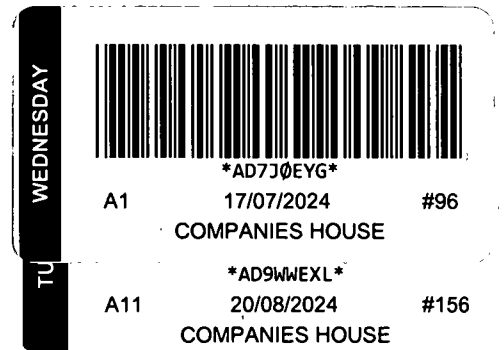


Radius Aerospace UK Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the period ended 31 March 2023

Registered Number: 04095261



Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Company information

Registered office

Holbrook Works
Station Road
Halfway
Sheffield
England
S20 3GB

Directors

D Adams
K Donohoe
M Johnson
B Noor

Independent Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor and Chartered Accountants
1 Holly Street
Sheffield
S1 2GT

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

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Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2023

The Directors present their strategic review of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are specialist manufacturing and servicing of precision components for military/civil aerospace and industrial gas turbine (IGT) engine and air-frame customers worldwide. Production capabilities include specialist metal-forming, airfoil machining, speciality coating, chemical processing, fabrication and assembly of parts in high temperature materials. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

Review of the Business and Future Developments

The results for the Company for the period ended 31 March 2023 are shown in the profit and loss account on page 12. The financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 is shown in the balance sheet on page 13.

The Company's key financial performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	53,845	48,043
Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items	3,254	(430)
Average number of employees	311	320

Turnover for the Company increased by £5.8 million during the period ended 31 March 2023 to £53.8 million from £48.0 million for the year ended 31 March 2022 primarily due to recovery of markets following the covid-19 pandemic and associated increases in customer demand.

The Company has net assets of £42.2 million (31 March 2022: £39.1 million). The results for the Company show a pre-tax profit of £3.0 million for the period compared to a £1.3 million loss for the year ended 31 March 2022. The return to profit is driven by improving market conditions as described above and as a result of the actions taken by the business to address its cost base during previous years. The Directors believe the Company is well positioned to achieve further profitable growth in future periods.

The Company continues to actively manage its supply chain in terms of rising costs, with material price rises typically passed on to end customers. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has had limited impact on the Company and its trading performance.

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 Company is exposed to competition from other suppliers to the market.

The Company has significant sales contracts with a number of "blue-chip" companies and accordingly the Directors believe there is no major exposure to credit risk. The Company's policy on credit risk requires appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales commence.

The Company is exposed to commodity and currency price risk and uses hedging instruments and bulk buy supply contracts where appropriate to manage this exposure.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Section 172(1) statement Companies Act 2006

Throughout the period ended 31 March 2023, the Directors have complied with the requirements of Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 in promoting the long-term success of the Company for the benefit of all stakeholders. The Directors consider the likely consequences of decisions both in the short and the long term, and recognise the need to act fairly as between members of the company. The following disclosure describes how the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) and forms the Directors' statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.

Engagement with stakeholders

The Directors consider employees, suppliers, customers and the impact of the Company's operations on the local community to be the core stakeholder groups and the following activities have been undertaken during the period as part of ongoing activities of engaging with stakeholders:

Employees

The Company's vision is to promote a workplace fostered by compassionate, caring employees who demonstrate an active, willing and personal desire to achieve zero injuries, illnesses, spills and non-conformances with compliance requirements.

People are recognised as key to the Company's success and as such the Company believes that employee development, progression and retention are of the utmost importance. The Company has invested heavily in training and development to create a talented and agile workforce by making the most of apprenticeships, on-the-job training and external courses.

The Company recognises the importance of effective communication to employees, using a variety of mediums to achieve this. Noticeboards, televisions, emails and 'town hall' meetings are all successful approaches undertaken periodically to increase employee engagement.

Customers

The Company aims to retain and develop strong, long-term relationships with all of its customers by way of entering into long-term agreements ("LTAs") wherever possible. The Company strives to treat all customers with respect, honesty and fairness, providing products and services which meet the highest standards of quality, reliability and safety which the Company has to offer. The Company understands the importance of maintaining customer satisfaction through satisfying the above qualities on all products produced.

