**Report and Financial Statements** 

1 April 2012



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# **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2012**

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# **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2012**

# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

## **DIRECTORS**

- N P Gorman
- S Blackmore
- S R Hagel
- R A Cooke
- R P Becker
- G L Wormald
- S G Hackett

## **SECRETARY**

- S F M Martin
- P Edelstyn

# REGISTERED OFFICE

Victoria Avenue

Yeadon

Leeds

LS19 7AW

## **BANKERS**

Bank of America

London Branch

P O Box 407

5 Canada Square

London

E14 5AQ

## **AUDITOR**

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Leeds

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the period ended 1 April 2012

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company's principal activity is the manufacture and repair of airfoils and gas turbine components

#### REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The results of the company show a pre tax loss of £567,000 (3 April 2011 £1,932,000 profit) for the period and sales of £64,889,000 (2011 £62,816,000) The company has net assets of £14,934,000 (3 April 2011 £25,391,000)

Sales in FY12 were relatively flat compared with FY11 and overall increased in the year by 3%. Aerospace showed a slight increase of 4% mainly driven by increased demands for the CFM56 Vane 1 (Boeing 737) and RTM 322 Military Helicopter program for Rolls Royce, which continues to strengthen in demands through FY13 IGT showed a smaller increase of 2.5% driven by new demands from GE

The company is expecting that Aerospace will grow by 35% in FY13 as a result of increased demands with Rolls Royce with specific Military engines having new requirements for spares. In addition AETC has a 1 year agreement to machine 40% of the program requirements for the Trent 900 LP blades following the Tsunami in Japan in 2011. This adds £5m to sales as a one off requirement. IGT will remain flat when compared with FY12.

## PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the company are considered to relate to the state of world markets, competition and to foreign currency.

World markets

The current global economic environment creates uncertainty over the level of demand for the company's products Competition

The company operates in a highly competitive market around price and product quality. This can have an impact in downward pressure on our margins but also in the risk that we do not meet our customers' expectations. In order to mitigate this risk our sales team monitor market prices on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, our quality team continually monitor the quality of product being produced and ensure we maintain a rigorous quality system.

Foreign currency

The company sells into a number of markets worldwide. Some of these sales are in foreign currency, and therefore the company has an exposure to foreign currency movements. In order to mitigate this risk, the group treasury function provides natural hedges against currency exposures.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The level of operating working capital as a percentage of sales ("OWC") has decreased from the prior year. At the year end OWC was 20.8% (3 April 2011 24.8%) This was due to the receipt of a large receivable (£1.2m) from Alstom immediately prior to the year end and a significant accounts payable run scheduled for the beginning of April was paid just after year end (£1.7m). In FY11 this was paid before the year end

The gross profit margin has decreased from the prior year to 11 8% (3 April 2011 14 3%) This was due to the change in work content from large IGT (higher margin) to Aerospace products

# GOING CONCERN

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Business Review above

The current economic conditions create uncertainty particularly over the level of demand for the company's products and foreign currency exchange rates. The company is not reliant on external credit facilities, has a strong balance sheet and sells into a number of markets and geographical areas worldwide. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, and having reviewed the latest trading and cashflow forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### DIVIDENDS

No dividend (2011 £nil) was paid during the period. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the period (2011 nil), and accordingly the loss has been transferred to reserves

#### DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the period and subsequently were as follows

N P Gorman

S Blackmore

S R Hagel

R A Cooke

R P Becker

G L Wormald

S G Hackett

#### DISABLED PERSONS

Applications for employment by disabled persons are fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability

#### EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that views are taken into account when decisions are made which are likely to affect their interests, and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units, and of the company as a whole

#### **DONATIONS**

During the period the company made charitable donations of £1,205 (3 April 2011 £386)

### CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY

The company's policy is to negotiate terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing terms of transactions and then to abide by those terms once satisfactory performance of service or receipt of goods is achieved. Creditor days for the company have been calculated at 56 days (2011 73 days)

## **AUDITOR**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself 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 s418 of the Companies Act 2006

A resolution for the appointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

N P Gorman

Director

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#### 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). 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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.

