

Surrey Satellite Technology Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31st December 2021



Contents

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	7
Statement of directors' responsibilities	11
Independent auditors' report	12
Income Statement and Statement of comprehensive income	16
Statement of changes in equity	17
Statement of financial position	18
Notes to the financial statements	19

Directors

Professor Sir M N Sweeting
Mr L Wilson
Mr P Brownnett
Mr A I Marrakchi
Rt Hon D Willetts (resigned 22nd July 2022)
Mr P Pham
Mr R Franklin

Secretary

Mr Alan Shaw (appointed 1st June 2021)
Ms V Carpenter (resigned 31st May 2021)

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
R+ Building
2 Blagrove Street
Reading
RG1 1AZ

Registered Office

Tycho House
20 Stephenson Road
Surrey Research Park
Guildford
Surrey GU2 7YE

Strategic Report

Review of the Company

The principal activities of the Company during the year continued to be the design and construction of satellite platforms and payloads, the provision of related services and the sale of satellite ground stations.

Launch & In-Orbit Events

On 22nd March 2021, the ELSA-d client satellite, designed and built by the Company, was successfully launched into a 550km orbit. The mission aims to test technology for space debris removal purposes. The customer's rendezvous operations continued throughout 2021 followed by a successful capture of the client satellite in August 2021.

On 30th July 2021, the Eutelsat Quantum satellite was successfully launched from Kourou and into a geostationary orbit. The Company designed & built the platform which marked its first ever geostationary platform in orbit. In November 2021, Eutelsat announced that in-orbit testing had been completed with all platform subsystems working successfully, marking the start of operations.

On 22nd October 2021, the Company celebrated 20 years of successful in orbit operations for the CHRIS (Compact High Resolution Imaging Spectrometer) imaging instrument on board the European Space Agency's PROBA-1 satellite. The instrument weighs only 14kg and records fine detail features of environmental and climatological interest on the Earth's surface. Utilisation of the data has been extensive over the last 20 years and continues daily at a high level with 219 sites imaged in 2021. The scientific community uses the data to derive improved measures of a range of physical, chemical and biological properties that describe the 'health' of the planet. PROBA-1 also flies an SSTL GPS receiver that provides crucial positional information for accurate image targeting.

On 24th November 2021, the Company successfully de-commissioned GIOVE-A, the pathfinder satellite for Europe's Galileo constellation after 16 years of operations in Medium Earth Orbit (MEO). The decision to de-commission the satellite was made due to the obsolescence in computing systems required for the operation of GIOVE-A. GIOVE-A was designed, built and tested by SSTL in only 30 months for the European Space Agency (ESA) and was launched on 28 December 2005 with a mission to secure vital frequency filings, generate the first Galileo navigation signals in space, characterise a prototype rubidium atomic clock, and model the radiation environment of MEO for future Galileo spacecraft. GIOVE-A was the first European satellite launched into the demanding MEO radiation environment, where it greatly outperformed its 27 month design lifetime.

On 25th December 2021, the James Webb Space Telescope was successfully launched and marked another achievement for the Company as it supplied the Integral Field Unit for the Near InfraRed Spectrograph instrument which is one of four science instruments on board the mission. The Company's optics module is highly complex with over 90 mirrors precisely aligned into a very small module. The design required mastering the problems arising from working at cryogenic temperatures (32Kelvin).

Project Delivery

The Company commenced work as the prime contractor on the ESA Phase A study for its Distributed Space Weather Sensor System (DS3) & feasibility assessment for the future use of nanosatellites for operational space weather monitoring missions in near-Earth space. The Company leads a highly experienced study consortium including sub-contractors from the UCL MSSL, Imperial College London, and VZLU (Czech Republic). Surrey Space Centre and Northumbria University are also providing expert consultancy.

The Company and the Advanced Satellite for the Philippines and Know-how Transfer for the Philippines (ASP) Project of the Space Technology Applications Mastery, Innovation and Advancement (STAMINA4Space) Program successfully passed the qualification status review for the MULA (Multi-spectral Unit for Land Assessment) satellite, which was a key design phase milestone. The project is implemented by the University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD) and the DOST-Advanced Science and Technology Institute (DOST-ASTI) in coordination with the Philippine Space Agency (PhilSA).

Strategic Report (continued)

The Company completed the manufacturing of the Theos-2 small satellite ahead of final testing activities expected to be completed in 2022 within the customer's test facilities in Thailand. The 100kg Theos-2 SmallSAT project for GISTDA (Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency) is centred around the transfer of knowledge to enable the customer engineers to design, manufacture, integrate and test similar satellites in Thailand in the future.

The Company also commenced project inception & design related activities for a series of new missions as noted within Business Development.

Business Development

The Company was selected by ESA as the provider of the second Earth Observation small satellite "Scout" mission. The Company's HydroGNSS 40kg satellite will measure climate variables such as soil moisture and freeze thaw state using GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) Reflectometry. Knowledge of these variables helps scientists understand climate change and contributes towards weather modelling, ecology mapping, agricultural planning and flood preparedness.

The Company was selected by ESA to lead a Phase A/B1 study under ESA's moonlight initiative that will shape the service provision and infrastructure to provide sustainable commercial Lunar data-relay services for communication and navigation around the Moon. The study will define the service infrastructure and clearly lay out the development path for a constellation of Lunar communication and navigation satellites.

