

DEA Aviation Limited

Registered number: 05728943

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022



DEA AVIATION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J C Allen
S A Banks-Cooper
G Beattie
G C J Cooper
W J Cortazzi
R A Cucksey
M A King
R P G Patounas
S W Turley

Registered number

05728943

Registered office

Hangar 3 Retford (Gamston) Airport
Retford
Nottinghamshire
DN22 0QL

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Park View House
58 The Ropewalk
Nottingham
NG1 5DW

Bankers

Santander Corporate Banking
Bootle
Merseyside
L30 4GB

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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DEA AVIATION LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Introduction

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

DEA Aviation Limited is the principal operating subsidiary of the DEA Group (DEA), who are a world leading technology-led provider of specialised aerial data acquisition services to a diverse breadth of clients across a wide range of markets. DEA deploys state-of-the-art aerial sensing and digital processing technology in dynamic, challenging environments worldwide and is frequently relied upon to provide critical security services of national importance, demanding class-leading safety and compliance processes.

DEA's primary activities are intelligence, surveillance & reconnaissance (ISR), Aerial Survey and Engineering services.

Review of business during the year and future developments

During the year, the Company saw continued underlying growth in both capacity and demand, particularly in its ISR and aerial survey segments. The number of customers, contracts and their complexity increased further, serviced by the continued investment in more capable systems and technology. The overall result for the year was however adversely impacted through the first half by COVID related challenges delaying a major customer procurement process and this resulted in an overall 5% reduction in revenue in the year. Investment in people and capability continued through the lower activity levels which adversely impacted profitability and margins in the period and a net loss of £1.0 million is therefore reported.

As part of its BREXIT planning the Group had established a European subsidiary, European SAO Limited, and secured necessary approvals in the period in line with its strategy to establish long-term operating certificates and registrations required to continue to operate efficiently and effectively across Europe.

In April 2021 initial funding for the capital investment programme was secured with Santander Bank plc and in late June 2021 available facilities were further extended. Securing banking facilities of this nature represents significant strategic progress for the group and, with the continued strong operating cash generation, underpins the capital investment programme in support of strategic growth. Capital expenditure on new capacity and capability in the year was £8.2 million (2021 - £5.1 million) continuing the strategic growth plans initiated in the prior year.

In April 2022 DEA was honoured to receive The Queen's Awards for Enterprise in International Trade for Outstanding Continuous Growth as a recognition of the expanding overseas sales over the last six years.

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|
| | £m | £m |
| Turnover | 17.6 | 18.5 |
| EBITDA | 3.5 | 5.4 |
| EBITDA margin (%) | 20% | 30% |
| Net (loss)/ profit | (0.6) | 2.5 |
| Net assets / Shareholder funds | 2.8 | 3.3 |

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key financial risks and uncertainties facing the company are set out below.

| Risk | Description | Mitigating factors |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Aviation accident | The specialised operations of the Group results in a modest increase in the risk of an aviation accident relative to commercial aviation operators. | <p>The Group has well established management systems and has remained the sector leader for a number of years in independent audit by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).</p> <p>Key performance metrics are monitored and notifications made in line with the CAA regulations.</p> |
| BREXIT | The UK left the EU on 31 December 2020. The Withdrawal Agreement addressed some aspects of DEA operational delivery however there remains complexity as each member state and relevant European and UK authorities have differing applications of the rules and regulations. | The Company has established a European subsidiary and is in the process of establishing long-term operating certificates and registrations. The deployable workforce comprises both UK and EU nationals and the recruitment strategies and workforce planning are aligned to the anticipated geographical delivery patterns. |
| Customer Concentration | The significant growth reported in recent years reflects the increased demand for the Group's services, particularly from key customers. The necessary lead times in meeting this growing demand inevitably results in uneven revenue generation across the full customer base at various points in time. | The Company has an established strategy to develop existing and new customer relationships and markets to mitigate the risk of customer concentration. |
| Currency fluctuations | The Company is exposed to fluctuations in both the Euro and the US dollar. A significant proportion of both revenue and cost are in Euro. Certain airframes, modifications and parts cost are in US Dollars and the Group typically does not have a natural hedge in this currency. | <p>The Company typically has good visibility of its forecast revenue and costs and monitors its exposure to currency movements in excess of the natural hedge. Where a surplus or deficit of a currency or forecast it uses forward contracts to manage this risk.</p> <p>The value of hedges outstanding at 31 March 2022 was £nil (2021: £0.3m).</p> |
| People & skills | The Company operates in a specialist sector and faces competition for appropriately experienced and skilled personnel. Attracting, training and retaining core skills remains a key priority for the business. | The Company continues to invest in the development and wellbeing of its people, with a strong emphasis on training. We nurture a strong and collaborative culture across the Company and beyond the deployable workforce which has been a focus for a number of years have invested in a new competency across the business to support the growth plans. |
| Environmental impact | There continues to be uncertainty in the aviation sector regarding environmental impact. | The Company's strategy is to ensure that it limits its environmental impact through the choice of modern and efficient aircraft. |

