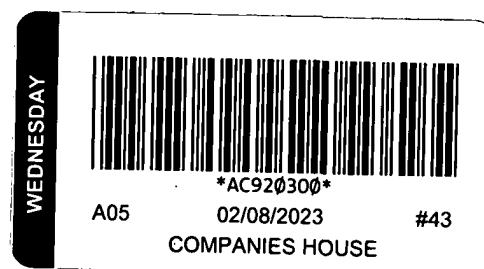


BAE Systems Project Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2022

Registered number: 00553146



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Directors' Report

Company registration

BAE Systems Project Services Limited (the "Company") is a private company, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales with the registered number 00553146.

The Company is a member of the BAE Systems plc Group ("BAE Systems Group or Group") of companies.

Results and dividends

The Company's loss for the financial year is £88k (2021: £74k loss). The directors do not propose a dividend for 2022 (2021: £nil).

Business review and principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of spare parts and to carry out repairs associated with various contracts. During the year the company continues to make losses on its contracts and maintains current operations.

Looking forward

There are no immediate opportunities for the Company to pursue however the Directors do not have any intention to wind up the Company in the short term given the fact opportunities can often arise quickly.

Going concern

After making due enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The Company has net assets of £470k and the Company's ultimate parent, BAE Systems plc has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company, for this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors and their interests

The directors who served throughout the year and up to the date of this Directors' Report, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

D E Bristow (resigned 31 August 2022)
D J Mitchard (resigned 30 September 2022)
S W Jamieson (appointed 01 October 2022)
R M Peagram (appointed 31 August 2022)

The Board is not aware of any contract of significance in relation to the Company in which any director has, or has had, a material interest.

Small companies exemption

Pursuant to Section 414(B) of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from presenting a Strategic Report and this directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption per s415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report (continued)

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

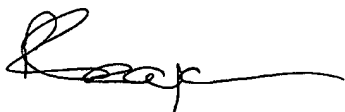
Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, has indicated its willingness to continue in office and, in accordance with Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, has been re-appointed.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



R M Peagram
Director

Date: 26 June 2023

Registered office:
BAE Systems Project Services Limited
Warwick House
PO Box 87
Farnborough Aerospace Centre
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6YU

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BAE Systems Project Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BAE Systems Project Services Limited (the "Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Statement of Accounting Policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 10.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (the "FRC's") Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BAE Systems Project Services 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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

Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BAE Systems Project Services Limited (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BAE Systems Project Services Limited (continued)

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Stephen Pratt CA (Senior statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor

Edinburgh
United Kingdom

Date: 26 June 2023

Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Operating costs	3	(88)	(74)
Operating loss		<u>(88)</u>	<u>(74)</u>
Loss before tax		<u>(88)</u>	<u>(74)</u>
Tax	5	-	-
Loss and Total comprehensive (expense) for the year		<u><u>(88)</u></u>	<u><u>(74)</u></u>

The results for 2022 and 2021 arise from continued activities.

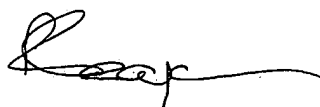
The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

BAE Systems Project Services Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2022

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	557	645
Total assets		<u>557</u>	<u>645</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	(83)	(83)
Provisions	8	(4)	(4)
Total liabilities		<u>(87)</u>	<u>(87)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>470</u></u>	<u><u>558</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Issued share capital	9	-	-
Retained earnings		470	558
Total equity		<u><u>470</u></u>	<u><u>558</u></u>

Approved by the Board on 26 June 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



R M Peagram
Director

Registered number: 00553146

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Issued share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2021	-	632	632
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(74)	(74)
At 31 December 2021	-	558	558
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(88)	(88)
At 31 December 2022	-	470	470

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

BAE Systems Project Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, and registered in England and Wales and incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its ultimate controlling party is disclosed in note 10. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 2.

The principal activity of the Company is set out in the Directors' Report on page 1. These financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, are presented in pounds sterling and, unless otherwise stated, rounded to the nearest thousand.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006, and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken:

the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;

the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;

the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;

the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;

the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;

the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;

the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures; and

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.

The Company intends to continue to prepare its financial statements in accordance with FRS 101.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting as discussed in the Director's Report (page 1).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There were no significant accounting policies that were considered by the directors to contain key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting judgements

In the course of preparing the financial statements, no judgements have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, other than those involving estimates, that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies

Several standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards became effective on 1 January 2022, none of which had a material impact on the Company.

