

Chelton Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the period ended 30 September 2021

Registered number 00896823



Chelton Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021

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Chelton Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 30 September 2021

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report, together with the strategic report and the audited financial statements of Chelton Limited (the Company) for the nine month period ended 30 September 2021. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated, registered and domiciled in England, number 00896823. The address of the registered office of the Company is The Chelton Centre, Fourth Avenue, Marlow, Buckinghamshire SL7 1TF.

At the end of the period, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Transdigm European Holdings Limited, who acquired the Cobham Aerospace Connectivity Business Unit which included the Company on 5 January 2021 (see note 27). To align the entity's reporting with that of Transdigm Group Incorporated, its reporting period changed from 31 December to 30 September. Amounts presented for the 2021 reporting period are for a nine-month period and comparative figures are for a twelve-month period. Consequently, comparative amounts for the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and related notes are not entirely comparable.

During the period, the Company traded under the "Chelton" brand name. Previously the Company has also traded under the names "Cobham Aerospace Connectivity", "Cobham Antenna Systems" and "Cobham Technical Services".

Results and dividends

The Company's results for the period are set out in the income statement on page 12 showing a profit for the financial period after tax of £1,910,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: loss £20,933,000). At 30 September 2021, the Company had net liabilities of £17,692,000 (31 December 2020: net liabilities £20,706,000).

A review of the Company's business during the period and future developments, together with information on the Company's involvement in research and development, risks and uncertainties, financial risk management and events since the balance sheet date are provided in the strategic report on pages 6 to 8.

The ultimate parent undertaking, Transdigm Group Incorporated, has confirmed that it will provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

No dividends were paid during the period (year ended 31 December 2020: £58,460,000) as set out in note 11.

Directors

The following directors held office during the period and up to the date of signing these financial statements:

S L Wynne – appointed 15 January 2021
J M Abbott – appointed 11 March 2021
T M Jones – appointed 29 June 2021; resigned 27 July 2022
D J Waters – appointed 27 July 2022
D R Bulley – resigned 11 March 2021
M E Bealey – resigned 23 March 2021

The directors benefited from a Directors' and Officers' liability insurance policy which was in place during the financial period and at the date of this report.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising Financial Reporting Standard 101, Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) 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.

Directors' report for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for 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.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, and its exposures to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk are described in the strategic report on pages 6 to 8.

The Company has long-term contracts and trading relationships with a number of customers and supplier across different geographic areas and industries.

Since March 2020 and the announcement of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, the Directors have continued to review the impact on the business and the risk it poses to the Company's long term future prospects. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The Company stringently followed government guidelines on safe working. The Company's core operations are based in the aerospace and defence sector and, as detailed by current UK government guidance, there are no restrictions on the continuation of manufacturing, with defence remaining a critical sector to support national security. The directors have taken extensive steps to maintain the integrity of the company's operations including requiring all non-essential employees to work remotely. Where the employee's roles were deemed critical to the continued production and supply of products to customers the company has implemented social distancing rules, enhanced cleaning procedures and health and safety measures to ensure such working could continue in a safe environment. This has ensured that business interruption due to COVID-19 has been minimal. Once government guidelines eased during 2021, the Company welcomed employees back to the office.

The Directors took advantage of government backed schemes such as deferrals of payments of taxes and were able to negotiate a deferral of certain rent payments until 2021.

The business has not seen a significant impact on its results due to COVID-19 and current estimates indicate results for the next financial year will be in line with expectations. The company has invested a significant amount of time developing a robust business plan which have been subject to sensitivity and scenario analysis. The company has already won a significant amount of orders that will be delivered in future years.

Although the Company has a substantial net liability position, it has access to considerable financial resources that includes funding from Transdigm Group Incorporated. The Company has also received a letter of support from Transdigm Group Incorporated indicating that it will receive the financial and other support necessary for the Company to continue to trade and meet its liabilities as and when they become due for a period until at least 31 October 2023.

Directors' report for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The directors have considered the impact of the conflict and related sanctions in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus and the risk it poses to the Company. The Company's activities in these regions is immaterial resulting in minimal impact.

After making due enquiries and considering the impact of COVID-19, the Company's forecasts and the support available from the ultimate parent company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operation until at least 31 October 2023. These considerations include Transdigm Group Incorporated directors' assessment of going concern and of any developments since the balance sheet date that would adversely affect that conclusion.

On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Stakeholder engagement

The Company defines stakeholders as people and groups who influence or have an interest in the business. Using past stakeholder communication, the most important stakeholders are identified. We contact these stakeholders through regular/ad hoc channels to ensure comprehensive communication.

The stakeholder group and their relevant issues are summarised below. Details of employee engagement are shown below.

Customers

One of the Company's key priorities during the period has been to continue to foster closer relationships with customers at all levels.

Customer feedback influences product and service delivery. The company engages on issues such as technological innovation, quality, cost and delivery, through life costs, ethics and supply chain management including social and environmental risks and opportunities.

This helps the Company provide value for money and high performance technical solutions for customers' most pressing needs. This can take the form of close partnering or collaborative engagement in technology development and production. The Company actively engages with its customers to exchange technology roadmaps to closely align research and development and engineering resources with customers' technology and market objectives. Presentations have been made to key customers to increase awareness of the full range of the Company's capabilities across the organisation and to improve understanding of the customers' needs.

Regulators

The Company recognises that its operations and activities have social, economic and environmental impacts. These impacts are becoming the focus of legislation in countries in which we operate, and we will continue to ensure legal compliance.

Governments

National governments are some of the largest end users of the Company's products and services and there is regular engagement through government affairs teams and industry memberships to ensure their priorities are understood. Future military spending, contribution to local communities and contribution to technological innovation are all important engagement issues.

Local communities

The Company is committed to helping strengthen the communities where it operates by fundraising and donating time, expertise and products.

Directors' report for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

Employees

The Company recognises that its employees are one of its most valuable assets. Chelton Limited has a proud history and has many long serving employees which is rewarded and celebrated.

The Company recognises the importance of regularly engaging with employees which supports cultural change, helps attract and retain talented employees which is critical to future growth.

Engagement occurs in different ways and at different levels. The Company holds regular 'all hands' meetings with employees to instil a sense of common purpose, to update on relevant news and developments and to respond to questions. Senior members of the management team of the ultimate parent undertaking also undertake 'all hands' meetings and when visiting the Company's sites.

