registered office 2 Temple Back East

Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EG

Auditor Edwards

34 High Street Aldridge Walsall West Midlands WS9 8LZ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of an intermediate parent undertaking.

Directors

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

Mr J Gaspar

Mr D Block-Temin (Resigned 15 February 2019)

Mr B Machlis

Mr R Kril (Resigned 15 February 2019)

Mr M C S J Fausset

Mr Y Ramon (Resigned 15 February 2019)
Mr D A Hook CBE (Appointed 15 February 2019)
Mr R R Goldsmid (Appointed 15 February 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £11,500,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Post reporting date events

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation officially declared COVID-19, the disease caused by novel coronavirus, a pandemic. Management is closely monitoring the evolution of this pandemic, including how it may affect the company, the economy and the general population. We have an appropriate response plan in place, and we will continue to monitor and assess the ongoing development and respond accordingly.

Audito

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

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

Mr R R Goldsmid

Director

28 December 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 ELBIT SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Elbit Systems UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, 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; 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

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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ELBIT SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

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 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 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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ELBIT SYSTEMS UK LIMITED

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.

Paul Tonks BSc (Econ) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Edwards

28 December 2020

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

34 High Street Aldridge Walsall West Midlands WS9 8LZ

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		5,383,356	-
Cost of sales		(5,383,356)	
Gross profit		-	-
Administrative expenses		(317,163)	(19,905)
Operating loss	3	(317,163)	(19,905)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	10,176,505	9,751,714
Interest payable to group undertakings	5	(58,303)	(41,817)
Profit before taxation		9,801,039	9,689,992
Tax on profit	6	(230,472)	(275,943)
Profit for the financial year		9,570,567	9,414,049
Retained earnings brought forward		35,345,118	25,931,069
Dividends	7	(11,500,000)	
Retained earnings carried forward		33,415,685	35,345,118
			

The statement of income and retained earnings has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	19	20	18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		1,328,037		362,644
Investments	9		17,381,562		17,381,562
			18,709,599		17,744,206
Current assets					
Stocks	12	246,538		137 ,474	
Debtors falling due after more than one year					
	13	11,426,822		12,523,507	
Debtors falling due within one year	13	6,503,656		3,919,328	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,405,300		4,506,878	
		21,582,316		21,087,187	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(6,806,104)		(3,482,434)	
Net current assets			14,776,212		17,604,753
Total assets less current liabilities			33,485,811		35,348,959
Provisions for liabilities	15		(70,125)		(3,840)
Net assets			33,415,686		35,345,119
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			33,415,685		35,345,118
Total equity			33,415,686		35,345,119

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R R Goldsmid **Director**

Company Registration No. 05241591

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Elbit Systems UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Temple Back East, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EG.

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 are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' Carrying
 amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of
 determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value
 changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Elbit Systems Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from www.elbitsystems.com.

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

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Development contract revenue and associated costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date and the anticipated profit at the end of the contract.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

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 10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment 12.5% - 20% straight line

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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.

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 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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

Short term trade debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Basic financial liabilities

Short term trade creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Valuation of investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Long-term contracts

The amount of profit attributable to the stage of completion of a long term contract is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. Turnover for such contracts is stated at the cost appropriate to their stage of completion plus attributable profits, less amounts recognised in previous years. Provision is made for any losses as soon as they are foreseen.

Contract work in progress is stated at cost incurred, less those transferred to the profit and loss account, after deducting foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched with turnover.

3 Operating loss

		2019	2018
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial		
	statements	12,500	7,350
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	72,732	43,380
	Operating lease charges	197,004	-
4	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest receivable from group companies	1,649,755	1,502,051
	Other income from investments		
	Dividends received	8,526,750	8,249,663
	Total income	10,176,505	9,751,714

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

5	Interest payable and similar expenses		
	•	2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest payable to group undertakings	58,303	41,817
6	Taxation		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	183,422	282,002
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(19,235)	(3,301)
	Total current tax	164,187	278,701
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	66,285	(2,758)
	Total tax charge	230,472	275,943