Suppliers

Suppliers are vital to the Company's operations and the Company takes a long-term, collaborative approach to engagement. The Company looks to conduct all aspects of its business with suppliers that is mutually beneficial, as well as open.

Communities and the environment

The Company recognises that the local community near its manufacturing locations can be impacted by its work and takes its responsibilities towards environment, health and safety ("EHS") seriously. The Company strives to reduce its environmental footprint by optimising the use of raw materials and other natural resources to minimise emissions and wastes. Initiatives have been identified to reduce energy consumption and to minimise manufacturing waste to landfill. The materials and consumables used in the Company's facility are regularly reviewed, with hazardous components replaced. Whilst the Directors do not believe there to be any direct, material risk to the Company arising from changes in the global climate, this is something that is reviewed on a regular basis and the Company remains proactive in reducing its impact on the environment.

By Order of the Board

David Adams

David Adams
Director
17 July 2024

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 31 March 2023

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023.

Directors

The Directors who have served during the period and up to the date of signing this report are as follows:

D Adams
K Donohoe
M Johnson
B Noor

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

The Company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance which gives appropriate cover for legal action brought against its Directors. The Company has also provided an indemnity for its Directors, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision for the purpose of section 234 ((2) – (6)) of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial period and remains in force.

Dividends

No dividends were paid by the Company during the period (2022: nil).

Future developments

The Company has returned to profitability during the current period and continues to see its orderbook grow.

On 17th April 2023, the Company entered a period of collective consultation with its employees at its Shrewsbury location regarding a proposed closure of that location. Following the conclusion of the consultation period the Company has decided to exit its Shrewsbury location and consolidate a significant portion of the orderbook into its Sheffield facility. The Directors believe that upon completion of this work, the Company will be in a stronger position to capitalise on future growth in the aerospace market. It is expected that the Shrewsbury site will be fully exited by 31st August 2024 at which point the lease will be determined and the site will be returned to the landlord.

Research and development

Improvements in materials and process technology are regarded as an integral part of the Company's development and customer assurance programme. Expenditure on research and development during the period continued, amounting to £24,000 (2022: £22,000). No credit was recognised in the period (2022: nil) associated with the research and development tax credit scheme.

Health and safety and the environment

The Company has a continuing commitment to health and safety issues. A positive stance towards environmental issues is maintained and the Company is committed to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ("SECR")

The Company has presented below its carbon footprint together with an appropriate intensity metric for the period ended 31 March 2023 and comparatives for the year ended 31 March 2022.

	2023	2022
UK Energy consumption (kWh '000)	17,474	19,649
Co2e emissions (tonnes)		
- Electricity	2,620	2,779
- Gas	1,240	1,516
Total CO2e emissions (tonnes)	3,860	4,295
Total Revenue (£'000)	53,845	48,043
Intensity Ratio	71.68	89.42

Disclosure of methodology – electricity and gas usage is based on billed amounts from suppliers using actual meter readings. Transport represents actual diesel fuel consumed for forklift trucks and mileage recorded on Company owned vehicles. Total emissions have been calculated using the UK government conversion factors for greenhouse reporting 2020. The intensity ratio is based on revenue to reflect the activity within the business.

Energy actions – the Company has a rolling programme of actions to reduce energy usage. These actions include the introduction of energy management systems to optimise equipment uptime and downtime, proactive exploration and repair of leakages together with an ongoing programme of installing energy efficient lighting throughout all premises.

Intensity Ratio – the Company has included an intensity ratio to show the relative outputs (as measured by revenue) compared to overall estimated emissions.

Employees

The Company firmly believes in recognising the contribution to its success of well-motivated and dedicated employees and to involving them fully in the Company's fortunes. Employees are informed of the performance of the Company on an ongoing basis. This information includes matters relating to the Company's performance, its prospects and future outlook of the business. Employees are encouraged to contribute ideas for improvement of the Company in all communication forums.

The Company gives equal consideration to applications for employment from disabled people having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. It is Company policy wherever practicable to continue to employ, train and promote the career development of existing employees who become disabled.

Employee participation and involvement in matters which affect their interests continue to be developed.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Financial risk management

Foreign exchange risk

The most significant treasury exposures faced by the Company relate to the management of currency positions. Clear parameters have been established including levels of authority on the type and use of financial instruments to manage these exposures. Transactions are only undertaken if they relate to the underlying exposures and regular reports are provided to the Directors detailing the use and extent of these financial instruments.

