Registration number: 07649574

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Annual report and audited financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2021

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Contents

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Company information

Directors	S L Wynne L Sabol
Company secretary	Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited
Registered office	5 New Street Square London United Kingdom EC4A 3TW
Solicitors	Taylor Wessing LLP 5 New Street Square London United Kingdom EC4A 3TW
Bankers	HSBC 8 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5HQ
Auditors	Ernst & Young LLP 400 Capability Green Luton LU1 3LU

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Strategic report
For the year ended 30 September 2021

The Directors present their Strategic report and audited financial statements of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 September 2021.

The Directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with section 414c of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities and review of the business
During the year, the Company was a holding company for European acquisitions and investments made on behalf of the Company's ultimate parent, TransDigm Group Incorporated. The statement of profit and loss is set out on page 10.

Principal risks and uncertainties
As a holding Company, the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company arise from the movements in foreign exchange, in particular the U.S. dollar, the GB pound and the Euro. These risks are managed as part of the overall Group risk management process and set out in more detail in the financial statements of the TransDigm Group Incorporated, the ultimate parent undertaking at 30 September 2021.

Key performance indicators
The Company has no specific key performance indicators and the Company's ultimate parent company, TransDigm Group Incorporated, has disclosed its key performance indicators. The financial statements of TransDigm Group Incorporated can be obtained from the address in note 14.

Approved by the Board on 14 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

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S L Wynne
Director

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Directors' report
For the year ended 30 September 2021

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited (the "Company") together with the audited financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Results and dividends
The Company's profit for the year after taxation, amounted to $405,000 (2020: $409,000). The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend by the Company (2020: $nil).

Going concern - effects of COVID-19
The COVID-19 pandemic is continuing to cause an adverse impact on the commercial aerospace industry both in the US and internationally. As a result, demand for travel declined at a rapid pace beginning in the second half of fiscal 2020 and has remained depressed compared to pre-pandemic levels. However, commercial air travel has increasingly shown signs of recovery in recent months with increasing air traffic, primarily in certain US markets. The exact pace and timing of the commercial air travel recovery remains uncertain and is expected to continue to be uneven depending on factors such as trends in the number of COVID-19 infections (e.g., impact of new variants of COVID-19 resurfacing), the continued efficacy and public acceptance of vaccines and easing of quarantines and travel restrictions among other factors. The ultimate parent undertaking, TransDigm Group Inc. and its subsidiaries ("the group"), expect COVID-19 to continue to cause an adverse impact on sales and net income compared to pre-pandemic levels into fiscal 2022.

As a holding company, Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited has not been impacted significantly by COVID-19.

The Directors have received confirmation from the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, TransDigm Group Incorporated that it will, in the event that it becomes necessary, provide the Company with financial assistance to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the 2021 financial statements. Having considered the financial position of the ultimate parent company and the company's forecasts, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.

Directors of the Company
The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing, were as follows:

S L Wynne

L Sabol

Directors' remuneration and interest
None of the Directors were remunerated for their services as Directors of the Company (2020: none).

No Director had any beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company at any time during the year (2020: none).

Directors indemnities
TransDigm Group Incorporated 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 were in force during the year and at the date of signing this report.

Political contributions
The Company made no political contributions during the year ended 30 September 2021 (2020: $nil).

Future developments
The Company will continue to serve as an intermediate holding and financing Company in line with the strategies determined by the ultimate parent.

Financial risk management policies and objectives
Financial risks are assessed and managed at group level the Company's activities expose it to financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

Foreign currency risk
The Company's functional currency is US Dollar. As an investment holding company, the Company is exposed to risks arising from the movements in foreign exchange, in particular the U.S. dollar, the GB pound and the Euro. These risks are managed as part of the overall Group risk management process and set out in more detail in the financial statements of the TransDigm Group Incorporated, the ultimate parent undertaking at 30 September 2021.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should the Company's customers, clients or counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company. The Company's core business is to serve primarily to advise other Group companies on investment decisions. As a result, the Directors do not consider that the Company is exposed to any material third party credit risk as the majority of receivables are from related companies.