All employees have access to the Company intranet site, where they can find news, policies and procedures and a range of other materials of interest. In addition, digital displays are used to communicate employee information.

The Company is committed to providing all its employees with equal opportunities in a workplace free from discrimination. Applications for employment from persons with a disability are welcomed and given full and fair consideration. With regard to employees who become disabled during their employment, the Company takes all reasonable steps, including retraining, to enable them to continue their employment and career development within the Company.

Environmental impact

The Company has collected data in the period in line with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) obligations to present the environmental impact of the business and the table below provides a summary of Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy data for the Company during the period.

	Nine months to 30 September 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
GHG emissions (CO ₂ tonnes)	470	597
Total energy consumption (kilowatt per hour)	1,991,856	2,559,682
Intensity ratio (Total emissions per employee)	1.01	1.24

The emissions have been calculated in accordance with the HM Government document "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance". Data was converted to tonnes of CO₂ equivalent using the UK Government Conversion factors for Company Reporting 2021.

Total energy use covers our sites at Marlow, Leatherhead and Newmarket and all UK employees. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant positive impact on the Company's energy consumption and emissions due to lower footfall on site as well as a significant reduction in travel for business. The estimated energy use and emissions for individuals working from home has not been measured.

The Company's plans to improve energy efficiency across the business were disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown that was enacted by UK Government. The company has plans focused on achieving a 5% reduction in energy consumption that will be implemented after the removal of all COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

Chelton Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

Disclosure of information to 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 auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

By order of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Declan Waters', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Declan Waters

Director

19 October 2022

Strategic report for the period ended 30 September 2021

Business review

The results for the period and financial position at the period end are set out in the directors' report on page 1.

The Company continues to be one of the world's leading supplier of robust, high performance equipment and solutions that enable reliable connectivity anywhere, anytime, in the most demanding environments. Our solutions give our customers a competitive edge in aerospace, avionics, satellite and radio, wireless and mobile connectivity markets.

On 5 January 2021, Cobham Aerospace Connectivity Business Unit which includes the Company was sold to Transdigm European Holdings Limited, a UK holding company wholly owned by Transdigm Group Incorporated. Following the acquisition, the Company's senior leadership team undertook a review of the Company's organisational structure. A business unit structure was introduced where the Company's business operations were split into three areas; Antennas, Avionics and Land helping to drive focus and performance.

Results for the nine months to 30 September 2021 fell below management expectations. The Company saw a return to profitability from prior period but missed its revenue budget with sales shifting to FY22. Additional 'one-off' costs were incurred to migrate and transition Chelton away from Cobham systems and processes, implementing new solutions in line with current ownership. A reduction in workforce was also undertaken to simplify the Company and realign its cost base.

The directors continue to take steps to control costs, safeguard cash and manage working capital.

The COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. The financial statements have been prepared based upon conditions existing at 30 September 2021.

The Directors' assessment is that due to the nature of the core business, the likelihood of a significant impact from COVID-19 is considered low for the Company. The Company has continued to operate since March 2020. There are no current indicators that the level of work will decrease, notwithstanding the pandemic makes predicting cash flows for the business in the short to medium term difficult to be certain.

Key Performance Indicators

The directors assess the performance of the business using key performance indicators, including:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
Organic revenue % growth (as pro-rated)	-42.2%	31.8%
Gross profit margin	38.5%	36.6%
Operating profit/(loss) margin	4.8%	-23.6%

The KPI's consider a 9 month period for the current period and 12 month period for comparative.

Future developments

The directors are confident that the business will continue to be profitable in 2022 based on the order book backlog, forward looking customer forecasts and increases in investment defence budgets globally that will provide further opportunities for growth.

Chelton Limited

Strategic report for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

Research and development

The Company is committed to research and development that allows the Company to build positions where it has technical differentiation and has invested £3,110,000 in activities during the period (year ended 31 December 2020: £7,193,000). The Company capitalised £559,000 of this development expenditure in the prior year where IAS 38 conditions for capitalisation were met.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to relate to competition from other suppliers in similar geographical and technological markets, market characteristics, macroeconomic and contracting environment, recruitment and retention of key personnel, major operational problems, not meeting customer expectations of service, quality and innovation, and poor execution or failure to complete key programmes and projects. The impact of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has brought an element of uncertainty. However, the Company has regularly reviewed and monitored the ongoing situation and mitigated these risks.

Financial risk

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate cash flow risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk. Exposures to these risks are monitored, reported and mitigated according to policies and procedures set by the ultimate parent company.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the Company's operations, the costs of managing exposure to price risk exceed any potential benefits. The Company has no exposure to equity securities price risks as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before contracts are signed and sales are made. The Company also monitors existing customer accounts on an ongoing basis and takes appropriate action where necessary to minimise any potential credit risk. Cash and bank balances are held with banks that have been assigned satisfactory credit ratings by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Company retains sufficient cash to ensure it has available funds for operations. The Company also has access to longer term funding from its ultimate parent undertaking if required.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The Company has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets include only bank balances, all of which earn interest at a floating rate. In order to ensure stability of cash outflows and hence manage interest rate risk, the Company has access to fixed interest rate loans from its ultimate parent undertaking.

Strategic report for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

Section 172 Statement

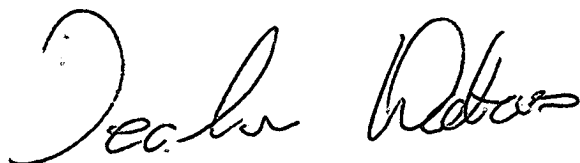
The directors of the Company have acted in a way they considered, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the members as a whole, and in doing so had regard, amongst other things to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operation on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between the member of the Company.

The directors have sought to a balance the needs of its members with the Section 172 matters throughout the period, for example in the policies and practices which run through the Company, ensuring that the Company's reputation for high standards of conduct are maintained and the Company engages regularly with their employees.

The directors of the Company have a duty to promote the success of the Company, and it relies on smooth operations and the support and join efforts of stakeholders. Thus, effective communication and interaction are indispensable in the Company's business operations. Chelton Limited is aware of the importance of stakeholder opinions and understands and response to relevant stakeholders and their concerns.

By order of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Declan Waters', written in a cursive style.