The Company signed a contract with ESA for the provision of communication services from the Company's Lunar Pathfinder spacecraft, due for launch in 2024. ESA will be the anchor customer for services from Lunar Pathfinder which will be the first dedicated lunar communications relay spacecraft when it launches in 2024. The agreement establishes ESA's first commercial lunar services contract to deliver new opportunities for lower cost lunar science, technology demonstration and exploration missions. In addition, ESA is working with NASA on an agreement by which NASA would launch and deliver the Lunar Pathfinder spacecraft into its operational lunar orbit in exchange for data-relay services for their own missions, making NASA one of the first users of Lunar Pathfinder services.

The Company was selected to lead a UK Space Agency study to define the mission requirements for a complex mission to de-orbit two non-operational space debris targets. The LEOPARD study will be led by SSTL and delivered by a consortium of leading UK space companies and academia to benefit from the wide breadth of specialised expertise required to deliver a successful Active Debris Removal (ADR) mission. The LEOPARD consortium includes Airbus Defence and Space, GMV NSL, Northern Space and Security Limited (NORSS), Satellite Applications Catapult, University of Lincoln, University of Surrey and ClearSpace.

The Company signed a contract with Satellite Vu for a Mid Wave Infra-Red (MWIR) thermal imaging satellite which will pave the way for a planned constellation of seven MWIR spacecraft. The constellation will have the ability to measure the heat signature of any building anywhere on the planet, multiple times a day, enabling Satellite Vu to derive new insights in real time about building emissions, energy use and insulation.

New customers signed up for leased imaging payload capacity from the Company's Earth Observation satellites NovaSAR and S1-4, providing Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data and high resolution optical data respectively.

Financial Summary

Key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:-

	2021	2020	Change %
	£'000	£'000	
Turnover	51,253	72,744	(30%)
Gross Profit	7,674	9,327	(18%)

Strategic Report (continued)

Operating Profit / (Loss)	154	767	(80%)
Total Order Backlog	124,989	130,163	(4%)
Total Equity	(913)	(2,597)	65%

Turnover has significantly reduced due to the impact of reduced Galileo activity as the programme moves towards final deliveries. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues has improved, reflecting a more stabilised contract delivery period.

The company achieved a lower operating profit for the year after consideration of administration expenses. However, after recognition of cash flow hedge gains and a gain on equity investments, the company improved its equity position by £1.68m.

The Company's financial position showed a year-end Total Equity of -£0.9m which included £40.8m due to its ultimate parent (Airbus Group SE) and other group companies. This balance included £38m in relation to an Airbus Group cash pooling facility which is provided to the Company with an authorised limit of €55m.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There is a process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Company. A quarterly risk register report is presented to the board of directors. The aim is to manage and control identified risks - strategic, operational, commercial and financial, but risk cannot be eliminated completely. Risk is inherent in spacecraft projects and these risks are managed through the Company's risk management process. An initial risk register is identified during the bid phase and the associated contingency is included within the cost estimate. Risks being managed by the project are monitored actively throughout the life of the project and risk mitigation plans are activated by the project team as necessary.

Financial risk management and liquidity

The Company is financed by a combination of advance payments from customers, and access to additional funding through the parent company, Airbus Group, via a cash pooling facility. It is the Company's policy to monitor its cash forecast on a rolling twelve month basis and to take steps to ensure that sufficient funds are available for this period to meet its obligations. Given the size of the Company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. Policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the Company's finance department.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risks mainly in Euros and US Dollars as a result of its operations. The Company's policy is to manage any exchange risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when a contractual risk arises. Where appropriate, the Company seeks to secure subcontracts in the same currency as that of its major contracts in order to mitigate any exchange rate exposure.

Strategic Report (continued)

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before contracts are signed. Where there is a perceived credit risk, this is managed through a combination of advance payments and letters of credit.

Covid-19

Despite Covid-19, the Company continued to progress key customer opportunities and signed significant new contracts throughout 2021. Management are satisfied that the value of credible market opportunities expected to materialise over the next 12 months remains significant and that the Company can secure its required market share over that period.

Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 statement

The following statements reflect how the Company, and in particular, the board of directors, have engaged with key stakeholders and explains, with any relevant examples, how the board has reached key decisions and how those decisions may have impacted the Company's stakeholders.

The Board of Directors consideration of the requirements of Section 172(1)

The Company has held quarterly board meetings with the presence of three Executive board members (Chairman, Managing Director & Finance Director), three non-Executive Shareholder (Airbus) representative board members, one independent non-Executive board member and the Company Secretary. At the start of each Board meeting, the Chairman has reminded the Board members of the need to consider the matters contained within Section 172(1) and these matters are noted within the Board papers for regular reference.

The comprehensive board agenda contained updates relating to project delivery, workload, engineering / technology developments, employee statistics, corporate security, health & safety, IT, risk, compliance, business development & finance. The key stakeholder groups discussed and considered at board level were employees, customers, institutional bodies and the shareholder.

At the end of each board meeting, the Chairman requested all board members to reflect upon the discussion and decisions taken during the board meeting in specific reference to Section 172(1) and the matters contained therein. Each board member had the opportunity to confirm or disagree with the view that all discussions and decisions taken did consider the impact on the Company's various stakeholders and considered the long term success of the Company.

Throughout the year, there were no detailed assessments of the impact of decisions upon the stakeholders of the Company as there were no key board level decisions made of such a nature that would have required such an assessment.

Employees

The non-Executive directors within the board of directors did not directly engage with the employees as this engagement is managed by the Executive directors and management team.