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 AETC LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of AETC Limited for the 52 week period ended 1 April 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

## Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

## Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 April 2012 and of its loss for the period then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

## Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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

Matthew Hughes, BSc (Hons) ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Nallbeer Nagbes

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Leeds, UK

10 December 2012

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Financial period ended 1 April 2012

	Note	52 weeks ended 1 April 2012 £'000	53 weeks ended 3 April 2011 £'000
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2	64,889 (57,228)	62,816 (53,816)
Gross profit		7,661	9,000
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(249) (7,860)	(269) (6,695)
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	4	(448)	2,036
Interest payable and similar charges Interest receivable and similar income Other finance income	5 6 21	(676) 26 531	(757) 10 643
(LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(567)	1,932
Taxation	7	217	(500)
RETAINED (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	18	(350)	1,432

All results in the period derive from continuing operations

There is no difference between the loss/profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained loss/profit for the period as stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

# Financial period ended 1 April 2012

		52 weeks ended 1 April 2012 £'000	53 weeks ended 3 April 2011 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the financial period	18	(350)	1,432
Actuarial loss on pension scheme	21	(13,751)	(558)
Movement on current tax relating to pension scheme		157	249
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension scheme		3,030	(86)
Total gains and losses recognised since last annual report		(10,914)	1,037

# BALANCE SHEET As at 1 April 2012

	Note	1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			2 000
Goodwill	9	2,792	3,494
Tangible assets	10	12,121	13,262
		14,913	16,756
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	12	12,554	8,268
Debtors	13	29,394	24,517
Cash at bank and in hand		16	213
		41,964	32,998
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	14	(29,615)	(21,955)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		12,349	11,043
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		27,262	27,799
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES	16	(75)	(272)
Net assets excluding pension liability		27,187	27,527
Pension liability	21	(12,253)	(2,136)
NET ASSETS		14,934	25,391
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	17	-	-
Profit and loss account	18	12,249	23,163
Share based payment reserve	19	2,685	2,228
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	20	14,934	25,391

These financial statements of AETC Limited (company registration number 3206792), were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 December 2012

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

N P Gorman

Director

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period and the preceding period.

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The financial statements are made up to the Sunday nearest to the accounting reference date for each financial period.

#### Consolidated financial statements

AETC Limited is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements for its group, under S401 of the Companies Act 2006 because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Precision Castparts Corp, a company included within the United States of America, whom prepare consolidated financial statements which include the results of this group

#### Going concern

After making enquiries, and having reviewed the latest trading and cashflow forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Directors' report

#### Intangible assets - goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is 20 years. Provision is made for any impairment

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition, net of depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset less estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows

Freehold buildings 2% to 21/2%

Leasehold buildings Over the life of the lease

Plant and machinery 7½% to 15% Fixtures and fittings 15% to 20% Computers 20% to 33%

Motor vehicles 25%

Assets in the course of construction are held on the balance sheet at cost until completion of the asset and capitalisation into the relevant fixed asset category. Provision is made for any impairment

#### Investments

In the company's financial statements, fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment

## Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Taxation

Current tax including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

#### Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date or, if appropriate, at the forward contract rate. All exchange differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

### Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised upon the transfer of the goods to the customer

#### Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis

#### Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) not to produce a cash flow statement, as the amounts are reported within the parent company's accounts, which are publicly available

#### Share based payment

The company has applied the requirements of FRS 20 'Share based payment'

The company's ultimate parent company, Precision Castparts Corp ("PCC"), issues equity settled share based payments to certain employees of the company Equity settled share based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non market based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share based payment is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non market based vesting conditions

Fair value is measured by use of the Black-Scholes pricing model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

The company also provides employees with the ability to purchase PCC's ordinary shares at 85% of the current market value. The company records an expense based on its estimate of the 15% discount related to shares expected to vest on a straight line basis over the vesting period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Pension costs

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Company, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

#### 2 TURNOVER

The company has only one principal class of business, that of the manufacture, machining and repair of airfoils and gas turbine components. Sales were made to the following geographical areas

	52 weeks	53 weeks
	ended 1 April	ended 3 April
	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Switzerland	27,206	31,703
United Kingdom	7,145	6,844
North America	4,416	7,890
Germany	6,649	6,447
Other European	17,460	8,671
Rest of World	2,013	1,261
	64,889	62,816

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

	52 weeks	53 weeks
	ended	ended
	1 Aprıl	3 April
	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	179	163

Retirement benefits are accruing to one director (2011 one) under the defined benefits scheme. One director exercised share options during the year (2011 none). The emoluments of all of the other directors are paid by the ultimate parent company. Their services to the company are of a non executive nature and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to the parent company. Accordingly the above details include no emoluments in respect of these directors.