The following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards became effective on 1 January 2022 and have not had a material impact on the Company.

- Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations, effective from 1 January 2022;
- Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment, effective from 1 January 2022;
- Amendments to IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, effective from 1 January 2022; and
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle, effective from 1 January 2022.

The following other standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued but were not mandatory for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2022. These are expected to be endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, effective from 1 January 2023;
- Amendments to IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts, effective from 1 January 2023;
- Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements, effective from 1 January 2024 (not yet endorsed by the UK);
- Amendments to IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, effective from 1 January 2023 (not yet endorsed by the UK);
- Amendments to IAS 12: Income Taxes, effective from 1 January 2023 (not yet endorsed by the UK); and
- Amendment to FRS 101 reduced disclosure framework, effective from 1 January 2023.

Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The directors believe that the financial statements reflect appropriate judgements and estimates, and provide a true and fair view of the Company's financial performance and position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue and profit recognition

Revenue represents income derived from contracts for the provision of goods and services, over time or at a point in time, by the Company to customers in exchange for consideration in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

Performance obligations

Upon approval by the parties to a contract, the contract is assessed to identify each promise to transfer either a distinct good or service or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. Goods and services are distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations in the contract if the customer can benefit from them either on their own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and they are separately identifiable in the contract. The Company provides warranties to its customers to give them assurance that its products and services will function in line with agreed-upon specifications. Warranties are not provided separately and, therefore, do not represent separate performance obligations.

Transaction price

At the start of the contract, the total transaction price is estimated as the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to the customer, excluding sales taxes. Variable consideration, such as price escalation, is included based on the expected value or most likely amount only to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised. The transaction price does not include estimates of consideration resulting from contract modifications, such as change orders, until they have been approved by the parties to the contract. The total transaction price is allocated to the performance obligations identified in the contract in proportion to their relative stand-alone selling prices. Given the bespoke nature of many of the Company's products and services, which are designed and/or manufactured under contract to the customer's individual specifications, there are typically no observable stand-alone selling prices. Instead, stand-alone selling prices are typically estimated based on expected costs plus contract margin consistent with the Company's pricing principles. Whilst payment terms vary from contract to contract, on many of the Company's contracts, an element of the transaction price is received in advance of delivery.

Revenue and profit recognition

Revenue is recognised as performance obligations are satisfied as control of the goods and services is transferred to the customer. For each performance obligation within a contract, the Company determines whether it is satisfied over time or at a point in time. Performance obligations are satisfied over time if one of the following criteria is satisfied:

the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs;

Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Company has determined that most of its contracts satisfy the over-time criteria, either because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs (typically services or support contracts) or the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date (typically development or production contracts).

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue and profit recognition (continued)

Revenue and profit recognition (continued)

For each performance obligation to be recognised over time, the Company recognises revenue using an input method, based on costs incurred in the period. Revenue and attributable margin are calculated by reference to reliable estimates of transaction price and total expected costs, after making suitable allowances for technical and other risks. Revenue and associated margin are therefore recognised progressively as costs are incurred, and as risks have been mitigated or retired. The Company has determined that this method faithfully depicts the Company's performance in transferring control of the goods and services to the customer.

If the over-time criteria for revenue recognition are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time that control is transferred to the customer, which is usually when legal title passes to the customer and the business has the right to payment, for example, on delivery.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense.

Outstanding commitments

The Company regularly reviews outstanding commitment for purchases in its supply chain in order to inform revenue recognition under IFRS15 trading principles. Where the Company has received notification that the supplier has completed the manufacture of goods, but has not yet delivered and invoiced for them and the ultimate customer controls the asset, i.e. neither the subcontractor or the Company have an alternative use for the asset, the Company will accrue for these costs and recognise revenue in line with overtime trading principles under IFRS15.

Contract modifications

The Company's contracts are often amended for changes in customers' requirements and specifications. A contract modification exists when the parties to the contract approve a modification that either changes existing or creates new enforceable rights and obligations. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and the Company's measure of progress towards the satisfaction of the performance obligation to which it relates is recognised in one of the following ways:

1. prospectively, as an additional, separate contract; or
2. prospectively, as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract; or
3. as part of the original contract using a cumulative catch-up.