Strategic Report (continued)

Customers

The board of directors engaged with customers in various forums. The Chairman & Managing Director both regularly engaged with key customers directly in relation to specific sales campaigns and often the Managing Director engaged with customers to discuss existing project topics. Certain non-executive members of the board interacted with customers on behalf of the Company in order to strengthen the position of the Company's key sales campaigns. Such engagements were made at industry events and customer meetings.

Shareholder

The Executive Directors engaged with the shareholder throughout the year via the quarterly board meeting whereby the shareholder's appointed non-Executive Directors attended and represented Airbus Group. The Executive Directors also engaged with various shareholder representatives throughout the year in areas such as finance, compliance, legal and commercial. Airbus group has enforced policies, processes & controls which require mandatory implementation within all controlled subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company is engaging on a very regular basis with the shareholder within many departments of the Company. Local Company and Airbus group level approvals are now required in many Company processes.

The financial results of the Company are reviewed at each board meeting and it is generally such key information which contributes to driving the board to make the strategic decisions of the Company.

The Executive Management's consideration of the requirements of Section 172(1)

At a Company operational level, a quarterly Environmental Quality Management System (EQMS) review was held with the presence of the executive management team. The performance of the Company against targeted key performance indicators across a wide area of subjects was assessed in both a financial & non-financial manner. The Company held monthly project reviews and weekly executive team meetings whereby key Company operational decisions were made and noted. Throughout these various operational level reviews, the key stakeholders discussed and considered were employees, customers, suppliers, institutional bodies / external parties, the local community and the shareholder.

Employees

The executive management team continued to engage with the employees in a number of different ways including the business connection forum, which is a regular meeting held between employee representatives and management to address employee topics and concerns. The executive management team also engaged via quarterly staff updates, email and intranet communication updates.

The Company update meetings were reintroduced on a monthly basis to provide general business updates including updates from project managers, business development and service functions. A number of social events were reintroduced such as the Lunar Pathfinder mission kick-off event and the Galileo launch celebration.

Customers

The Company engaged with existing customers at project level and each project had an appointed project manager who interacted with each customer project manager throughout the year. The customer's progress, schedule and overall satisfaction were closely monitored with resolution actions determined during monthly project reviews. The executive management team attended the monthly project reviews and endorsed the agreed actions in order to satisfy customers' needs during the period. Resources were prioritised or reallocated as determined during the project reviews.

Strategic Report (continued)

Suppliers

A number of new key subcontractors were awarded contracts in relation to the securing of new missions and the Company placed many new orders with component and equipment suppliers in preparation of future satellite manufacturing.

The Company on-boarded 45 new SME's, representing 1/3 of all new suppliers on-boarded. In the second half of the year, the Company paid 95% of its supply chain within 60 days as part of its payment practices reporting.

In March 2021 and May 2022, the Company updated and published its Modern Slavery Act Statement for the years 2020 and 2021. This statement sets out the Company's policies & processes, actions taken in prior years & the future action plans to help ensure there is no slavery or human trafficking within the operations & supply chain of the Company. The Company retains an unquestionable commitment to this endeavour.

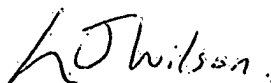
Local Community

In May 2021, the Company's Charity Committee resumed engagement, commencing with an employee engagement survey, including a request for new members to the committee. In September 2021, a Macmillan coffee morning event was organised on the Company's premises by the Charity Committee, raising donations for Macmillan.

Further events planned during the festive period were suspended due to concerns around rising Coronavirus cases in the UK at that time.

Members of the Company engaged with the public during the World Space Week event in October 2021 in Guildford. The Space industry, skills and careers were all promoted during this event.

By order of the Board



Mr L Wilson

Director

Date: 21st December 2022

Directors' Report

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year and subsequent to the year-end were as follows:

Professor Sir M N Sweeting
Mr L Wilson
Mr P Brownnett
Mr A I Marrakchi
Rt Hon D Willetts (resigned 22nd July 2022)
Mr P Pham
Mr R Franklin

Directors' liabilities

The Company has indemnified the directors of the Company against liabilities in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force throughout the year and remains in force at the date of approving the directors' report.

Dividend

The directors do not propose a dividend (2020:£nil).

Research and development

The Company has committed itself to research and development in the area of satellite technology. Internally funded expenditure in the year to 31st December 2021 totalled £1.94m (2020: £2.66m).

Financial instruments

The Company finances its activities with a parent company cash pooling facility. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, arise directly from the Company's operating activities.

The Company also enters into forward currency contracts to manage currency risks arising from the Company's operations. The Company uses forward currency contracts to reduce exposure to the variability of the foreign exchange rates by fixing the rate of any material receipts or payments in a foreign currency.

Post balance sheet events

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 resulted in certain embargos on exporting goods to Russia. The Company's Theos-2 mission has been impacted as a result of this embargo as the launch of the satellite was originally planned to take place in Russia at the end of 2022. The launch contract has entered a force majeure state and an alternative launch arrangement has been secured with a non-Russian launch provider. No financial impact has occurred as a result of the change of launch provided.

There have been no other reported existing mission impacts and the Company does not presently expect any negative impacts to arise due to this ongoing crisis.

The Company's investments (see note 11) held in Seraphim Space Investment Trust plc and Arqit-Quantum inc. at the balance sheet date have considerably reduced in fair value as per movements in market trading prices throughout the year of 2022. No adjustment is required to be made to the accounts for the year ended 31st December 2021.