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Financial instruments objectives and risks

The Company uses cash and other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors which arise directly from its operations. The main risks arising from these financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing these risks and they are summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages financial risk by monitoring actual and forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable expenditure commitments.


Credit risk

The Company operates robust credit control processes and manages credit risk by monitoring the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one client depending on their credit rating.

Outlook

With increased demand for ISR, in a number of areas globally and the addition of new ISR, aerial survey and capability contracts in recent years, the business is expected to continue on its growth path during the 2023 financial year and beyond. The opportunity pipeline remains strong and a significant portion of the forecast revenue is secured on committed contracts resulting in current trading and profitability being at significantly higher levels in the 2023 financial year.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.


gerald cooper (Dec 23, 2022 11:29 GMT)

G C J Cooper
Director

Date: Dec 23, 2022

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to 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.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £620k (2021 - profit £2,524k).

Dividends of £Nil (2021 - £3,500k) were paid during the year.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

J C Allen
S A Banks-Cooper
G Beattie
G C J Cooper
W J Cortazzi
R A Cucksey
M A King
R P G Patounas
S W Turley

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the strategic report on page 3 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The Company has chosen, in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the Strategic Report certain information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Invasion of Ukraine and Russian sanctions

The Company does not operate in either Ukraine or Russia and no key suppliers are located in either country. The Board's assessment of this highly tragic geopolitical situation is that the business is not impacted at present, and the situation will remain under review.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as Directors in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

J Allen

J Allen (Dec 23, 2022 11:43 GMT)

J C Allen
Director

Date: Dec 23, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEA AVIATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DEA Aviation Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve 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.

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 our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEA AVIATION LIMITED

Other information (continued)

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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 the directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEA AVIATION LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the Company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation, non-compliance with implementation of government support schemes relating to COVID-19, UK Air Operators Certificate (AOC), EASA CAMO UK.MG.0386 (Part M) and EASA Part 145 UK.145.01336.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the Company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation and the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the Directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut-off assertion) and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the Directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEA AVIATION LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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.



Alistair Wesson (Dec 23, 2022 12:17 GMT)

Alistair Wesson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Park View House
58 The Ropewalk
Nottingham
NG1 5DW

Date: Dec 23, 2022

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Note | 2022 £000 | 2021 £000 |
|--|------|----------------|--------------|
| Turnover | 4 | 17,632 | 18,549 |
| Cost of sales | | (11,663) | (12,471) |
| Gross profit | | <u>5,969</u> | <u>6,078</u> |
| Administrative expenses | | (6,874) | (2,664) |
| Operating (loss)/profit | 5 | <u>(905)</u> | <u>3,414</u> |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | - | 1 |
| Interest payable and similar charges | 9 | (306) | (299) |
| (Loss)/profit before tax | | <u>(1,211)</u> | <u>3,116</u> |
| Tax on (loss)/profit | 10 | 591 | (592) |
| (Loss)/profit for the financial year | | <u>(620)</u> | <u>2,524</u> |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | <u>(620)</u> | <u>2,524</u> |