Declan Waters
Director
19 October 2022

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chelton Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chelton Limited for the period ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the income statement, the balance sheet, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 28, 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (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 period 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 below. 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 through to 31 October 2023 and therefore cover 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chelton Limited (continued)

Other information (continued)

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 1 and 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.

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. Our procedures were as follows;

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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)), the Companies Act 2006, and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety, employees and GDPR.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chelton Limited (continued)

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

We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by verifying that material transactions are recorded in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the Companies Act 2006. Compliance with other operational laws and regulations was covered through inquiry with management and the Directors, reading of board minutes and correspondence with relevant authorities with no indication of non-compliance identified.

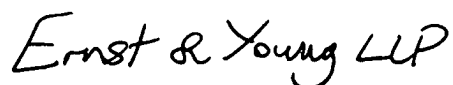
We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through internal team conversations and meetings with management and those charged with governance to understand where they considered there was a susceptibility to fraud. We identified fraud risks relating to the overstatement of revenue arising from early recognition on long-term contracts and a cut off risk around period end. Our procedures to address this involved;

- Understanding the revenue recognition policy and how it has been applied
- Performing contract reviews on the most significant long term contracts determined by the relative value of revenue recognised and the associated balance sheet position. This included challenging the costs to complete and the estimated at completion margin percentage.
- For point in time sales, we have performed cut off testing by selecting samples before and after the year end and checking that the revenue was recognised in the appropriate period based on the incoterms and the supporting evidence.
- Testing manual Journal entries with a focus on items recorded in revenue during the last two weeks of the year.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved entity level controls assessment, inquiries of management, those charged with governance and those responsible for legal and compliance and review of board minutes. Procedures were also performed to identify any reported incidents of non-compliance including review of board minutes and enquiries of management.

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.



Ryan Squires (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Reading
20 October 2022

Chelton Limited

Income statement for the period ended 30 September 2021

	Note	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Revenue	2	62,636	108,314
Cost of sales		(38,512)	(68,637)
Gross profit		24,124	39,677
Distribution costs		(4,111)	(7,811)
Administrative expenses		(17,004)	(13,472)
Exceptional items	4	-	(43,953)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	3,009	(25,559)
Income from shares in subsidiary undertakings		2,200	-
Finance income	5	21	475
Finance costs	6	(733)	(1,071)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		4,497	(26,155)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	(2,587)	5,222
Profit/(loss) after taxation for the period		1,910	(20,933)

All the Company's activities are classed as continuing in the current period and comparative year.

Chelton Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the period ended 30 September 2021

		Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
	Note		
Profit/(loss) after taxation for the period		1,910	(20,933)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit retirement benefit obligations	24	-	5,103
Tax effects	7	720	(970)
Other comprehensive income for the period		720	4,133
Total comprehensive income/(expenditure) for the period		2,630	(16,800)

Chelton Limited

Balance sheet as at 30 September 2021

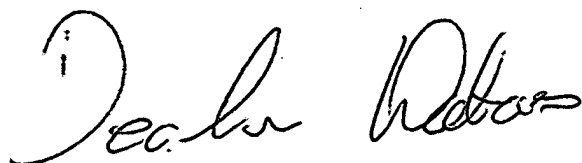
	Note	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	7,026	6,384
Property, plant and equipment	14	24,821	27,288
Retirement benefit obligations	24	-	3,789
Deferred taxation	15	5,978	6,000
		37,825	43,461
Current assets			
Inventories	16	8,675	7,102
Contract assets	17	7,047	1,105
Trade and other receivables	18	14,607	21,809
Cash and cash equivalents		9,131	12,650
		39,460	42,666
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	(16,527)	(25,040)
Lease obligations	20	(1,206)	(1,132)
Contract liabilities	21	(9,939)	(10,369)
Provisions	22	(11,166)	(10,597)
		(38,838)	(47,138)
Non-current liabilities			
Lease obligations	20	(25,029)	(25,339)
Provisions	22	(31,110)	(34,356)
		(56,139)	(59,695)
Net liabilities		(17,692)	(20,706)

Chelton Limited

Balance sheet as at 30 September 2021 (continued)

	Note	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Equity			
Share capital	23	-	-
Other reserve	23	384	-
Retained earnings		(18,076)	(20,706)
Total equity		(17,692)	(20,706)

The financial statements on pages 12 to 42 inclusive were approved by the board on 19 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Declan Waters
Director

**Statement of changes in equity
for the period ended 30 September 2021**

	Share capital £000	Other reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Total equity at 1 January 2020	-	4,271	50,949	55,220
Loss for the period	-	-	(20,933)	(20,933)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	4,133	4,133
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(16,800)	(16,800)
Tax charge relating to share based	-	(666)	-	(666)
Release of other reserve (note 23)	-	(3,605)	3,605	-
Dividends paid (note 11)	-	-	(58,460)	(58,460)
Total equity at 31 December 2020	-	-	(20,706)	(20,706)
Profit for the period	-	-	1,910	1,910
Other comprehensive income	-	-	720	720
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	2,630	2,630
Share based payments (note 10)	-	384	-	384
Total equity at 30 September 2021	-	384	(18,076)	(17,692)

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021

1. Statement of accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention unless as otherwise stated and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies applying FRS 101.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed below.

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

- a cash flow statement and related notes (IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and paragraphs 10(d) and 111 of IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements);
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements comparative period reconciliations in respect of:
 - i. paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 (number of shares outstanding);
 - ii. paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment; and
 - iii. paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, Intangible assets
- additional comparative information as required by paragraphs 38A to 38D of IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements;
- capital management disclosures required by paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors concerning the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a)–(c), 120–127 and 129 of IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirements of paragraphs 52 and 58, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
- details of compensation of key management personnel required by paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures; and
- the requirements in IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

In addition, as the consolidated financial statements of AI Convoy (Luxembourg) S.à r.l include the equivalent disclosures, the following exemption under FRS 101 has also been taken:

- Financial instrument information required by IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, Fair value measurement except those which are relevant for the financial instruments which are held at fair value are and neither held as part of a trading portfolio or derivatives.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

The financial statements contain information about Chelton Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent undertaking of a group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it, and its subsidiary undertakings, are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of Transdigm Group Incorporated (see note 27).

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, and its exposures to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk are described in the strategic report on pages 6 to 8.