Currency risk

The Company faces currency exposure on trading transactions undertaken in foreign currencies. These exposures are hedged by the Company by using forward exchange rate contracts within the United Kingdom, with oversight from Radius Aerospace Inc.. These contracts have a maturity of up to two years forward and are against anticipated and known sales and purchases. There are no open hedging contracts at the balance sheet date.

Price risk

The Company uses specific high grades of material during the manufacturing process and as a result is affected by the everchanging price of raw materials. Prices of said raw materials have seen a rapid increase due to current supply chain issues, but our LTAs and relationships with suppliers, coupled with having the ability, in places, to pass these costs onto our customers, significantly reduce the risk of exposure to any unforeseen price increases.

Liquidity risk

The Company generates cash to cover all interest and debts through its day-to-day trading. The Company has the ability to utilise a £6.5m revolver loan if cash levels ever drop below the required level. Support would be available from Radius Aerospace Inc., should a larger cash injection be required.

Credit risk

The Company has very limited credit risk due to the size and nature of its customers. The risk is managed by utilising the LTAs to ensure the Company is not subjected to significant loss, by spreading the risk of default over a number of customers and having credit insurance in place to protect against the potential liquidation of a large customer.

Further risk management policies are disclosed in the Strategic report. The Company manages its foreign exchange exposures through the use of appropriate external derivatives and manages its cash flow needs through a mixture of working capital management and flexible funding facilities from its lenders.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

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 period. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going Concern

In assessing going concern the Directors have prepared and reviewed Group cash flow forecasts up until March 2026 and considered compliance against the covenants included in the Group debt facilities. Furthermore, they have considered a level of "severe but plausible" downside sensitivities in trading and cash and are satisfied that there are no foreseen circumstances where the Company or its parent company would be in breach of its debt covenants or would not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Political donations

There were no political donations made during the period (2022: nil).

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Directors' report for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

David Adams

David Adams
Director

17 July 2024

Registered Office:

Radius Aerospace UK Limited
Holbrook Works
Station Road
Halfway
Sheffield
England
S20 3GB

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Radius Aerospace UK Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 2023 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as inflation and interest rates, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Radius Aerospace UK Limited (continued)

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.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements 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 period 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.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Radius Aerospace UK Limited (continued)

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- 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 frameworks (Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates.
- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors. We discussed the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations with the directors;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management from relevant parts of the business to understand where management considered there was a susceptibility to fraud.
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the entity's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, products and services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement;
 - the entity's control environment, including:
 - o management's knowledge of relevant laws and regulations and how the company is complying with those laws and regulations;
 - o the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions, and;
 - o procedures to ensure that possible breaches of laws and regulations are appropriately resolved.
 - Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - o evaluation of the programmes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud, and;
 - o testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;
- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Radius Aerospace UK Limited (continued)

- understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates; and,
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including, the provisions of the applicable legislation, the regulators rules and related guidance, including guidance issued by relevant authorities that interprets those rules and the applicable statutory provisions.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Donna Steel

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Sheffield

17 July 2024

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Profit and loss account for the period ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	53,845	48,043
Cost of sales		(46,716)	(44,750)
Gross profit		7,129	3,293
Distribution costs		(604)	(494)
Administrative expenses		(3,271)	(3,707)
Other operating income	3	-	478
Operating profit / (loss) before exceptional items		3,254	(430)
Exceptional items	4	-	(736)
Operating profit / (loss)	5	3,254	(1,166)
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(247)	(132)
Profit / (loss) before taxation	8	3,007	(1,298)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	19	47
Profit / (loss) for the financial period		3,026	(1,251)

All of the results in the current and prior periods arise from continuing operations.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023

Registered Number: 04095261

		2023	2022
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	2,145	2,529
Tangible assets	10	16,643	16,305
		18,788	18,834
Current assets			
Stocks	11	16,727	16,902
Debtors: amounts receivable within one year	12	16,267	12,890
Cash and equivalents		4,692	4,830
		37,686	34,622
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(13,845)	(13,870)
Provisions	14	(88)	(458)
		23,753	20,294
Net current assets			
		42,541	39,128
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(387)	-
		42,154	39,128
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	1,500	1,500
Profit and loss account	18	40,654	37,628
		42,154	39,128
Total shareholders' funds			

The financial statements on pages 12 to 31 were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 July 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

David Adams

David Adams

Director

17 July 2024

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,500	38,879	40,379
Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022	-	(1,251)	(1,251)
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,500	37,628	39,128
Profit for the period ended 31 March 2023	-	3,026	3,026
Balance at 31 March 2023	1,500	40,654	42,154

The notes on pages 15 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, apart from financial derivatives which are presented at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The Board has reviewed the accounting policies adopted in the financial statements and considers them to be the most appropriate for the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies are set out below and have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling.