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

| | Note | 2022 £000 | 2021 £000 |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 12 | 23,210 | 15,990 |
| | | <u>23,210</u> | <u>15,990</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | 13 | 1,100 | 712 |
| Debtors | 14 | 4,986 | 1,551 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 15 | 345 | 948 |
| | | <u>6,431</u> | <u>3,211</u> |
| Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year | 16 | (12,281) | (9,242) |
| Net current liabilities | | <u>(5,850)</u> | <u>(6,031)</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>17,360</u> | <u>9,959</u> |
| Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year | 17 | (14,103) | (5,719) |
| Deferred tax | 20 | (474) | (942) |
| Net assets | | <u>2,783</u> | <u>3,298</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 21 | 139 | 139 |
| Capital contribution reserve | 22 | 1,166 | 1,061 |
| Profit and loss account | 22 | 1,478 | 2,098 |
| Shareholders' funds | | <u>2,783</u> | <u>3,298</u> |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



R A Cucksey
Director

Date: Dec 23, 2022

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Called up share capital | Capital contribution | Profit and loss account | Total equity |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| At 1 April 2021 | 139 | 1,061 | 2,098 | 3,298 |
| Loss for the year | - | - | (620) | (620) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | (620) | (620) |
| Reserves movement | - | 105 | - | 105 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 139 | 1,166 | 1,478 | 2,783 |

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

| | Called up share capital | Capital contribution | Profit and loss account | Total equity |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| At 1 April 2020 | 139 | 959 | 3,074 | 4,172 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 2,524 | 2,524 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | 2,524 | 2,524 |
| Dividends | - | - | (3,500) | (3,500) |
| Reserves movement | - | 102 | - | 102 |
| At 31 March 2021 | 139 | 1,061 | 2,098 | 3,298 |

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

DEA Aviation Limited, registered number: 05728943, presents its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The Company is a private limited company, limited by shares, and is registered in England. Its registered office address is Hangar 3 Retford (Gamston) Airport, Retford, Nottinghamshire, England, DN22 0QL.

The principal activity of the Company continued to be Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance, Aerial Survey and Engineering Services.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£000) as this is currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and is rounded to the nearest thousand.

A summary of the Company's accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are set out below:

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of DEA Holdings Limited as at 31 March 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Gamston Airfield, Gamston, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 0GL.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Company reported a loss after tax of £620k for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021 - profit after tax of £2,524k) and net assets of £2,783k (2021 - £3,298k).

The impact of Covid-19 continued at times through the year as a result of travel restrictions and isolation requirements which have also impacted on customer procurement processes and consequently the phasing of revenue. The overall demand for services has been largely unaffected by the pandemic.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and associated sensitivity analysis for the period beyond 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which indicate that, in all reasonable scenarios, the Group will be able to operate within the group banking facilities and meet its liabilities as they fall due.

As a result, at the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months. Thus, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.5 Turnover

Turnover represents flown revenue, net of value added tax. All other revenue streams are recognised at the point of fulfilling the service or the date at which the right to receive consideration occurs.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Research and development

Research is written off in the same year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure is written off in the same year unless the Directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period from which the company is expected to benefit.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of total comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Borrowing costs

Arrangement fees are capitalised and amortised over the term of the facility. Interest on borrowing is charged to the profit and loss as incurred.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 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 model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the life of the option. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.13 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Aircraft frames | - 15 to 24 years |
| Sensor equipment | - 3 to 7 years |
| Aircraft engines | - Based on hourly usage over lifespan |
| Aircraft gearboxes | - 50% straight line |
| Plant and machinery | - 15-20% straight line |
| Computer equipment | - 33% straight line |
| Furniture and fixtures | - 20% straight line |

For those aircraft that are owned, part of the initial cost of the aircraft is attributed to major components. Depreciation is then charged against these components at a variable rate dependent on the actual usage of the aircraft. The remainder of the initial cost is depreciated to its residual value on a straight line basis over its estimated useful economic life.

Assets under the course of construction are stated at cost and are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 Maintenance costs

The costs of periodic overhauls on owned aircraft are capitalised and depreciated within tangible fixed assets, unless the liability for those overhauls has been passed to a third party. All other costs relating to maintenance of owned aircraft are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

2.15 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

2.16 Debtors

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.18 Creditors

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

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

2.20 Leases

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset, or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit to the lease.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.22 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

The estimates and assumptions which have risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Useful economic lives of fixed assets

The annual depreciation and amortisation charges for tangible and intangible assets are sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect the current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

Share based payments

The group has issued share options to certain employees and Directors. The cost of such awards is measured at fair-value at the date of grant and this expense is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the option. The determined fair value is a source of management estimation.