The Company has long-term contracts and trading relationships with a number of customers and supplier across different geographic areas and industries.

Since March 2020 and the announcement of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, the Directors have continued to review the impact on the business and the risk it poses to the Company's long term future prospects. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The Company stringently followed government guidelines on safe working. The Company's core operations are based in the aerospace and defence sector and, as detailed by current UK government guidance, there are no restrictions on the continuation of manufacturing, with defence remaining a critical sector to support national security. The directors have taken extensive steps to maintain the integrity of the company's operations including requiring all non-essential employees to work remotely. Where the employee's roles were deemed critical to the continued production and supply of products to customers the company has implemented social distancing rules, enhanced cleaning procedures and health and safety measures to ensure such working could continue in a safe environment. This has ensured that business interruption due to COVID-19 has been minimal. Once government guidelines eased during 2021, the Company welcomed employees back to the office.

The Directors took advantage of government backed schemes such as deferrals of payments of taxes and were able to negotiate a deferral of certain rent payments until 2021.

The business has not seen a significant impact on its results due to COVID-19 and current estimates indicate results for the next financial year will be in line with expectations. The company has invested a significant amount of time developing a robust business plan which have been subject to sensitivity and scenario analysis. The company has already won a significant amount of orders that will be delivered in future years.

Although the Company has a substantial net liability position, it has access to considerable financial resources that includes funding from Transdigm Group Incorporated. The Company has also received a letter of support from Transdigm Group Incorporated indicating that it will receive the financial and other support necessary for the Company to continue to trade and meet its liabilities as and when they become due for a period until at least 31 October 2023.

The directors have considered the impact of the conflict and related sanctions in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus and the risk it poses to the Company. The Company's activities in these regions is immaterial resulting in minimal impact.

After making due enquiries and considering the impact of COVID-19, the Company's forecasts and the support available from the ultimate parent company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operation until at least 31 October 2023. These considerations include Transdigm Group Incorporated directors' assessment of going concern and of any developments since the balance sheet date that would adversely affect that conclusion.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Management judgement and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

These judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The current economic conditions have been considered when evaluating accounting judgements and estimates, including the application of the going concern basis of preparation. Although estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

There were no significant judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies which require separate disclosure in these financial statements.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The directors consider that there are a number of assumptions concerning the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, which have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Those key assumptions and estimation uncertainties are as follows:

- a. *Revenue recognition (note 2), exceptional items (note 4), contract assets and liabilities (notes 17 and 21) and onerous contract provisions (note 22)*
Recognition and measurement of revenue on long term contracts, associated contract assets and liabilities and contract loss provisions requires estimation of the costs to complete the contracts including some contingencies for the risks identified, the final costs of technical solutions, the outcome of negotiations with customers (including modifications and any potential damages) and the amounts recoverable under these contracts;
- b. *Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets (note 13)*
Determination of the value in use of Cash Generating Units (CGUs) as assessed in relation to the annual review of goodwill and any subsequent impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, or reversal of previously impaired intangible assets; and
- c. *Inventory provisions (note 16)*
Recognition and measurement of provisions for obsolete, slow moving and defective items of inventory.
- d. *Deferred tax recognition (note 15)*
Recognition and measurement of the deferred tax balance is based on the corporation tax rate enacted at point at which the underlying balances are expected to unwind.
- e. *Retirement obligations (note 24)*
Chelton Limited was released from its defined benefit pension obligations as part of the terms of its acquisition by Transdigm Group Incorporated. The movement in financial position of the pension between 31 December 2020 and date of acquisition, 5 January 2021 has not been accounted for due to the proximity to the previous period end.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the period are set out below.

Revenue

Revenue is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. A five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognised:

1. identify contracts with customers;
2. identify the separate performance obligations;
3. determine the transaction price of the contract;
4. allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations; and
5. recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

The transaction price is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and, where applicable, the best estimate of any consideration related to modifications to the contract which has yet to be agreed. Any amounts expected to be paid to the customer, such as penalties for late delivery, are deducted from the consideration. Where a transaction price has to be allocated between multiple performance obligations, this is generally achieved through allocating a proportion of total price against each using either standard list sales prices or an estimated costs methodology.

Revenue related to the sale of short-cycle catalogue items is recognised when control of the product passes to the customer. This may be on delivery or on dispatch depending on the specific terms of the contract. The Company generally has a low level of returns and therefore no returns provision is recorded.

The Company has a number of long term development programmes. For the majority of these contracts, revenue is recognised over time on a percentage of completion basis. This is where a portion of the contract revenue is recognised based on contract costs incurred to date compared with total estimated costs at completion. This method is considered to most faithfully depict the transfer of goods and services to the customer over the life of the performance obligation. As these products come out of the development phase and into full rate production, revenue is recognised at a point in time where there is an alternative use. For some programme specific products, markets may not be sufficiently mature to offer an alternative use and in these circumstances, where there is also a right to payment of work in progress at all times, revenue is recognised over time based on a percentage of completion basis using costs as the measure of progress. For development and production contracts where there is not considered to be a right to payment at all times through the contract, these are accounted for at a point in time, with revenue recognised when control transfers to the customer, typically on delivery of the production units.

The timing of payment from customers is generally aligned to revenue recognition, subject to agreed invoice terms. The majority of development programmes have payment terms based on contractual milestones, which are not necessarily aligned to when revenue is recognised, particularly for those contracts recognised over time using percentage of completion methodology. This generally leads to recognition of revenue in advance of customer billings, for which a contract asset is recognised.

Where cash is received from the customer in advance of recognising revenue under a contract, a contract liability is recorded (advanced payments from customers).

Where incremental costs of obtaining a contract are incurred, such as sales commissions, the Company has taken advantage of the practical expedient to recognise these costs as expense when incurred rather than capitalising them as an asset, on the basis that the amortisation period would typically be one year or less. Other costs to obtain a contract, such as bid costs that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was awarded, are expensed as incurred as they are not recoverable from the customer in the event of an unsuccessful bid.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense is the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is charged or credited to the income statement except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid using rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. It is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 assets to be recovered.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost, less any provision for impairment in value. As the investments are held at nominal value only, no review of impairment indicators is considered necessary.