Directors' Report (continued)

Employment of disabled people and employee involvement

The Company's policy and practice is committed to support the employment of disabled people and gives full consideration for particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate training, career development and promotion opportunities are provided to all disabled employees and to those who become disabled.

The Company actively seeks employee involvement via a wide range of mediums including a staff consultation forum which allows employees to communicate and consult with senior managers at regular intervals throughout the year. Employees are also invited to quarterly meetings which provide updates on the Company including the financial status and employees are encouraged to ask questions and express views.

Stakeholder engagement – Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

Refer to the strategic report for information relating to how directors have had regard to the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others and the effect of that regard including on principal decisions taken by the Company.

Impact of the Company on the Environment

The Company recognises that it has an impact on the environment through its activities and that all areas of its business have a responsibility to ensure that any negative impact of its activities on the environment is minimised wherever possible. To this end, the Company is committed to the implementation and maintenance of a programme of continual environmental improvement and complies with all the relevant environmental legislation and regulations in addition to meeting any contractual arrangements. In addition, consideration is given to the environmental impact of all new products throughout their lifecycle, from design initiation to end-of-life disposal.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

In accordance with the requirements of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Environmental Reporting, the Company provides its energy and emissions data for the period 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021 for its UK activities below.

Energy Type	Energy use in KWh (hours)			Conversion to CO2 Emissions (tonnes)			Intensity Ratio - CO2 per Avg Number of staff employed		
	2020	2021	Variance %	2020	2021	Variance %	2020	2021	Variance %
Electricity - Scope 2	3,220,625	3,259,500	1%	751	692	-8%	2.07	2.09	1%
Gas - Scope 1	3,520,682	3,570,444	1%	647	654	1%	1.78	1.98	11%
Transport (Fuel + Mileage converted the KWh) - Scope 3	26,890	28,712	7%	7	7	7%	0.018	0.021	18%
Total	6,768,197	6,858,655	1%	1,405	1,353	-4%	3.9	4.1	6%

Directors' Report (continued)

Note that the figures above represent the Company's UK consumption, being its sole place of business. It should also be noted that the base year of 2020 was a non-standard year of activity due to the impact of Covid-19 in areas such as business travel.

The figures relating to the use of electricity and gas has been provided by the Company's energy providers based on actual meter readings. Data relating to business transport has been obtained from the accounting system and the employee business expense claim system.

The number of employees used in the calculation of the intensity ratio is 331. The number of employees has been selected as a practical reference as the level of energy used is related to the number of active employees.

For example, an increase in employees within the Assembly, Integration and Test area will usually be linked to an increase in electricity and gas consumption within the manufacturing facility. An employee increase in this area would nominally link to an increase in project delivery activities, requiring more energy usage.

The Company has collaborated with the Surrey Research Park to implement an electric minibus service from the train station to Research Park. This service covers all businesses present on the Research Park to reduce carbon emissions. The Company still maintains plans to replace its chiller units and install solar panels to offset energy usage.

The Company is certified to ISO 14001:2015 (all sites).

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management, liquidity objectives and its exposure to foreign exchange / credit risk are described in the Strategic Report on pages 1-6.

Ongoing funding to the Company is provided by access to the Airbus Group cash pooling facility and in December 2022, Airbus SE provided the Company with an updated liquidity confirmation letter which validates committed access to the facility of €55m until 31st March 2024. The Directors have made enquiries with the Airbus Group and have received assurances that the Company will be supported for the foreseeable future and that Airbus Group has sufficient resources to provide this support.

An assessment of the Company's expected cash flows up to 31st December 2023 has been performed in December 2022. A severe but plausible cash forecast scenario was modelled to determine the Company's cash position within the cash pooling facility. The assessment included considering reduced order intake and an increase in forecasted costs due to inflation. Full Company running costs and their related cash out have been included in the assessment. The assessment demonstrated that even in a severe but plausible downside scenario, there would still be sufficient liquidity within the cash pooling facility until 31st December 2023 to allow the company to continue to operate as a going concern.

The Company is satisfied that the value of credible market opportunities expected to materialise over the next 12 months remains significant and that the Company can secure its required market share over that period.

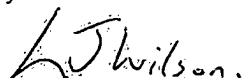
After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to operate the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Directors' Report (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of the Company's auditors, the directors have taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board



Mr L Wilson
Director

Date: 21st December 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101), and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping 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 are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Surrey Satellite Technology Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Surrey Satellite Technology Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1 to 21, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 31st December 2023.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or

Independent auditor's report to the members of Surrey Satellite Technology Limited (continued)

apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Surrey Satellite Technology Limited (continued)

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework ('FRS 101' and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including exports of product and service regulations, offset terms on foreign contracts, UK Anti-bribery act, procurement regulations, Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and The Money Laundering (Amendment) Regulations 2012, Intellectual property (IP) law and non-disclosure agreements (NDA), Health and Safety and GDPR.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks making enquiries of management to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing supporting documentation. Specifically, we have completed board minute reviews to understand procedures in place and verify they are in line with the frameworks. We also held meetings with management and HR to understand the training on specific frameworks and inspected employee training schedules held by the Company.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and through assessing revenue as a fraud risk – through manipulation of costs to complete and estimation of margins on long term contracts. Our procedures to address this involved:
 - o Understanding the revenue recognition process, policy and how it is applied, including relevant controls.
 - o Selecting a sample of key contracts to test based on various risk criteria and testing a sample of costs incurred to supporting documentation to assess their accuracy and that they were recorded to the appropriate contract. For the same contracts we performed detailed contract reviews, including challenging management assumptions on costs to complete and contingencies held on contracts.
 - o We incorporated data analytics into our testing of journals, and into our testing of revenue recognition, investigating unusual trends and journals posted to revenue as part of our journal entry testing work, including a search for unusual transactions recorded at or close to the year-end date.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved had a focus on compliance with the reporting framework set out above through our walkthrough testing and the relevant tax legislation through review of tax computations and returns.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Surrey Satellite Technology Limited (continued)