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principle activity of the Company.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| United Kingdom | 5,463 | 2,706 |
| Rest of Europe | 12,169 | 15,843 |
| | <u>17,632</u> | <u>18,549</u> |

5. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 2,030 | 1,540 |
| Exchange differences | 7 | - |
| Operating lease charges | 139 | 142 |
| Share based payment charge | 105 | 102 |
| Pension contributions | 98 | 72 |
| Engine maintenance provisions for engine usage | 611 | 463 |
| Fleet maintenance costs | 907 | 1,154 |
| | <u>907</u> | <u>1,154</u> |

6. Auditor's remuneration

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements | <u>20</u> | <u>10</u> |

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the Parent Company.

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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

7. Employees

Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Wages and salaries | 5,126 | 4,031 |
| Social security costs | 525 | 419 |
| Cost of defined contribution scheme | 98 | 73 |
| | <u>5,749</u> | <u>4,523</u> |

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | No. | No. |
| Operational delivery | 75 | 48 |
| Engineering | 26 | 22 |
| Administration | 13 | 13 |
| | <u>114</u> | <u>83</u> |

8. Directors' remuneration

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Directors' emoluments | 191 | 486 |
| Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes | 1 | 4 |
| | <u>192</u> | <u>490</u> |

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 Director (2021 - 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £108k (2021 - £217k).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £1k (2021 - £1k).

Certain Directors, who are also Directors of the ultimate parent company, are remunerated by that Company and there is no separate recharge for their services as Directors of DEA Aviation Limited.

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Directors loan interest | 21 | 46 |
| Finance leases and hire purchase contracts | 285 | 253 |
| | <u>306</u> | <u>299</u> |

10. Taxation

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Corporation tax | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | (123) | - |
| | <u>(123)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total current tax | <u>(123)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | (511) | 592 |
| Changes to tax rates | 236 | - |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | (193) | - |
| | <u>(468)</u> | <u>592</u> |
| Total deferred tax | <u>(468)</u> | <u>592</u> |
| Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities | <u>(591)</u> | <u>592</u> |

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

10. Taxation (continued)**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax | (1,211) | 3,116 |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) | (230) | 592 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment | 7 | 20 |
| Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation | (235) | (300) |
| Utilisation of tax losses | - | (312) |
| Deferred tax movement | - | 592 |
| Additional deduction for R&D expenditure | (90) | - |
| Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax credit refund | 38 | - |
| Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax | (193) | - |
| Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates | 112 | - |
| Total tax charge for the year | (591) | 592 |

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2021 introduced an increased rate of Corporation Tax of 25% to apply from 1 April 2023. However, in an announcement on 23 September 2022 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that this increase will now not take place. Once enacted, this announcement will affect the calculation of deferred tax in future periods.

11. Dividends

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Final | - | 3,500 |

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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

12. Tangible fixed assets

| | Aircraft £000 | Surveillance equipment £000 | Assets under construction £000 | Fixtures and fittings £000 | Motor vehicles, plant & machinery £000 | Computer equipment £000 | Total £000 |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Cost | | | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 13,375 | 5,682 | 285 | 244 | 182 | 93 | 19,861 |
| Additions | 267 | 2,519 | 6,332 | 46 | 76 | 60 | 9,300 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (48) | (2) | (50) |
| Transfers between classes | 1,782 | - | (1,845) | - | - | 63 | - |
| At 31 March 2022 | 15,424 | 8,201 | 4,772 | 290 | 210 | 214 | 29,111 |
| Depreciation | | | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 1,970 | 1,648 | - | 94 | 90 | 69 | 3,871 |
| Charge for the year | 863 | 1,044 | - | 52 | 48 | 23 | 2,030 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 2,833 | 2,692 | - | 146 | 138 | 92 | 5,901 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2022 | 12,591 | 5,509 | 4,772 | 144 | 72 | 122 | 23,210 |
| At 31 March 2021 | 11,405 | 4,034 | 285 | 150 | 92 | 24 | 15,990 |

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

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Finance leases

The net book value of fixed assets held under finance lease is £12,611k (2021 - £11,579k)

13. Stocks

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Spare parts and consumables | 1,100 | 712 |