Intangible assets - goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents the excess of the fair value of consideration transferred over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. It is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. This is not in accordance with The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 which requires that all goodwill be amortised. The directors consider that this would fail to give a true and fair view of the profit for the period and that the economic measure of performance in any period is properly made by reference only to any impairment that may have arisen. It is not practicable to quantify the effect on the financial statements of this departure.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of the goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, where the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. All impairment losses are recognised in administrative expenses in the income statement.

Intangible assets – other intangible assets

Other intangible assets such as licences, patents and know-how are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Such assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets concerned up to 8 years. The only internally generated intangible asset is development costs which are capitalised as described below and amortised over customer product sales to which the asset relates.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of three to five years.

Amortisation of intangible assets is included within cost of sales and administrative expenses in the income statement.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets – other intangible assets (continued)

Impairment reviews are performed by the directors when there has been an indication of potential impairment.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historic cost, less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the asset.

All property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land and assets under construction is depreciated on a straight-line basis to the estimated residual values over estimated useful lives. These lives are as follows:

Freehold buildings	50 years
Leasehold properties	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery (including vehicles)	3 to 10 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3 to 10 years

Estimated residual values and the estimated useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted where necessary. Freehold land is not depreciated, but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. Assets under construction are held at cost and transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment once construction is complete and they enter into service. They are depreciated from this point in accordance with the policies described above.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Right of use assets

Right of use assets are reported within property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, expected asset restoration costs and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful economic life of the asset. The right-of-use asset is tested for impairment where appropriate.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective items.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and where the amount can be reliably measured.

No provision is recognised where the existence of an obligation is possible but will only be confirmed by uncertain future events.

Contract loss provisions are recognised for onerous contracts when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

Until the acquisition of the Company in January 2021, the Company contributed to the Cobham Pension Plan (CPP), a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme operated by Cobham Limited, the assets of which were held separately in trustee administered funds. The assets and liabilities of the CPP were allocated to the contributing companies based on the proportional number of members. The Company also contributes to a defined contribution scheme.

For the defined benefit scheme, current service costs and costs related to the administration of the scheme were charged to operating profit. Past service costs were recognised in the income statement. The interest on net assets or liabilities was shown within finance income and costs and actuarial remeasurements were recognised immediately in OCI.

Pension scheme assets were measured at fair value and liabilities were measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations were obtained at least triennially and updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting net defined benefit asset or liability is presented separately on the face of the balance sheet.

The defined benefit pension arrangements have remained with Cobham Limited following the acquisition of the Company by Transdigm Group Incorporated on 5 January 2021. As a consequence, the defined benefit asset held at 31 December 2020, less contributions refunded in the period, has been written off to the income statement (see note 24).

For the defined contribution scheme, contributions are charged to the income statement as they fall due.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments and are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are initially recognised at fair value at trade date. All financial assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current dependent upon the maturity date of the instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are presented on an offset basis when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as being subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value dependent upon the Company's business model for managing the asset and its cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified following initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets are deemed to be held under one of three business models:

1. Hold to collect – where the business objective is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows;
2. Hold to collect and sell - where the business objective is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets; and
3. Other

Unless specifically designated to be held at fair value through profit or loss, a financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a hold to collect business model and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company does not have any financial assets held within a hold to collect and sell business model.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

All other financial assets, including derivative financial instruments, are held at fair value through profit or loss.

Amortised cost is measured using the effective interest method. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses at the point of initial recognition for trade receivables and contract assets (under IFRS 15). These are assessed with reference to past default rates, also reflecting forward looking information such as local economic or market conditions and a provision matrix where appropriate.

For other financial assets, a loss allowance is recognised for expected credit losses taking into account changes in the level of credit risk. Where credit risk is considered to be low, the loss allowance is limited to expected losses arising from default events that are possible within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Impairments are charged to administrative expenses in the income statement.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other receivables (note 18)

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost, net of impairment loss allowances. Where there is clear evidence that the receivable will not be recovered, and generally where receivables are in excess of 12 months old, the balance is written off in full.

Trade payables (note 19)

Trade payables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at an average monthly rate of exchange which approximates to the actual daily rate throughout the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies are retranslated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are dealt with in administrative expenses in the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a non-functional currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency (such as some derivative financial instruments) are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange contracts have previously been used to reduce exposure to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Lease obligations

Lease obligations are recognised at lease inception equal to the discounted lease payments under the lease. The lease payments also include extension options, where reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. The lease obligation is subsequently measured using the effective interest method, with the liability increasing to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced by lease payments made, with interest charged to finance costs. In addition, the carrying amount of lease obligations is re-measured if there is a modification, for example a change in the lease term or non-fixed lease payments.

The option not to apply IFRS 16 to leases with a term of 12 months or less and low value leases has been taken.

Balance sheet carrying values of finance lease receivables include amounts in respect of residual values of the leased assets. Un-guaranteed residual values are subject to regular review to identify potential impairments. Provisions are made for impairment in the period they arise.

Research and development

The Company undertakes research and development activities either on its own behalf or on behalf of customers.

Company funded expenditure on research activities is written off as incurred and charged to the income statement.

Development costs are capitalised when it can be demonstrated that the conditions for capitalisation as described in IAS 38, Intangible Assets are met, paying particular attention to the requirements for the product to be technically feasible and capable of generating a financial return. At that point, further costs are capitalised as an intangible asset until the intangible asset is readily available for use and is then amortised as described above. All development costs not capitalised are written off as incurred together with all research costs.

Exceptional items

The separate reporting of exceptional items helps to provide an indication of the Company's underlying business performance. Exceptional items relate to certain costs or incomes that individually or collectively, are significant by virtue of their size and nature.

Share-based payments

Equity settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on management's best estimate of the number of awards that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity in other reserves.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

2. Revenue

No analysis of sales by geographical area has been disclosed since the directors consider that such disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

3. Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Materials cost included in cost of sales	34,424	37,404
Write down of inventories to net realisable value	205	1,106
Depreciation – owned assets	776	1,632
Depreciation - leased assets	1,185	1,786
Amortisation of R&D, licences, patents and know-how	432	463
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	-	601
Research and development	3,110	4,976
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,058)	-
Write off of amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	-	597
Exchange differences	(44)	(263)
Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the Company's financial statements	160	110

Fees paid to the Company's auditors, Ernst & Young LLP and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company are not disclosed in these financial statements since the consolidated group financial statements of Transdigm Group Incorporated for the year ended 30 September 2021 disclose the non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

4. Exceptional items

In the year ended 31 December 2020, a charge of £43,953,000 was taken against the estimate of the fixed price contract profitability relating to the NATO Joint Electronic Warfare Core Staff (JEWCS) programme. This reflected an increased estimates of costs to complete and lower recovery from the customer post 31 December 2020.