Taxation

Additions

Disposals

At 31 December 2019

At 1 January 2019

At 31 December 2019

At 31 December 2018

Carrying amount
At 31 December 2019

Depreciation and impairment

Depreciation charged in the year

Eliminated in respect of disposals

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

	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the standard rate of tax as follows:	e year base	ed on the profi	t or loss and
			2019 £	2018 £
	Profit before taxation		9,801,039	9,689,992
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of			
	19.00% (2018: 19.00%)		1,862,197	1,841,098
	Under/(over) provided in prior years		(7,339)	(3,301)
	Dividends received not taxable	(1,620,083)	(1,567,436)
	Other timing differences		(4,303)	5,582
	Taxation charge for the year	_	230,472	275,943
7	Dividends			
			2019	2018
			£	£
	Interim paid	1	1,500,000	
8	Tangible fixed assets			
			ctures, fittings nd equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2019	-	483,444	483,444

944,232

944,232

24,317

24,317

919,915

93,893

(50, 145)

527,192

120,800

48,415

(50, 145)

119,070

408,122

362,644

1,038,125

1,471,424

120,800

72,732

(50,145)

143,387

1,328,037

362,644

(50, 145)

(Continued)

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

9	Fixed asset investments		2019	2018
		Notes	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries Investments in joint ventures	10 11	17,381,412 150	17,381,412 150
			17,381,562	17,381,562
	Movements in fixed asset investments			ares in group undertakings and participating interests
				£
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019			17,381,562
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2019			17,381,562
	At 31 December 2018			17,381,562

10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and o incorporation or residency	-	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct
Ferranti Technologies (Group) Limited	England and Wales	Aerospace and defence	Ordinary	100.00
Elite KL Limited	England and Wales	Defence contractor	Ordinary	100.00
UAV Tactical Systems Limited	England and Wales	Defence contractor	Ordinary	51.00
UAV Engines Limited	England and Wales	Aerospace and defence	Ordinary	100.00
Instro Precision Limited	England and Wales	Defence contractor	Ordinary	100.00
Endomedix BV Limited	Netherlands	Defence contractor	Ordinary	100.00

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

11 Joint ventures

The company's investments in joint ventures at 31 December 2019 represent 50% interests in the ordinary share capital of Affinity Flying Training Services Limited, Affinity Flying Services Limited and Affinity Capital Works Limited. All three companies are defence contractors and are registered at Hill Park Court, Springfield Drive, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7NL.

12	Stocks	2019 £	2018 £
	Work in progress	246,538	137,474
13	Debtors	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	376,145 4,242,933	- 3,192,121
	Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Prepayments and accrued income	1,884,578 -	683,342 43,865
		6,503,656	3,919,328
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	11,426,822	12,523,507
	Total debtors	17,930,478	16,442,835
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	0040	2040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	144,797 4,616,681 454,033 315,600	2,219,154 515,522
	Accruals and deferred income	1,274,993 	747,758 ————————————————————————————————————

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

15	Provisions for liabilities			
			2019	2018
		Notes	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	16	70,125	3,840

16 Deferred taxation

17

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:

Balances:	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	70,125 =====	3,840
		2019
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2019		3,840
Charge to profit or loss		66,285
Liability at 31 December 2019		70,125
Share capital		
	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital	£	L
Issued and fully paid		
1,491 Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	1	1

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

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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	2018
	£	£
Within one year	217,750	217,750
Between two and five years	1,424,745	471,792
In over five years	1,226,184	-
	2,868,679	689,542

19 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred within FRS102 section 33.1A not to disclose transactions between wholly owned members of the same group.

The company owns 50% of the share capital of Affinity Flying Training Services Limited ("AFTSL") and Affinity Capital Works Limited ("ACWL"). The company also owns 51% of UAV Tactical Systems Limited ("UTACS").

During the year, the company charged interest of £1,604,315 (2018 - £1,486,441) to AFTSL in relation to loans advanced. The company received dividends of £1,200,000 (2018 - £Nil) from AFTSL. At 31 December 2019, included within debtors is an amount of £13,311,400 (2018 - £13,206,849) due from AFTSL.

During the year, the company received dividends of £3,501,750 (2018 - £8,249,663) from ACWL.

During the year, the company received dividends of £3,825,000 (2018 - £Nil) from UTACS.

20 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Elbit Systems Limited, a company incorporated in Israel, which is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

Elbit Systems Limited is the largest and smallest group for which group financial statements are prepared. The group financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from www.elbitsystems.com.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.