14. Debtors

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Trade debtors | 1,768 | 648 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 210 | 77 |
| Other debtors | 3 | 16 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 2,713 | 601 |
| VAT recoverable | 169 | 209 |
| Corporation tax recoverable | 123 | - |
| | <u>4,986</u> | <u>1,551</u> |

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 345 | 948 |
| Less: bank overdrafts (note 16) | - | (995) |
| | <u>345</u> | <u>(47)</u> |

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Bank overdrafts | - | 995 |
| Trade creditors | 3,013 | 1,048 |
| Capital creditors | 1,183 | 96 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 4,870 | 5,044 |
| Other taxation and social security | 182 | 126 |
| Obligations under finance leases | 1,280 | 1,284 |
| Other creditors | 182 | 46 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 1,571 | 603 |
| | <u>12,281</u> | <u>9,242</u> |

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Bank loans | 9,116 | - |
| Obligations under finance leases | 4,987 | 5,719 |
| | <u>14,103</u> | <u>5,719</u> |

18. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Amounts falling due 2-5 years | | |
| Bank loans | <u>9,116</u> | <u>-</u> |

The amounts borrowed are secured with fixed charges on the assets concerned. Santander UK Plc also has a floating charge which covers all the property or undertaking of the Company.

Finance leases related to airframes, modification and sensor equipment. Length of agreements are typically 60 months and interest rates and terms vary by Lender and specific agreement, some bear fixed rates, others are variable.

DEA AVIATION LIMITED

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

19. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments are under non-cancellable finance leases fall due as follows

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Within one year | 1,280 | 1,284 |
| Between 1-5 years | 3,817 | 4,239 |
| Over 5 years | 1,170 | 1,480 |
| | <u>6,267</u> | <u>7,003</u> |

20. Deferred taxation

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| At beginning of year | (942) | (350) |
| (Charged)/credited to profit or loss | 468 | (592) |
| At end of year | <u>(474)</u> | <u>(942)</u> |

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Accelerated capital allowances | (2,914) | (1,153) |
| Tax losses carried forward | 2,347 | 174 |
| Short term timing differences | 93 | 37 |
| | <u>(474)</u> | <u>(942)</u> |

21. Share capital

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 1,385,258 (2021 - 1,385,260) Ordinary shares of £0.10 each | <u>139</u> | <u>139</u> |

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

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

22. Reserves**Capital contribution reserve**

The capital contribution reserve is used to record transactions arising from investments by the Parent Company and share based payment charges.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents profits and losses retained in the current and prior periods.

23. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2022 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements | 1,045 | 4,137 |

Amounts disclosed as capital commitment are due to be paid within 12 months of the year end.

24. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £98k (2021 - £73k). Contributions totalling £22k (2021 - £13k) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| Not later than 1 year | 139 | 126 |

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

26. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred in Section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with other group entities whose voting rights are 100% owned within the DEA Holdings Limited group.

The following advances and credits to a Director during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| S W Turley | | |
| Amounts owed to the Director at the start of the year | - | 1,851 |
| Amounts repaid to the Director in respect of capital asset loans | - | (1,000) |
| Net amounts advanced/(repaid) in relation to invoice factoring facility | - | (150) |
| Amounts novated to parent undertaking | - | (701) |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

During the year £4k (2021 - £1k) was charged from One Sky Aviators Limited, a company in which G Cooper is a Director, for mobile phone recharges, aircraft parts and consultancy fees. At the year end £Nil (2021 - £Nil) was included in trade creditors.

During the year £Nil (2021 - £20k) was charged to Wickenby Aerodrome LLP, a company in which G Cooper was a designated partner, until his resignation during the year, and S Turley is a designated partner, for the provision of aircraft parts and maintenance. During the year £Nil (2021 - £8k) was charged from Wickenby Aerodrome LLP for aircraft hire and fuel recharges. At the year end £Nil (2021 - £19k) was included in trade debtors and £Nil (2021 - £Nil) was included in trade creditors.

27. Parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is DEA Holdings Limited and the registered office is Gamston Airfield, Gamston, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 0QL.

DEA Holdings Limited is the largest and smallest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated.

The ultimate controlling party is S W Turley, who is the majority shareholder of the Parent Company, DEA Holdings Limited.