5. Finance income

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Bank interest receivable	21	52
Interest on net pension scheme assets	-	13
Interest receivable from fellow subsidiary undertakings	-	410
	21	475

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

6. Finance costs

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Interest payable on bank overdrafts	-	49
Interest on lease obligations	620	952
Interest payable to fellow subsidiary undertakings	113	70
	733	1,071

7. Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

Tax credited in the income statement:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) for the period	-	-
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(400)	(672)
Corporation tax receivable write off	2,245	
Total current tax	1,845	(672)
Deferred tax:		
Charge/(credit) for the period	515	(4,626)
Effect of change in tax rate	(61)	(195)
Adjustment in respect of previous years	288	271
Total deferred tax (note 15)	742	(4,550)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	2,587	(5,222)

Deferred tax (income)/expense included in OCI:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Actuarial gain on defined benefit retirement benefit obligations	(720)	970

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Deferred tax expense included in equity:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Timing differences relating to share based payments	-	666

The tax on profit on ordinary activities can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4,497	(26,155)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	854	(4,969)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	343
Income not taxable	(664)	-
Corporation tax receivable write off	2,245	
Effect of change in tax rate	(61)	(195)
Tax on capital gains	325	-
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(112)	(401)
Total tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	2,587	(5,222)

The rate of Corporation tax during the period remained at 19% (year ended 31 December 2020: 19%). The Finance Bill 2021 received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021. Among other measures, this provides for an increase in the main rate of UK Corporation Tax to 25% from 1 April 2023. As this had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, deferred tax at that date has been calculated at 25%.

8. Directors' emoluments

The emoluments of the directors employed by the Company are:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Aggregate emoluments	8,714	1,382
Aggregate amounts paid in respect of money purchase pension schemes	21	33
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	-	1,640
Amounts paid to directors for loss of office	44	237
	8,779	3,292

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

8. Directors' emoluments (continued)

During the year two directors received bonuses in relation to the acquisition of the Cobham Aerospace Connectivity Business Unit by TransDigm Group Inc. The bonuses were paid to the Directors by the Company's former shareholder and is not recorded as an expense in the Company's financial statements.

Retirement benefits are accruing to one director (2020: 3 directors) under money purchase pension schemes and to no (2020: no) directors under a defined benefit scheme. During the period none of the directors exercised options (2020: none) and 3 (2020: 3) directors were entitled to receive shares under long term incentive plans.

Highest paid director

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Total emoluments including amounts accruing under long-term incentive schemes	5,678	2,060
Company contributions paid to money purchase pension schemes	-	3

The highest paid director also received shares under long term incentive plans during the current and previous periods.

9. Employee costs

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Wages and salaries	19,173	26,438
Share based payments (note 10)	384	-
Social security costs	1,847	3,161
Pension costs (note 24)	4,999	1,696
	26,403	31,295

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) employed by the Company during the period was:

By activity	Nine months to 30 September 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
Manufacturing	177	108
Engineering	208	277
Sales and marketing	45	48
Management and administration	36	49
	466	482

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

10. Share-based payments

Certain employees of the Company participate in the Transdigm Group 2006 Stock Incentive Plan. This is a US dollar denominated equity-settled share option scheme operated by the Transdigm Group Incorporated (NYSE: TDG). Options are exercisable at a price equal to the fair market value of the parent company's shares on the date of grant. The vesting period is five years. Options are vested upon achievements of predefined, incremental levels of operating profit in each business. If the options remain unexercised after a period of ten years from the date of grant, the options expire. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the group before the options vest. The Company previously participated in equity-settled share option schemes operated by the previous ultimate parent undertaking, Cobham Limited (formerly Cobham plc). As a result of the acquisition of the Cobham group by Advent International in January 2020, all Cobham schemes vested on 15 January 2020 and the schemes ceased, resulting in the release to retained earnings of the reserve amount.

11. Dividends

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Interim dividend for current period paid of £nil (Year ended 31 December 2020: £584,600) per share	-	58,460

A final dividend for the period ended 30 September 2021 has not been authorised or paid.

12. Investments

At 30 September 2021, the Company owned 100% of the ordinary share capital of Chelton Defence Communications Limited, Chelton CTS Limited and European Antennas Limited. These companies are all dormant or have ceased trading, and have the same registered office address as the Company as disclosed in the Directors' report on page 1. These investments are held at nil value.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

13. Intangible assets

	Software £000	R&D Costs £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	2,735	559	5,614	8,908
Additions	96	-	-	96
Disposal	-	-	978	978
At 30 September 2021	2,831	559	6,592	9,982
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2021	2,201	323	-	2,524
Charge for the period	196	236	-	432
At 30 September 2021	2,397	559	-	2,956
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2021	434	-	6,592	7,026
At 31 December 2020	534	236	5,614	6,384

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of businesses in 2015 and 2019 and is allocated to the operating reporting unit which includes the Company. The recoverable amount has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow forecasts for the following five years, prepared as part of Transdigm Group's annual strategic planning process and approved by management.

14. Property, plant and equipment

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Owned property, plant and equipment	5,270	7,269
Right-of-use assets	19,551	20,019
	24,821	27,288

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Owned property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Leasehold land and buildings (long lease) £000	Leasehold land and buildings (short lease) £000	Plant and machinery (including vehicles) £000	Fixtures fittings, tools and equipment £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost							
At 1 January 2021	2,637	250	6,276	7,887	2,475	188	19,713
Additions	-	-	-	347	241	(79)	509
Reclassification	-	-	292	-	-	-	292
Disposals	(1,951)	-	(42)	(75)	245	-	(1,823)
At 30 September 2021	686	250	6,526	8,159	2,961	109	18,691
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2021	381	63	4,131	6,304	1,565	-	12,444
Charge for the period	46	4	271	189	266	-	776
Reclassification	-	-	292	-	-	-	292
Disposals	(308)	-	(8)	(34)	259	-	(91)
At 30 September 2021	119	67	4,686	6,459	2,090	-	13,421
Carrying amount							
At 30 September 2021	567	183	1,840	1,700	871	109	5,270
At 31 December 2020	2,256	187	2,145	1,583	910	188	7,269