The current period consists of the period to 31 March 2023, with the comparative being the year to 31 March 2022.

The individual financial statements of Radius Aerospace UK Limited have also adopted the following disclosure exemptions:

- Section 33 Related party disclosures paragraph 7A to not disclose key management personnel remuneration;
- Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d) to produce a statement of cash flows;
- Section 33 Related party disclosures paragraph 11(b) relating to transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of the group; and
- from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs, 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures.

Going Concern

In assessing going concern the Directors have prepared and reviewed Group cash flow forecasts up until March 2026 and considered compliance against the covenants included in the Group debt facilities. Furthermore, they have considered a level of "severe but plausible" downside sensitivities in trading and cash and are satisfied that there are no foreseen circumstances where the Company or its parent company would be in breach of its debt covenants or would not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the sale of goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer which occurs when the products are delivered to the customer or the services have been provided to the customer, title and risk of loss have been transferred and collection of related receivables is probable.

Turnover obtained as a result of customer funded tooling is recognised at the point the tooling has been delivered to the Company's premises and is being utilised in the provision of the goods or services to the customer.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable and similar charges are charged to the profit and loss account using the effective interest rate 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 instruments.

Taxation

Current tax is the expected tax payable for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are provided in full at expected tax rates on differences arising from the recognition of income and expenditure in different periods for tax purposes from those for accounting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are held at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of other tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, as follows:

Freehold buildings	5 to 25 years
Plant and equipment	1 to 25 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the profit or loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes expenditure incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition, including an appropriate proportion of overheads. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stocks. Further details can be found on page 28.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. All other exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Assets held under finance leases are recognised as non-current assets of the Company at their fair value at the date of commencement of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit and loss.

Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account in the period payments are made.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. They are items that are material either because of their size or their nature, or because they are nonrecurring and are considered to be exceptional items. They are presented within the line items to which they best relate.

Research and development and intangible assets

Expenditure on internally developed intangible assets, excluding development costs, is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred. Research and development expenditure is written off as incurred. Expenditure relating to clearly defined and identifiable development projects is recognised as an intangible asset only if the project's technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated, the availability of adequate technical and financial resources and an intention to complete the project have been confirmed and the correlation between development costs and future revenues have been established.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life have no residual value and are amortised over the duration of the customer contract.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contribution pension plans

The cost of providing benefits through defined contribution pensions is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in respect of which contributions become payable.

Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Dividends

Final dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised in equity in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are paid to the Company's shareholders.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Share options

Radius Aerospace UK Limited, through its parent company, Radius Aerospace Inc operates an equity-settled share-based compensation plan for certain employees and Directors of the Company. The options were granted between November 2019 and March 2023 and have various vesting criteria over a ten-year period. The Directors have considered the valuation of the scheme by reference to the starting equity value of the group and have concluded that the fair value of the employee services is entirely immaterial to the Company and accordingly no further disclosures have been included in the financial statements.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Financial derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss. All other financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Financial derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss. All other financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The following is a summary of all critical accounting estimates the Directors have considered in preparing the financial statement.

Useful economic lives of intangible and tangible assets

The amortisation and depreciation charge for intangible and tangible assets respectively, is 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 current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and, for tangible assets, the physical condition of the assets. See notes 9 and 10.

Stock provisioning

The Company considers the recoverability of the cost of stocks and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stocks, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 11.

Impairment of debtors

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor; the ageing profile of debtors; and historical experience. See note 12.

Loss making contracts

If the outcome of a contract is that contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is provided for in full in the year in which the loss is first foreseen.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Management consider a number of factors in estimating accounting provisions. The amounts provided for under claims is based upon review of contractual clauses, past experience and commercial conversations with relevant third parties. See note 14.