	The average number of persons employed was	52 weeks ended 1 April 2012 No.	52 weeks ended 3 April 2011 No.
	Production	338	351
	Administration	150	161
		488	512
	Employee costs	£,000	£'000
	Wages and salaries	14,478	15,311
	Social security costs	1,519	1,511
	Pension costs	1,913	1,734
		17,910	18,556
4	OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	<del></del>	***************************************
		52 weeks	53 weeks
		ended	ended
		1 April	3 April
		2012	2011
	Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	£,000	£'000
	Depreciation	1,904	2,179
	Operating lease rentals		
	Hire of plant and machinery	150	158
	Land and buildings	20	47
	Amortisation of intangible fixed assets- goodwill	702	702
	Redundancy costs	29	827
	Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(13)	(6)
	Net foreign currency losses/(gains)	163	(95)
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the		
	company's annual financial statements	45	45
	- The audit of the Company's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	-	4
	Total fees	45	49

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

5.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		52 weeks	53 weeks
		ended	ended
		1 April	3 April
		2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts payable to group undertakings	676	757
6	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		52 weeks	53 weeks
		ended	ended
		1 April	3 Aprıl
		2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
	Interest on amount due from group undertakings	<u> </u>	10
7.	TAXATION		
		52 weeks	53 weeks
		ended	ended
		1 April	3 April
		2012	2011
		£'000	£,000
	Current tax	(12)	950
	UK corporation tax charge	(13)	870
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(7)	(44)
	Total current tax	(20)	826
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(197)	(326)
	Adjustments in respect of prior years		
		(197)	(326)
	Deferred tax on pension scheme movements		
	Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	(217)	500

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 7. TAXATION (continued)

The effective rate of tax is different from the standard UK corporation tax rate of 26% (2011 28%) and the differences are explained below

(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	1 April 2012 £'000 (567)	3 April 2011 £'000 1,932
Tax at 26% (2011 28%) thereon	(147)	541
Effects of		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	322	387
- Accelerated capital allowances	113	165
- Other timing differences	(37)	52
- Tax relief on share options	(252)	(275)
- Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior years	(7)	(44)
- Rate difference	(12)	-
Current tax charge for period	(20)	826

The Finance Act 2011, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 25% effective from 1 April 2012, was substantively enacted on 5 July 2011 Subsequently, the 2012 Budget Report announced that the main rate of corporation tax would instead be reduced from 26% to 24% effective from 1 April 2012 and this rate was substantively enacted on 26 March 2012. This subsequent rate reduction has been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

Finance Act 2012 includes a further corporation tax rate reduction to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013 and 22% from 1 April 2014 and this was substantively enacted on 3 July 2012. As these rates had not been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, these rate reductions have not been reflected in these financial statements.

#### 8 SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

#### Equity-settled share option scheme

The company's ultimate parent company, PCC issues share options over ordinary shares in PCC to certain employees of the company Options are exercisable at prices equal to the quoted market price of the parent company's shares on the date of grant. Options become exercisable at a rate of 25% each year over four years from the date of grant. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Company before the options vest.

PCC has an Employee Share Purchase Plan ("ESPP") whereby the company is authorised to issues shares to its full-time employees, nearly all of whom are eligible to participate. Under the terms of the plan, employees can choose to have up to 10 percent of their annual base salary withheld to purchase the company's shares. Employees then have the option to use the withheld funds to purchase shares at the lower of 85 percent of the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant or on the date of purchase.

Details of the share options outstanding during the period are as follows

	2012 Number of share options	2012 Weighted average exercise price (£)	2011 Number of share options	2011 Weighted average exercise price (£)
Outstanding at beginning of period	52,441	61 81	101,449	45 09
Granted during the period	4,894	101 56	6,176	86 19
Forfeited during the period	(2,400)	70 02	(17,532)	57 10
Exercised during the period	(11,707)	49 35	(37,652)	39 37
Outstanding at the end of the period	43,228	67 10	52,441	61 81
Exercisable at the end of the period	25,150	101 50	26,458	56 17

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for the share options exercised during the period was £103 02. The options outstanding at 3 April 2012 have a weighted average exercise price of £67 10 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 7 09 years.

During the current financial period, options were granted on 16 November 2011. The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the options granted on those dates is £180,000. During the 2011 financial period, options were granted on 10 November 2010. The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the options granted on that date is £192,000.