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Richard Harrison (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Reading

Date: 21st December 2022

Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31st December 2021

Income Statement

		2021	2020
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	51,253	72,744
Cost of sales		(43,579)	(63,417)
Gross profit		<u>7,674</u>	<u>9,327</u>
Administration expenses		(7,520)	(8,560)
Operating profit	3	154	767
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(293)	(432)
Other income	11	2,753	-
Dividend income from 100% owned subsidiary		-	102
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>2,614</u>	<u>437</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(1,490)	(987)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u><u>1,124</u></u>	<u><u>(550)</u></u>

Statement of Comprehensive Income

		2021	2020
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that can be reclassified to profit and loss:			
Cash flow hedges gains / (losses) arising during the year		787	(1,731)
Tax on items relating to components of other comprehensive income	8	(227)	301
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year net of tax		<u>560</u>	<u>(1,430)</u>
Profit / (loss) for the financial year		1,124	(550)
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year		<u><u>1,684</u></u>	<u><u>(1,980)</u></u>

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Share Capital Account £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve £'000	Profit and Loss Account £'000	Total Equity £'000
At 1 st January 2020	-	32,574	1,000	1,835	(36,026)	(617)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(550)	(550)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,430)	-	(1,430)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1,430)	(550)	(1,980)
At 31 st December 2020	-	32,574	1,000	405	(36,576)	(2,597)
At 1 st January 2021	-	32,574	1,000	405	(36,576)	(2,597)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,124	1,124
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	560	-	560
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	-	560	1,124	1,684
At 31 st December 2021	-	32,574	1,000	965	(35,452)	(913)

Share Premium Account represents the excess of the consideration received over the par value on shares issued less transaction costs arising on issue of shares

Capital Redemption Reserve represents the par value of shares previously redeemed.

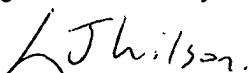
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve represents the cumulative amount of gains and losses on cash flow hedging instruments.

Profit and Loss account represents accumulated retained earnings.

Statement of Financial Positionat 31st December 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	61,505	68,660
Intangible assets	10	215	574
Investments	11	3,362	699
Right of use asset	12	8,345	8,967
		<u>73,427</u>	<u>78,900</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	13	9,105	8,565
Trade and other receivables	14	26,726	26,305
Cash at bank and in hand		118	177
		<u>35,949</u>	<u>35,047</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(97,561)	(103,748)
Lease obligations	12	(7,357)	(9,134)
		<u>(68,969)</u>	<u>(77,835)</u>
Net current liabilities			
Provisions	16	(5,371)	(3,662)
		<u>(913)</u>	<u>(2,597)</u>
Net liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	-	-
Share premium account		32,574	32,574
Capital redemption reserve		1,000	1,000
Cash flow hedge reserve		965	405
Profit and loss account		(35,452)	(36,576)
		<u>(913)</u>	<u>(2,597)</u>
Total equity		<u>(913)</u>	<u>(2,597)</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21st December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr L Wilson
Director

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

1. Accounting policies

1.1 *Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101*

The financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on the date shown on the balance sheet and were signed on the board's behalf by Mr Lee Wilson. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Airbus Group SE. Therefore, the financial statement reflect the results of the Company and not the group.

1.2 *Going concern*

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management, liquidity objectives and its exposure to foreign exchange / credit risk are described in the Strategic Report on pages 1-6.

Ongoing funding to the Company is provided by access to the Airbus Group cash pooling facility and in December 2022, Airbus SE provided the Company with an updated liquidity confirmation letter which validates committed access to the facility of €55m until 31st March 2024. The Directors have made enquiries with the Airbus Group and have received assurances that the Company will be supported for the foreseeable future and that Airbus Group has sufficient resources to provide this support.

An assessment of the Company's expected cash flows up to 31st December 2023 has been performed in December 2022. A severe but plausible cash forecast scenario was modelled to determine the Company's cash position within the cash pooling facility. The assessment included considering reduced order intake and an increase in forecasted costs due to inflation. Full Company running costs and their related cash out have been included in the assessment. The assessment demonstrated that even in a severe but plausible downside scenario, there would still be sufficient liquidity within the cash pooling facility until 31 December 2023 to allow the company to continue to operate as a going concern.

The Company is satisfied that the value of credible market opportunities expected to materialise over the next 12 months remains significant and that the Company can secure its required market share over that period.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to operate the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Basis of preparation – other

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS101

- (a) The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 *Share based Payment*, because:
- 2. The share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity;
- (b) The requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.
- (c) The requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*,
- (d) The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 '*Presentation of Financial Statements*' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - (ii) paragraph 731 of IAS 16 *Property Plant and Equipment*;
 - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*;
- (e) The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of the Financial Statements*;
- (f) The requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- (g) The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
- (h) The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*;
- (i) The requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- (j) The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*

1.4 Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The following judgments and estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue recognition

The PoC method is used to recognise revenue on major contracts (as detailed below). This method places considerable importance on the accurate estimates of total revenues and costs at completion as well as on the extent of progress towards completion. For the determination of the progress of the construction contract significant estimates include remaining costs to completion, total contract revenues, contract risks and other judgements. Management continually review all estimates involved in such contract estimates.