The majority of the Company's contract modifications are treated under either 1 (for example, the requirement for additional distinct goods or services) or 3 (for example, a change in the specification of the distinct goods or services for a partially completed contract), although the facts and circumstances of any contract modification are considered individually as the types of modifications will vary contract-by-contract and may result in different accounting outcomes.

Costs to obtain a contract

The Company expenses pre-contract bidding costs which are incurred regardless of whether a contract is awarded. The Company does not typically incur costs to obtain contracts that it would not have incurred had the contracts not been awarded, such as sales commission.

Costs to fulfil a contract

Contract fulfilment costs in respect of over-time contracts are expensed as incurred. Contract fulfilment costs in respect of point in time contracts are accounted for under IAS 2 Inventories.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost including a provision for expected credit losses. The Company measures the provision at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, estimated by reference to past experience and relevant forward-looking factors.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is objective evidence that the debtor is in significant financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when a debtor enters bankruptcy or financial reorganisation.

2.4 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

2.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.

Warranties and after-sales service

Warranties and after-sales service are provided in the normal course of business with provisions for associated costs being made based on an assessment of future claims with reference to past experience. A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products and services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences:

on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

related to investments in subsidiaries and equity accounted investments to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to corporate income taxes levied by the same tax authority and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3. Operating costs

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Other operating charges	88	74

The remuneration of the auditor for the year ended 31 December 2022 for auditing of the financial statements was £4,500 (2021: £3,750) and £nil (2021: £nil) in respect of non-audit work and was borne by fellow group undertaking, BAE Systems Surface Ships Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Employees

None of the directors received any emoluments from the Company during the year. All directors who served during the year were employed by BAE Systems plc or another Group company and were remunerated through those companies. The directors did not provide any material qualifying services to the Company.

The Company has no employees (2021: nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Tax

No provision for current tax is required. The Company has surrendered its tax losses to fellow group companies free of charge.

Reconciliation of tax result

The following reconciles the expected tax income, using the UK corporation tax rate, to the reported tax result.

	2022 £000	2021 £000
(Loss) before tax	(88)	(74)
UK corporation tax rate	19.00%	19.00%
Expected tax income on (loss)	17	14
Provisions	-	40
Losses surrendered to fellow group companies	(17)	(54)
Tax result	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax asset

The deferred tax asset, which has not been recognised in the financial statements as there is insufficient evidence of future taxable profits to support its recoverability, is made up as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Property, plant and equipment	1	1
	1	1

In 2021, the Government announced that with effect from 1 April 2023, the UK corporation tax rate would increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The tax rate applying to the unrecognised deferred tax asset is 25% (2021 25%) on the basis that any deferred tax assets or liabilities released or settled are likely to reverse after April 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Current		
Amounts owed by BAE Systems plc subsidiaries	491	410
Accrued income	66	235
	<u>557</u>	<u>645</u>

Contract assets as at 1 January 2021, £235,000.

Amounts owed by BAE Systems plc subsidiaries are payable on demand and they are unsecured. No interest is applied to amounts owed.

7. Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Current		
Payments received on account	83	83
	<u>83</u>	<u>83</u>

Contract liabilities as at 1 January 2021 were £83,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Provisions

	Warranties and after- sales service £000
Non-current	-
Current	4
	<hr/>
At 1 January 2022	4
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	4
Represented by:	
Non-current	-
Current	4
	<hr/>
	4
	<hr/> <hr/>

Warranties and after-sales service

Warranty and after-sales service costs are generally incurred within three years post-delivery. Whilst actual events could result in potentially significant differences to the quantum, but not the timing, of the outflows in relation to the provisions, management has reflected current knowledge in assessing the provision levels.

9. Share capital

	£0.05 Ordinary shares	Nominal value £
Issued and fully paid		
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	<hr/> 40 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Controlling parties

The immediate parent company is BAE Systems Surface Ships (Holdings) Limited and the ultimate parent company and controlling party is BAE Systems plc, which is both the smallest and largest parent company preparing Group financial statements. Both companies are incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The consolidated financial statements of BAE Systems plc are available to the public and may be obtained from its registered address:

6 Carlton Gardens
London
SW1Y 5AD
Website: www.baesystems.com