The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The Company defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities.

Liquidity risk management
Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company is dependent on the financial support of its ultimate parent undertaking, TransDigm Group Incorporated, to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Interest rate risk management
Interest rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will result in higher financing costs or reduced income from the Company's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities. The Company has a fixed interest loan with a related undertaking. As the loan is fixed interest the Directors consider that there is no risk associated with changes in interest rates.

Appointment of auditor
Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2021

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 14 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

S L Wynne
Director

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Directors' responsibility statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom 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), including Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). 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 for that period.

In preparing these financial statements the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with Section 10 of FRS 102 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is appropriate to presume that the company will not 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 company 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.

Under applicable law and regulations, the Directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' report, that complies with that law and those regulations. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited for the year ended 30 September 2021, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 14, 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 Company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 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 of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and 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 our 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 to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibility statement set out on page 6, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited (continued)

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

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those relating to the reporting framework ('FRS102' and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries with management to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures to ensure compliance. We corroborated this through our review of the company's board minutes. We also reviewed correspondence with the relevant tax authorities regarding tax compliance.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by obtaining and reading internal policies and making enquiries of management. We audited the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, We evaluated the business rationale of significant transactions and challenged judgements made by management.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved the following:
  - We read minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance where available;
  - We read the financial statements disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
  - We completed procedures to conclude on the compliance of the disclosures in the financial statements with all applicable reporting requirements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at 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:
Ernst & Young LLP
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....
Farzin Radfar (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Luton
Date: July 15, 2022

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Profit and loss account
For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	Year ended 30 September 2021 $ 000	Year ended 30 September 2020 $ 000
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		(7)	(4)
Operating loss		(7)	(4)
Other interest receivable and similar income	4	412	413
Profit before taxation	5	405	409
Taxation on profit	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		405	409

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no other comprehensive income for the current year or prior year, other than the results above and therefore, no statement of comprehensive income is presented.

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 September 2021

	Note	30 September 2021 $ 000	30 September 2020 $ 000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	6,728	6,316
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(77)	(70)
Net assets		6,651	6,246
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	11	-	-
Share premium account	12	3,412	3,412
Profit and loss account	12	3,239	2,834
Total equity		6,651	6,246

The financial statements of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited (registered number: 07649574) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 14 July 2022

They were signed on its behalf by:

....

S L Wynne
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Called-up share capital $ 000	Share premium account $ 000	Profit and loss account $ 000	Total equity $ 000
At 1 October 2019	-	3,412	2,425	5,837
Profit for the period	-	-	409	409
Total comprehensive income	-	-	409	409
At 30 September 2020	-	3,412	2,834	6,246

	Called-up share capital $ 000	Share premium account $ 000	Profit and loss account $ 000	Total equity $ 000
At 1 October 2020	-	3,412	2,834	6,246
Profit for the year	-	-	405	405
Total comprehensive income	-	-	405	405
At 30 September 2021	-	3,412	3,239	6,651

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2021

1 General information

Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006.

The address of its registered office is:
5 New Street Square
London
United Kingdom
EC4A 3TW

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements of Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be US dollars because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the financial statements have also been presented in US dollars and rounded to the nearest $'000.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, TransDigm Group Incorporated. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, and presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, section 33.1A, not to disclose transactions with wholly-owned members of the group.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern - effects of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic is continuing to cause an adverse impact on the commercial aerospace industry both in the US and internationally. As a result, demand for travel declined at a rapid pace beginning in the second half of fiscal 2020 and has remained depressed compared to pre-pandemic levels. However, commercial air travel has increasingly shown signs of recovery in recent months with increasing air traffic, primarily in certain US markets. The exact pace and timing of the commercial air travel recovery remains uncertain and is expected to continue to be uneven depending on factors such as trends in the number of COVID-19 infections (e.g., impact of new variants of COVID-19 resurfacing), the continued efficacy and public acceptance of vaccines and easing of quarantines and travel restrictions among other factors. The ultimate parent undertaking, TransDigm Group Inc. and its subsidiaries ("the group"), expect COVID-19 to continue to cause an adverse impact on sales and net income compared to pre-pandemic levels into fiscal 2022.