Provisions

The determination of provisions is based on best available estimates. The major provision within the financial statement is the leased building dilapidation provision. This is based on engineer reports on the cost related to bring the building back to its conditions based on the current level of upkeep

Useful lives

Determination of the useful lives of asset classes involves taking into account historical trends and making assumptions related to future socio-economic and technological development and expected changes in market behaviour. These assumptions are prepared by management and subject to annual review.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is produced from the design and construction of satellites and subsystems, the provision of related services and the sale of satellite ground stations. When control of produced goods or rendered services is transferred over time to the customer, revenue is recognised over time, i.e. under the percentage of completion method ("PoC" method). For the application of the overtime method (PoC method), the measurement of progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is based on inputs (i.e. cost incurred). Variable considerations are included in the transaction price when it is highly probable that there will be no significant reversal of the revenue in the future. The Company identifies the various performance obligations of the contract and allocates the transaction price to these performance obligations. Advances and pre-delivery payments (contract liabilities) are normal and not considered a significant financing component as they are intended to protect the Company from the customer failing to complete its obligations under the contract. Turnover is stated net of valued added tax.

Capitalised satellites

Recoverability

Management continually review the recoverability of the capitalised satellites. A breakeven analysis is performed for each satellite which takes into account secured and planned customer contracts.

If the analysis resulted in less revenue expected than the costs to be incurred over the life of the satellite then an impairment of the asset would be recognised.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

1.5 Significant Accounting Policies

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred to the customer. If the Company transfers goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs the related contact obligation.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes cost directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated. Depreciation commences when the asset is brought into use. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Tools, equipment	–	5 years (20% per annum)
Plant and machinery	–	7 years (14% per annum)
Satellites	–	1-10 years (100%-10% per annum)
Fixtures and fittings	–	10 years (10% per annum)
Leasehold improvements	–	Residual life of lease

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively. Tangible fixed assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the period of de-recognition.

For satellites where capacity is leased and not 100% is sold the associated depreciation will be split between cost of sales for the percentage sold with the balance to admin expenses.

Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected consumption of future economic benefits is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised. Amortisation is provided to write off the cost over the estimated useful life as follows this is dependent on either the length of the licence or if not defined or indefinite our internal estimate based on previous experience.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

Research and development expenditure

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. The Company claims tax credits on eligible expenditure based on how innovative the work is deemed to be. Claims have previously been approved and repaid in a timely manner.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing the product to its present location and condition, as follows:

- Raw materials and components – purchase cost on a first in, first out basis.
- Work in progress and finished goods – cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity.

Net realisable value is the estimated proceeds from the sale of items of stock less all further costs to completion.

Foreign currency translation

Financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss.

Investments

Investments in minority equity interests are held at fair value, and subsequently measured annually at fair value through the profit or loss.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or contractual obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of economic value will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, expected future cash flows are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assess at each reporting date whether there are any impairment indicators. If any such indicators exist, an estimate of the assets new recoverable amount is made in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and the recoverable amount. Provision for impairment is made through the profit and loss where there is objective evidence that the debt is unlikely to be recovered in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovering is assessed as remote. Standard terms are 30 days.

Lease obligations

At the commencement date the Company recognises the lease liability as the present value of future lease payments discounted at its incremental borrowing rate as the rate implicit to leases is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the liability is increased in line with the rate of interest and reduced by the lease payments made.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Forward currency contracts are used to hedge risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. For those derivatives designated as hedges and for which hedge accounting is desired, the hedging relationship is formally designated and documented at its inception. Such hedges are expected at inception to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they are actually effective throughout the reporting period for which they were designated. For the purpose of hedge accounting, forward currency contracts are classified as cash flow hedges. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken to the income statement. The treatment of gain and losses arising from revaluing derivatives designated as cash flow hedging is as follows:

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when a forecast sale or purchase occurs. The Company currently uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. See note 19 for further details.

Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax rates of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the Company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

Government Grants

Government grants of a revenue nature are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Grants related to expenses incurred are treated as Revenue in the Profit and Loss account so as to match with the expenditure to which they relate.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account or contract liability accrual and are released to profit over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments.

Pensions

Employees of the Company are members of a number of pension schemes run and administered by the wider Airbus Group that are principally defined benefit in nature, although they do have a defined contribution element to them. The sponsoring company for these plans are other group companies (mainly Airbus Defence and Space Limited) and full accounting for the pension schemes is carried out in the financial statement of these in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits". Therefore the pension costs charged in the financial statements of the Company represent the contributions payable by the Company during the year.

Share based payments

A small number of employees are participants in the long term incentive plans established by the Company's parent undertaking, Airbus Group SE. Further details of these plans are given in the financial statements of Airbus Group SE. As the related IFRS2 share based payment charges and transactions for these employees are not considered material to the Company's financial statements, no further adjustments or disclosures relating to them are made in the financial statements.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Loans and payables, held-to-maturity investments, and non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial liability. If expected life cannot be determined reliably, then the contractual life is used.

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss

Financial liabilities not measured at amortised cost are classified and measured at FVTPL. This classification includes derivative liabilities.