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Right of use assets

	Property £000	Plant and machinery (including vehicles) £000	Fixtures fittings, tools and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	25,439	613	299	26,351
Additions	695	36	-	731
Disposals	-	(343)	(61)	(404)
At 30 September 2021	26,134	306	238	26,678
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	5,741	515	76	6,332
Charge for the period	1,101	51	33	1,185
Disposals	-	(329)	(61)	(390)
At 30 September 2021	6,842	237	48	7,127
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2021	19,292	69	190	19,551
At 31 December 2020	19,698	98	223	20,019

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

15. Deferred taxation

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

	Property, plant and equipment £000	Retirement benefit obligations £000	Tax losses £000	Share based payments £000	Other timing differences £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2020	2,122	357	-	666	(59)	3,086
Charged to the income statement	(617)	(107)	5,215	-	59	4,550
Charged to OCI	-	(970)	-	-	-	(970)
Charged to reserves	-	-	-	(666)	-	(666)
At 31 December 2020	1,505	(720)	5,215	-	-	6,000
Charged to the income statement	(860)	-	33	-	85	(742)
Credited to OCI	-	720	-	-	-	720
At 30 September 2021	645	-	5,248	-	85	5,978

A deferred tax asset has been recognised based on the expectation of available future taxable profits at the future tax rate.

16. Inventories

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Raw materials and consumables	4,219	2,963
Work in progress	2,240	2,573
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,216	1,566
	8,675	7,102

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost and the value of inventories shown.

Inventories are stated after provision for impairment of £3,866,000 (31 December 2020: £4,497,000).

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

17. Contract assets

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Unbilled amounts related to goods and services transferred	7,047	1,105

Unbilled amounts related to goods and services transferred are included in contract balances until they become unconditional, at which point they are transferred to trade receivables. Unbilled amounts arise when revenue is recognised prior to an invoice being raised to the customer; typically this arises when revenue is recognised over time as payments often have milestone payments conditional on customer acceptances on progress. During the nine month period £306,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £1,038,000) of the opening contract asset was transferred to trade receivables; additional amounts of £6,248,000 were recognised as a contract asset during the period (year ended 31 December 2020: £976,000) as a result of changes in the measure of progress of the satisfaction of performance obligations.

18. Trade and other receivables

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Trade receivables	8,551	14,160
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	876	3,393
Corporation tax	-	1,853
Other receivables	2,980	2,052
Prepayments	2,200	351
	14,607	21,809

Trade receivables are stated after provision for impairment of £43,000 (31 December 2020: £50,000).

Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings at the period end are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included within other receivables is the research and development expenditure credit of £2,371,000 (31 December 2020: £2,047,000) which relates to financial periods ended 2019 -2021.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

19. Current liabilities: Trade and other payables

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Trade payables	5,378	4,740
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	4,978	5,001
Other creditors	6	9
Other tax and social security	546	2,252
Accruals	5,619	13,038
	16,527	25,040

Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings at the period end include £3,000,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £2,200,000) on which interest is charged at 3% and the balance of £1,978,000 (31 December 2020: £2,801,000) is interest free. All amounts are unsecured and are repayable on demand.

20. Lease obligations

At 30 September 2021, as a lessee, the Company had the following lease obligations:

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Current	1,206	1,132
Non-current	25,029	25,339
	26,235	26,471

Contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Within one year	2,204	2,152
In the second to fifth years inclusive	8,697	8,305
After five years	22,514	25,153
	33,415	35,610
Less future finance charges	(7,180)	(9,139)
	26,235	26,471

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

21. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities of £9,939,000 (31 December 2020: £10,369,000) reflect advance payments from customers. These are amounts received prior to transferring goods and services to the customer. During the nine month period £3,166,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £3,446,000) of the opening contract liability has been recognised in revenue. Advance payments of £2,736,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £2,097,000) have been received during the period and are included in the balance sheet.

22. Provisions

At 30 September 2021, the Company had the following provisions:

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Current	11,166	10,597
Non-current	31,110	34,356
	42,276	44,953

	Contract provisions £000	Dilapidations provisions £000	Warranty provisions £000	Total £000
At 31 December 2020	44,603	350	-	44,953
Charged to the income statement	-	-	38	38
Utilised during the period	(2,715)	-	-	(2,715)
At 30 September 2021	41,888	350	38	42,276

Contract provisions are recognised for onerous contracts when the benefit to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract and are expected to be utilised within 3 years. Dilapidations provisions relate to obligations arising from the disposal by the Cobham group of a fellow subsidiary undertaking in the year ended 31 December 2020. They are expected to be utilised or released by 30 June 2023. Warranty provisions are anticipated to be utilised or released in the next three years.

23. Share capital and reserves

Share capital – allotted, called up and fully paid

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-

Other reserve

The other reserve relates to share-based payments awarded to certain employees of the Company by TransDigm Group Incorporated (note 10). In the year ended 31 December 2020, the reserve related to share-based payment schemes of Cobham Limited was released to retained earnings following vesting of all awards in January 2020 (see note 10).

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

24. Retirement benefit obligations

Pension costs included in employment costs in note 9 are as follows:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Defined contribution scheme	1,210	1,648
Defined benefit scheme	3,789	48
	4,999	1,696

Defined contribution scheme

The Company participates in the Chelton Pension Plan, a defined contribution scheme whose assets are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charged represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,210,000 (year ended 31 December 2020: £1,648,000). At 30 September 2021, there were no contributions outstanding (31 December 2020: £nil).

Defined benefit scheme

The Company participated in the defined benefit section of the Cobham Pension Plan (CPP) operated by Cobham Limited. The defined benefit pension arrangements have remained with Cobham Limited following the acquisition of the Company by Transdigm Group Incorporated on 5 January 2021. As a consequence, the defined benefit asset held at 31 December 2020, less contributions refunded in the period has been written off to the income statement. The deferred tax impact of the asset has been recognised in other comprehensive income.

The movement in the financial position of the defined benefit scheme between 31 December 2020 and the date of acquisition 5 January 2021 has been considered. Due to the proximity of the acquisition to the prior period end the movement is not deemed material thus no accounting adjustment recognised.