The company recognised total expenses of £457,000 and £486,000 related to equity-settled share based payment transactions in 2012 and 2011 respectively

The inputs into the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model are as follows

	2012	2011
Weighted average share price	£101 56	£86 19
Weighted average exercise price	£101 56	£86 19
Expected volatility	42 7%	44 0%
Expected life (years)	27-44	27-44
Risk-free rate	0 7%	1 0%
Expected dividend yield	0 1%	0 1%

Expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the PCC share price over the previous years. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

## 9. GOODWILL

	2.000
Cost	
At 4 April 2011 and 1 April 2012	11,954
Accumulated amortisation	
At 4 April 2011	8,460
Charge for the period	702
At 1 April 2012	9,162
Net book value	
1 April 2012	2,792
2 April 2011	2.404
3 April 2011	3,494

£'000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 10 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Fixtures, fittings tools and equipment £'000	Assets in course of construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 4 April 2011	5,677	36,597	1,292	79	43,645
Additions	73	225	8	786	1,092
Transfers	-	-	-	(306)	(306)
Disposals		(2,353)			(2,353)
At 1 April 2012	5,750	34,469	1,300	559	42,078
Accumulated depreciation					
At 4 April 2011	1,710	27,490	1,183	-	30,383
Charge for the period	100	1,781	23	-	1,904
Disposals		(2,330)		_	(2,330)
At 1 April 2012	1,810	26,941	1,206	<u> </u>	29,957
Net book value					
At 1 April 2012	3,940	7,528	94	559	12,121
At 3 April 2011	3,967	9,107	109	79	13,262

Assets in the course of construction at 3 April 2012 included £nil (2011 £nil) in respect of deposits on machines

# 11. INVESTMENTS

INVESTMENTS	Interests in group undertakings £'000
Cost At 4 April 2011 and at 1 April 2012	5,319
Provision for impairment At 4 April 2011 and at 1 April 2012	(5,319)
Net book value At 3 April 2011 and at 1 April 2012	

The company's investment is in the entire share capital of PCC Flow Technologies Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The principal activity of PCC Flow Technologies Limited was the manufacturer of values and actuators. The company ceased to trade on 7 December 2005.

## 12. STOCKS

	1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	2,893	1,623
Work in progress	8,419	5,656
Finished goods		989
	12,554	8,268

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

# 13. DEBTORS

13.	DEBTORS		
		1 April 2012	3 April 2011
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts falling due within one year:	<b>2</b> 000	2 000
	Trade debtors	10,266	11,181
	Corporation tax	1,664	263
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	16,165	12,297
	Other debtors	513	299
	Prepayments	524	477
		29,132	24,517
		1 April	3 April
		2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	262	
	Other debtors	262	
		262	
		29,394	24,517
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	1 Aprıl	3 April
		2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	7,463	3,530
	Other taxation and social security	427	438
	Other creditors	1,397	1,704
	Accruals and deferred income	998	508
	Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	19,330	15,775
		29,615	21,955

The amount due to the ultimate parent undertaking is interest bearing at 6% and is repayable on demand

# 15. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	1 April 2012		3 April 2011	
Operating leases	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000
Annual commitments which expire				
Within one year	-	6	-	2
Between two and five years	20	115	20	126
	20	121	20	128

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

16.	PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES			Deferred tax £'000
	At 3 April 2011 Credit to profit and loss account (note 7)			272 (197)
	At 1 April 2012			75
	The deferred tax provision may be analysed as follows			
	Provision for deferred tax		1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences		727 (652)	900 (628)
			75	272
17.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
	Authorised 100 ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 10 ordinary shares of £1 each		10	10
18.	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT			
		Capital Contribution £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
	At 3 April 2011 Loss for the period Actuarial loss on pension scheme Movement on current tax relating to pension scheme Movement on deferred tax relating to pension scheme	23,000	163 (350) (13,751) 157 3,030	23,163 (350) (13,751) 157 3,030
	At 1 April 2012	23,000	(10,751)	12,249

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

# 19. SHARE BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

		£'000
At 3 April 2011 Share based payment expense		2,228 457
At 1 April 2012		2,685
20. RECONCILATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		
	1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the period	(350)	1,432
Actuarial loss on pension scheme	(13,751)	(558)
Movement on current tax relating to pension scheme	157	249
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension scheme	3,030	(86)
Share based payment expense	457	486
Net movement in shareholders' funds	(10,457)	1,523
Opening shareholders' funds	25,391	23,868
Closing shareholders' funds	14,934	25,391

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

#### 21. PENSION SCHEME

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme and a defined contribution pension scheme

#### Defined benefit pension scheme

A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 5 April 2009 by a qualified independent actuary. The present values of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and any past service costs were measured using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial valuation has been updated at 1 April 2012 by a qualified actuary using revised assumptions that are consistent with the requirements of FRS 17. In accordance with FRS17, for all assets that do not have a single price, the bid value of the assets has been used.