De-recognition

a) Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when;

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire,
- it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received is recognised as a gain or loss in the profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

2. Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents the revenue recognised on contracts with customers. Turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, the design and construction of satellites and subsystems, the provision of related services and sale of satellite ground stations. An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Europe - UK	14,714	14,344
Europe - other countries	28,421	45,643
Asia	7,601	6,920
Africa	31	161
Americas	486	5,676
	<u>51,253</u>	<u>72,744</u>

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	11,764	12,822
Depreciation of right of use assets	2,083	1,768
Amortisation of intangibles	481	594
Research and development expenditure		
– Internally funded	1,940	2,663
– Externally funded	300	468
Above the line R&D tax credit (income)	(1,869)	(1,542)
Foreign exchange gain	(599)	(71)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense (included in cost of sales)	1,289	1,106
Including: -write- down of stocks to net realisable value	19	160
	<u></u>	<u></u>

4. Auditor's remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided by the Company.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Audit of the financial statements	89	65
	<u></u>	<u></u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

5. Directors' remuneration

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	484	554
Aggregate amounts receivable under long term incentive plans	-	-
Company contributions to pension schemes	85	100
Payment for loss of office	-	193
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>

Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:

Defined contribution schemes	2	3
Defined benefit schemes	1	1

The remuneration of the highest paid director for the year was £189k (2020: £162k). In addition, Company pension contributions of £33k were made to a money purchase pension scheme on the director's behalf (2020: £33k). No share options were exercised by directors during this period.

6. Staff costs

The costs of staff (including directors) during the year amounted to:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	16,704	17,483
Social security costs	1,826	1,902
Other pension costs	2,903	2,701
	<u>21,433</u>	<u>22,086</u>

The average monthly number of staff employed during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Average employed staff	331	363

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Interest payable to group undertakings	158	267
Interest on lease liability	135	165
	<u>293</u>	<u>432</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

8. Taxation

(a) Tax on Loss on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax on the profits for the year	353	285
Tax (over) / under provided in previous years	2	(135)
Total current tax	355	150
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	297	(116)
Tax (over) / under provided in previous years	(131)	149
R&D tax set off	614	804
Gains	355	-
Total deferred tax	1,135	837
Total tax charge / (credit) for the year	1,490	987

(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge / (credit)

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2,614	437
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)	497	83
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	472	653
Tax under / (over) provided in previous years	(129)	14
Income not taxable	-	(19)
Effect of change in tax rates	650	256
Total tax charge / (credit) for year	1,490	987

(c) Tax relating to items charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
<i>Deferred Tax</i>		
Cashflow hedging adjustment	227	(301)
Total tax charge / (credit) for the year	227	(301)

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

8. Taxation (continued)

(d) Deferred tax

The deferred taxation liability is as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	(2,355)	(2,059)
Other timing differences	(292)	(96)
R&D net set off	940	1,455
Unrealised gains on investments	(355)	-
At 31 st December 2021	<u>(2,062)</u>	<u>(700)</u>

The Finance Act 2021 enacted on 10th June 2021, increased the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, effective from 1st April 2023. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 25% (2021 – 19%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

9. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Tool and equipment</i>	<i>Satellites, Plant and machinery</i>	<i>Fixtures and fittings</i>	<i>Assets in the course of construction</i>	<i>Leasehold imp'ments</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost:						
At 1 st January 2021	5,774	82,072	1,774	488	7,785	97,893
Additions	-	-	-	5,849	-	5,849
Disposals	-	(7)	-	(3)	-	(10)
Transfers	36	15	42	(215)	-	(122)
At 31 st December 2021	5,810	82,080	1,816	6,119	7,785	103,610
Depreciation:						
At 1 st January 2021	4,974	18,540	1,316	-	5,518	30,348
Charge for year	412	10,641	142	-	569	11,764
Disposals	-	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
At 31 st December 2021	5,386	29,174	1,458	-	6,087	42,105
Net book value:						
At 31 st December 2021	424	52,906	358	6,119	1,698	61,505
At 1 st January 2021	800	63,532	458	488	2,267	67,545

Dilapidations asset included in tangible assets in 2020 has been transferred to Right of Use Assets in current year, see note 12.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

10. Intangible assets

	<i>Software Costs £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
<i>Cost:</i>		
At 1 st January 2021	5,574	5,574
Additions	-	-
Transfers from tangible fixed assets	122	122
At 31 st December 2021	<u>5,696</u>	<u>5,696</u>
 <i>Depreciation</i>		
At 1 st January 2021	5,000	5,000
Charge for year	481	481
At 31 st December 2021	<u>5,481</u>	<u>5,481</u>
 <i>Net book value:</i>		
At 31 st December 2021	<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>
At 1 st January 2021	<u>574</u>	<u>574</u>

11. Investments

	<i>Equity Investment £'000</i>	<i>Other £'000</i>	<i>Equity held in Subsidiary undertaking £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
<i>Cost:</i>				
At 31 st December 2020	-	598	5,826	6,424
Addition	-	11	-	11
Transfer	609	(609)	-	-
Gain on revaluation	2,753	-	-	2,753
Write off subsidiary investment	-	-	(5,826)	(5,826)
At 31 st December 2021	<u>3,362</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,362</u>
 <i>Provision:</i>				
At 31 st December 2020	-	-	(5,725)	(5,725)
Write off subsidiary investment	-	-	5,725	5,725
At 31 st December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 <i>Net book value:</i>				
At 31 st December 2021	<u>3,362</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,362</u>
At 1 st January 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>598</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>699</u>

Gain on revaluation of the equity investment is included in the income statement in other income.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

11. Investments (continued)

On 1st June 2021 the Company's 100% owned subsidiary DMC International Imaging Ltd was dissolved.