Analysis of amount charged to operating profit:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Past service cost	(65)	48
Written off on transfer	3,854	-
	3,789	48

Analysis of amount credited to finance income:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Net interest	-	13

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

24. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Analysis of amount recognised in OCI:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Actual return less interest income on scheme assets	-	37,710
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(32,772)
Actuarial gains arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	165
Amounts recognised in OCI	-	5,103

Defined benefit assets and obligations:

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Defined benefit scheme assets	-	111,754
Defined benefit obligations	-	(107,965)
Net retirement benefit asset	-	3,789

The scheme was a funded defined benefit scheme (where benefits are based on employees' length of services and average final salary) and its assets were held in a separate trustee administered fund. It was closed to new members since 2003 and closed to future accrual from 1 April 2016.

The defined benefit scheme exposed the Company to a number of risks, as described below:

- Volatility of investment returns. If the investment return was lower, then future funding obligations from the Company would increase;
- Inflation risk. Deferred pensions and pensions in payment were subject to inflationary increases. A higher inflation rate would lead to higher defined benefit obligations;
- Changes in bond yields. Volatility in the financial markets can have a significant impact on corporate bond yields which were used to generate a discount rate assumption. Lower corporate bond yields would lead to higher defined benefit obligations; and
- Life expectancy risk. The scheme's obligations were to provide benefits for the life of the member and therefore increases in life expectancy would lead to higher defined benefit obligations.

The trustees sought to mitigate these risks and entered into a number of buy-in arrangements where assets were transferred to an insurance company in return for a qualifying insurance policy which provided an income stream equivalent to the obligations to pensioners covered by the arrangement. The most significant buy-in arrangement related to pensioners of the CPP as at 1 July 2013. This eliminated all of the above risks in relation to these liabilities except for the credit risk related to the insurance provider. In addition, the trustees invested in liability driven investments that mitigated most of the remaining bond yield and inflation risks, on a technical provision basis. This was achieved by using a portfolio of gilts and swaps supported with investment grade credit instruments. These investments introduced the risk that a call for further investment may have been made if inflation decreased or the bond yield increased, which was managed by maintaining sufficient liquid investments. Leverage and counterparty risks were managed by the fund investment managers. The remaining assets included significant investment in diversified growth funds which sought to manage investment risks.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)**

24. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the scheme were carried out on a triennial basis by qualified independent actuaries; the most recent valuation was as at 1 April 2018, recording a deficit for the whole of the CPP of £37.8m. The actuarial valuation was updated by qualified independent actuaries for accounting purposes to 31 December 2020. The funding of the scheme was apportioned to participating Cobham group companies based on the number of scheme members attributable to each employer. Orphan members who cannot be attributed to other Cobham group employers were deemed to be members of Cobham Limited.

The Company paid deficit contributions into the CPP during 2020 and until its acquisition by Transdigm Group Incorporated on 5 January 2021. There were no contributions outstanding at 30 September 2021 or 31 December 2020.

A number of assumptions were made in assessing the costs and present value of the pension assets and liabilities, which included the discount rate, inflation and mortality rates. These were considered to be major sources of estimation uncertainty as comparatively small changes in the assumptions used may have had a significant effect on the Company's financial statements within the next financial year. The Company used published indices and independent actuarial advice to select the values of critical assumptions.

The principal financial assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	31 December 2020 £000
RPI inflation (rate of increase in pensions in payment)	2.90%
CPI inflation (rate of increase in deferred pensions)	2.25%
Discount rate	1.40%

The mortality assumptions used were based upon actuarial tables, 'SAPS CMI 18', which reflected actual recent mortality experience and also allowed for future mortality improvements. At 31 December 2020 it was assumed that members would commute on average 25% of their pension for cash on retirement.

Changes in the fair value of scheme liabilities are as follows:

	Nine months to 30 September 2021 £000	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000
Fair value of scheme liabilities at the beginning of the period	107,965	76,858
Transfer of scheme liabilities to income statement	(107,900)	-
Interest cost	-	1,725
Past service cost	(65)	48
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	32,772
Actuarial gains arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(165)
Benefits paid	-	(3,273)
Fair value of scheme liabilities at the end of the period	-	107,965

The weighted average duration of the scheme liabilities at 31 December 2020 was estimated to be 17 years.

Chelton Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)

24. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	30 September 2021 £000	31 December 2020 £000
Fair value of scheme assets at the beginning of the period	111,754	74,979
Transfer of scheme assets to income statement	(111,754)	-
Interest	-	1,738
Actuarial gains	-	37,710
Contributions by employer	-	600
Benefits paid	-	(3,273)
Fair value of scheme assets at the end of the period	-	111,754

The fair value of major categories of scheme assets held at 31 December 2020, and as a percentage of total scheme assets, was as follows:

	£000	
Global equities	11,999	10.7%
Liability driven investments	38,049	34.0%
Corporate bonds	5,876	5.3%
Private credit	9,263	8.3%
Insurance contracts	32,048	28.7%
Diversified growth funds	14,275	12.8%
Other assets	244	0.2%
	111,754	100.0%

Scheme assets did not include any of the Company's own financial instruments, nor any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the Company or the Cobham group. None of the scheme assets were quoted in an active market. The above, except for the insurance contracts assets, are pooled investment vehicles and are valued based on bid price for funds with bid/offer spreads, or single price where there are no bid/offer spreads based on valuations provided by the investment manager. Insurance contracts were valued based on the valuation of the liabilities insured.

25. Contingent liabilities

The Company has performance and third party bank guarantees as at 30 September 2021 of £1,897,680 (31 December 2020: £2,344,395).

26. Capital and other commitments

The Company had capital commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment contracted for but not provided of £106,000 at 30 September 2021 (31 December 2020: £141,000).

**Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 30 September 2021 (continued)**

27. Immediate and ultimate parent undertakings

At the balance sheet date, the Company's immediate parent undertaking was Transdigm European Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party at the balance sheet date was Transdigm Group Incorporated, a company registered in the USA. This is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Transdigm Group Incorporated can be obtained from 1301 East 9th Street, Suite 3000, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, USA.

28. Events after the balance sheet date

The directors have considered the impact of the conflict and related sanctions in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus and the risk it poses to the Company. The Company's activities in these regions is immaterial resulting in minimal impact.