2 Turnover

The Company operates only in the United Kingdom. All the attributable pre-tax profit or loss derives from one class of business. An analysis of turnover, all of which arose in the United Kingdom, by geographical destination is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	18,616	20,897
Europe	30,324	18,807
North America	4,905	8,372
Rest of the world	-	(33)
	53,845	48,043

The balance in the 2022 'Rest of the world' category relates to credit notes issued in respect of invoices recognised in 2021.

3 Other operating income

Other operating income represents amounts received by the Company as claimed under the UK Government's Job Retention ("Furlough") scheme.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

4 Exceptional items

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Redundancy and other reorganisation costs	-	736

Redundancy and other reorganisation costs were largely incurred as a result of significant restructuring of the business to align its cost base to changes in the wider commercial environment in the prior year.

5 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	Note	2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
Amortisation of intangible assets	9	408	326
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	10	2,857	3,247
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditors - audit services		150	135
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditors - non-audit services		22	20
Impairment of trade receivables		1	(29)
Impairment of inventory (included in 'cost of sales')		14	(379)
Operating lease charges - land and buildings		388	388
Operating lease charges - plant and equipment		383	387
Foreign exchange gain		(159)	(138)

Research and development costs in the period were £24,000 (2022: £22,000).

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

6 Employees and Directors

Employees

Staff costs in the period were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	12,984	12,921
Social security costs	1,300	1,240
Other pension costs	581	581
	14,865	14,742

The other pension costs relate to payments to defined contribution schemes. Outstanding contributions at 31 March 2023 were £nil (2022: £nil).

The average number of persons (including Directors) employed by the Company during the period was:

	2023	2022
By activity	Number	Number
Production	287	295
Sales	5	5
Administration	19	20
	311	320

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

6 Employees and Directors (continued)

Directors

The Directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	295	139
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	14	22
	309	161

During the period the number of Directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Accruing benefits under money purchase schemes	2	2
Received or were entitled to receive shares under long term incentive schemes	2	2

The remuneration for the highest paid Director for the period was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	165	78
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	8	12
	173	90

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Finance lease interest	20	62
Financing charges	227	70
	247	132

8 Tax on profit / loss on ordinary activities

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Analysis of tax credit for the period		
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax at 19.00%		-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(19)	(47)
Total current tax credit		(47)
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(14)	73
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	14	(55)
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance		(18)
Total deferred tax charge	-	-
Tax on profit / loss on ordinary activities	(19)	(47)

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

8 Tax on profit / loss on ordinary activities (continued)

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the period is higher (2022: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax	3,007	(1,298)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at standard corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	571	(247)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	1
Fixed asset differences	(150)	(69)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(19)	(47)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods – deferred tax	14	(56)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	151	(806)
Other permanent differences	56	-
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	(643)	1,177
Tax credit for the period	(19)	(47)

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

8 Tax on profit / loss on ordinary activities (continued)

The movement in the deferred tax balance was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Provision at start of period	-	-
Deferred tax charged in the profit and loss account for the period	-	-
Provision at end of period	-	-

There was £2.7 million of unrecognised deferred tax asset at 31 March 2023 (2022: £3.4 million).

A change to the main UK corporation tax rate, announced in the budget on 3 March 2021, was substantially enacted on 24 May 2021. The rate applicable from 1 April 2023 will increase to 25%.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

9 Intangible assets

	Development expenditure
	£'000
Cost	
At 31 March 2022	3,602
Additions	24
At 31 March 2023	3,626
Amortisation	
At 31 March 2022	1,073
Charge for the period	408
At 31 March 2023	1,481
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	2,145
At 31 March 2022	2,529

Development expenditure includes the following material individual assets:

Name	Description	Carrying amount £'000	Remaining amortisation period
GTF	Tooling for production	1,429	4 years
Aircelle	Tooling for production	640	3 years

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

10 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 31 March 2022	1,651	43,391	45,042
Additions	263	2,955	3,218
Disposals	-	(2,288)	(2,288)
At 31 March 2023	1,914	44,058	45,972
Depreciation			
At 31 March 2022	515	28,222	28,737
Depreciation charge for the period	165	2,692	2,857
Disposals	-	(2,265)	(2,265)
At 31 March 2023	680	28,649	29,329
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	1,234	15,409	16,643
At 31 March 2022	1,136	15,169	16,305

The gross book value of depreciable buildings amounted to £0.4 million at 31 March 2023 (2022: £0.4 million).