The 'other' investment held in a venture capital fund was converted into 1,786,588 shares in Seraphim Space Investment Trust plc (SSIT) and 63,125 shares in Arqit Quantum inc. publicly traded on the London Stock exchange and NASDAQ respectively. These investments are measured at fair value through the income statement based on quoted prices on active markets (investment held in venture capital fund was valued based on observable market data).

The share price as at 31st December 2021 was £1.254 for SSIT and \$23.95 for Arqit Quantum Inc.

12. Right of Use Asset

<i>Assets:</i>	<i>Dilapidations Asset £.000</i>	<i>Leases land & Buildings £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
At 31 st December 2020	1,114	8,967	10,081
Additions	347	-	347
Depreciation expense	(307)	(1,776)	(2,083)
Disposals - cost	(125)	-	(125)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	125	-	125
At 31 st December 2021	<u>1,154</u>	<u>7,191</u>	<u>8,345</u>

<i>Lease Liability:</i>	<i>Leases land & Buildings £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
At 31 st December 2020	9,134	9,134
Additions	-	-
Accretion of interest	135	135
Payments	(1,912)	(1,912)
Disposals	-	-
At 31 st December 2021	<u>7,357</u>	<u>7,357</u>

Current	1,727	1,727
Non-Current	5,630	5,630

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

13. Stocks

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Raw materials and components	2,252	2,534
Work in progress	6,853	6,031
	<u>9,105</u>	<u>8,565</u>

14. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade debtors	2,399	5,299
Contract assets	14,818	12,155
Amount owed by group undertakings – parent and fellow subsidiaries (including group relief)	1,586	2,044
R&D tax receivable	2,729	2,711
Financial instruments – foreign currency contracts	1,295	508
Other debtors	2,009	1,352
Prepayments	1,890	2,236
	<u>26,726</u>	<u>26,305</u>

Amounts falling due after more than one year included above are rental deposits of £1,088k (2020: £1,088k).

There has been no significant changes in contract assets as a result of cumulative catch up adjustments to revenue.

There has been no revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods.

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Contract liabilities	46,467	47,543
Trade creditors	3,054	4,444
Amounts owed to group undertakings – parent and fellow subsidiaries	40,852	44,152
Other creditors	8	4
Other taxation & social security	486	491
Accruals	6,694	7,114
	<u>97,561</u>	<u>103,748</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

Amounts owed to group undertakings above includes short term finance balances of £38,037k (2020: £42,179k) on which interest is charged at a rate linked to bank LIBOR and EURIBOR rates.

£7,435k of revenues recognised in the reporting period were included in the contract liability balance at 1st January 2021.

There has been no significant changes in contract liabilities as a result of any cumulative catch up adjustments to revenue.

There has been no revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods.

16. Provisions

	<i>Deferred Tax Provision</i>	<i>Dilapidation Provision</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
At 1 st January 2021	700	2,962	3,662
Additions in year	1,362	347	1,709
At 31 st December 2021	2,062	3,309	5,371
Current	-	-	-
Non-Current	2,062	3,309	5,371

The dilapidation provision is in relation to three buildings that have an obligation to return to their original condition at the end of the lease period. The provision comprises £3,192k for leases ending in 2026 and £117k for leases ending in 2023.

17. Authorised, issued and called up share capital

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,179 "A" Ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1
116,739 Ordinary shares of 1p each	117	117
	<u>118</u>	<u>118</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31st December 2021

18. Pension schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its directors and employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The unpaid contributions outstanding at the year end, included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due in one year' are £159k (2020: £196k).

The Company also makes contributions to the parent company's defined benefit pension scheme. The unpaid contributions outstanding at the year end, included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year' are £nil (2020: £nil).

19. Derivatives

The Company purchases forward foreign currency contracts to hedge currency exposure on firm future commitments. The fair values of the derivatives are held at the balance sheet date in debtors or creditors and are determined by reference to their market values, as follows:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Foreign forward currency contracts	1,295	508

20. Post balance sheet events

The ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine since February 2022 has impacted the use of launch sites for some of the Company's customers and has also resulted in additional lead times relating to the sourcing of some spacecraft related components. The Company has taken appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of additional lead times by some critical component advance purchases. The situation continues to be monitored closely. No adjustment is required to be made to the accounts for the year ended 31st December 2021.

The Company's investments (see note 11) held in Seraphim Space Investment Trust plc and Arqit-Quantum inc. at the balance sheet date have considerably reduced in fair value as per movements in market trading prices throughout the year of 2022. No adjustment is required to be made to the accounts for the year ended 31st December 2021.

21. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is considered by the directors to be Airbus Group S.E. which is registered in The Netherlands. Airbus Group S.E. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings of which the Company is a subsidiary undertaking for which group financial statements are prepared. The parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings of which the Company is a subsidiary undertaking for which group financial statements are prepared is Airbus Defence and Space Ltd, a company registered in England. Copies of the financial statements of Airbus Group S.E. are available from The Secretary, Airbus DS Holdings B.V., Le Carre Building, Beechavenue 130-132, 1119 PR Schiphol-Rijk, The Netherlands. Copies of the financial statements of Airbus Defence and Space Ltd are available from Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, SG1 2AS.