As a holding company, Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited has not been impacted significantly by COVID-19.

The Directors have received confirmation from the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, TransDigm Group Incorporated that it will, in the event that it becomes necessary, provide the Company with financial assistance to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the 2021 financial statements. Having considered the financial position of the ultimate parent company and the company's forecasts, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments as defined in paragraph 11.9 of FRS 102 are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)
Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Impairment of assets
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets
An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Taxation
The tax expense for the period comprises current tax which includes UK corporate tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)
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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Interest receivable
Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Loan notes

Loan notes which are basic financial instruments are initially recorded at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar loan. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Creditors

Creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There were no critical judgements made in current year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period, are discussed below.

Fair value and recoverability of financial assets
At each balance sheet date the Company assesses the recoverability of its assets to assess whether these assets are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts.

4 Other interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 30 September 2021 $ 000	Year ended 30 September 2020 $ 000
Interest income on financial assets	412	413

5 Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	Year ended 30 September 2021 $ 000	Year ended 30 September 2020 $ 000
Audit of the financial statements of the company	9	8

The auditors remuneration was settled by another group undertaking.

6 Directors' remuneration

None of the Directors received remuneration in respect of qualifying services provided to the Company (2020: none).

7 Staff numbers and costs

The Company has no employees (2020: none) and hence there are no staff costs (2020: $nil).

8 Taxation on profit

Tax charge/(credit) is made up as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2021 $ 000	Year ended 30 September 2020 $ 000
Current tax on profit		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax on profit	-	-

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2020: lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2020: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	Year ended 30 September 2021 $ 000	Year ended 30 September 2020 $ 000
Profit before tax	405	409
UK corporation tax at standard rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	77	78
Group relief	(77)	(78)
Total tax charge	-	-

There are no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax balances.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Finance Act 2016 had previously enacted provisions to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020 and accordingly the deferred tax at 30 September 2020 had been calculated at this rate. However, in the March 2020 Budget it was announced that the reduction will not occur and the Corporation Tax Rate will be held at 19%. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act was used to substantively enact the revised 19% tax rate on 17 March 2020 and accordingly the deferred tax balances have been re-calculated to 19% at the year end.

8 Taxation on profit (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges (continued)

The March 2021 Budget announced a further increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from April 2023. This rate has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and as a result, any potential deferred tax balances as at 30 September 2021 would continue to be measured at 19%. If all of the deferred tax was to reverse at the amended 25% rate the impact on the closing deferred tax position would be to increase the deferred tax asset by £nil.

9 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 September 2021 $ 000	30 September 2020 $ 000
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	6,728	6,316

Amounts owed by parent undertakings bear an interest of 7% per annum. The Company provided a loan of $5,881,000 on 10 September 2019. The amounts owed by the parent undertakings are repayable on demand. Interest income receivable of $412,000 is also included in the balance of $6,728,000.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 September 2021 $ 000	30 September 2020 $ 000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	77	70

11 Called-up share capital

Allotted, called-up and fully paid shares

	No.	30 September 2021 $ 000	No.	30 September 2020 $ 000
Ordinary shares of €1 each	100	-	100	-

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

12 Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

13 Contingent liabilities

There is an unlimited cross guarantee in favour of the group's bankers covering the overdrafts of Esterline Technologies Holdings Limited and its subsidiary undertakings, which include Esterline Technologies French Acquisition Limited.

The Company is guarantor as a wholly-owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent TransDigm Group Incorporated and has fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally guaranteed the ultimate parent undertaking's secured credit facility.

14 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be TransDigm Group Incorporated, a company incorporated in the United States of America. TransDigm Group Incorporated is the smallest and largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared as of 30 September 2021.

The registered office of the ultimate parent undertaking, and the address of where the financial statements which includes the Company may be obtained, from TransDigm Group Incorporated, The Tower at Erieview, 1301 East 9th street, Suite 300, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, USA.

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Esterline Technologies Europe Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.