The net carrying amount of assets held under finance leases included in plant and machinery is £0.5 million at 31 March 2023 (2022: £0.3 million).

Included within the gross cost of property, plant and equipment on 31 March 2023 is £1.6 million (2022: £1.2 million) relating to assets under construction which are not yet available for use and therefore not depreciated.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

11 Stocks

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	5,153	4,483
Work in progress	9,399	8,892
Finished goods	2,175	3,527
	16,727	16,902

Inventory provisions held at the end of the current period were £2.0 million (2022: £2.1 million).

Tooling inventory amounting to £1.7 million (2022: £2.3 million) is included within finished goods above.

The replacement cost of inventory is not materially different from the carrying amount / cost of inventory.

12 Debtors: amounts receivable within one year

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	8,473	7,793
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,833	3,990
Taxation	43	47
Other debtors	604	297
Prepayments	1,314	763
	16,267	12,890

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment. They are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All other debtors except prepayments are financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

Within Other debtors, there is an amount receivable of £278k (2022: nil) relating to a \$12m mark to market hedging facility at a spot rate of \$1.2:£1. This was taken out in March 2023.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	9,710	7,928
Net obligations under finance leases (note 16)	78	300
Other creditors	110	98
Taxation and social security	337	350
Accruals and deferred income	3,610	5,194
	13,845	13,870

All other creditors except deferred income are financial liabilities that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

BMO Harris Bank NA. holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company in relation to bank loans held by the Parent Company, Radius Aerospace Europe Limited. Royal Bank of Scotland holds a fixed charge over a deposit relating to a Customs Comprehensive Guarantee.

14 Provisions

	Total
	£'000
At 31 March 2022	458
Credited to profit and loss	(290)
Utilised	(80)
At 31 March 2023	88

The amount provided relates to estimated potential future payments in relation to customer claims. This is likely to be settled within the following financial year.

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Net obligations under finance leases (note 16)	387	-

16 Finance leases

The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Not later than one year	123	310
Later than one year and not later than five years	471	-
Total gross payments	594	310
Less: finance charges	(129)	(10)
Carrying amount of liability	465	300

The finance lease relates to one item of plant and equipment. The expiry date of the lease is within five years following the balance sheet date. There is an option on the lease for the Company to purchase the plant and equipment at the expiry of the lease for a nominal amount.

17 Called up share capital

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
1,500,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500	1,500

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

Radius Aerospace UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

18 Reserves

The profit and loss account includes retained profits and losses for all current and prior periods.

19 Commitments

Operating leases

At 31 March 2023, there were annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases with minimum lease payments due in the following periods:

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment
	£'000	£'000
Less than one year	388	328
Between two and five years	1,554	491
More than five years	939	-
	2,881	819

The Company had no other off balance sheet arrangements.

20 Post balance sheet events

On 17 April 2023, the Company entered a period of collective consultation with its employees at its Shrewsbury location regarding a proposed closure of that location. Following the conclusion of the consultation period the Company has decided to exit its Shrewsbury location and consolidate a significant portion of the orderbook into its Sheffield facility. The Directors believe that upon completion of this work, the Company will be in a stronger position to capitalise on future growth in the aerospace market. It is expected that the Shrewsbury site will be fully exited by 31 August 2024 at which point the lease will be determined and the site will be returned to the landlord. The estimated costs to complete the closure of the facility is approximately £5.9m as a result of the compulsory redundancies, site exit costs and associated impairment of assets.

21 Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Radius Aerospace Europe Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Arlington Capital Partners L.P., following the acquisition of the Company by Radius Aerospace Europe Limited on 15 November 2019.

The results of Radius Aerospace UK Limited are consolidated into the financial statements of Radius Aerospace Holdings Inc., a company registered in the USA, being the smallest entity into which these results are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of Radius Aerospace Holdings Inc. may be obtained from 153 Extrusion Place, Hot Springs, Arizona 71901, USA.

As permitted by FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A, the Company is not required to disclose transactions with group companies qualifying as related parties. The results of Radius Aerospace Holdings Inc. are ultimately consolidated into the financial statements of Arlington Capital Partners L.P., 5425 Wisconsin Ave, Suite 200, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815, USA, being the largest entity into which these results are consolidated. There were no related party transactions with non-group related parties.