Key assumptions used	2012	2011	
	%	%	
Rate of increase in salaries	3 00	4 00	
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	3 10	3 30	
Discount Rate	4 80	5 60	
RPI inflation	3 25	3 50	
CPI inflation	2 25	2 60	

The mortality assumptions are based on standard mortality tables which allow for future mortality improvements. The assumptions are that members currently aged 65 will live on average for a further 22 45 years if they are male and for a further 24 6 years if they are female.

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows

	52 weeks	53 weeks ended 3 April	
	ended 1 April		
	2012 £'000	2011 £'000	
Current service cost	1,788	1,623	
Interest cost	7,770	7,615	
Expected return on scheme assets	(8,301)	(8,258)	
Expense recognised in profit and loss	1,257	980	

Actuarial gains and losses have been reported in the statement of total recognised gains and losses

The actual return on scheme assets was £6,316,000 (2011 £5,373,000)

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses since the adoption of FRS 17 is a loss of £16,585,000 (2011 loss of £2,834,000)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows

	1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of scheme assets	(157,299) 141,176	(139,698) 136,722
Deficit in scheme Related deferred tax asset	(16,123) 3,870	(2,976) 840
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	(12,253)	(2,136)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 21. PENSION SCHEME (continued)

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows

	1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	139,698	137,511
Current service cost	1,788	1,623
Interest cost	7,770	7,615
Contributions by scheme participants	670	679
Actuarial losses/(gains) on scheme liabilities	11,766	(2,327)
Net benefits paid out	(4,393)	(5,403)
Closing defined benefit obligation	157,299	139,698
Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows		
	1 April 2012 £'000	3 April 2011 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	136,722	134,204
Expected return on scheme assets	8,301	8,258
Actuarial losses on scheme assets	(1,985)	(2,885)
Contributions by the employer	1,861	1,869
Contributions by scheme participants	670	679
Net benefits paid out	(4,393)	(5,403)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	141,176	136,722

The analysis of the scheme assets and the expected rate of return at the balance sheet date was as follows

	1 April 2012		3 April 2011	
	Expected rate of return %	Market value £'000	Expected rate of return %	Market value £'000
Equities	8 40	51,090	8 40	48,355
Bonds	3 10	46,793	4 40	41,712
Absolute return	4 35	21,906	5 65	36,956
Cash and other assets	1 80	21,387	1 50	9,699
Total market value of assets		141,176		136,722

The company employs a building block approach in determining the long-term rate of return on pension plan assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed long-term rate of return on each asset class is set out within this note. The overall expected rate of return on assets is then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for the Scheme at 1 April 2012.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period ended 1 April 2012

## 21. PENSION SCHEME (continued)

The five-year history of experience adjustments	s is as follows				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(157,299)	(139,698)	(137,511)	(117,470)	(107,207)
Fair value of scheme assets	141,176	136,722	134,204	123,178	119,601
Surplus / (deficit) in the scheme	(16,123)	(2,976)	(3,307)	5,708	12,394
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities					
Amount	(756)		(3,060)		(433)
Percentage of scheme liabilities	(0 5%)		(2 2%)	-	(0 4%)
Experience adjustments on scheme assets					
Amount	(1,985)	(2,885)	8,665	(2,955)	1,285
Percentage of scheme assets	(1 4%)	(2 1%)	6 5%	(2 4%)	11%

#### Defined contribution pension scheme

The company also operates a defined contribution scheme for which the pension cost charge for the period amounted to £125,052 (2011 £111,409)

## 22. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND RELATED PARTIES

The immediate parent undertaking is PCC European Holdings Sarl. The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Precision Castparts Corp, a company incorporated in the United States of America and this is the smallest and largest group into which this company is consolidated. Copies of the accounts of Precision Castparts Corp may be obtained by writing to Precision Castparts Corp, Corporate Office, 4650 SW Macadam Avenue, Suite 440 Portland, Oregon 97201-4254, United States of America

Transactions with other companies within the group are not disclosed as the company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard No 8 'Related Party Disclosures', as the consolidated accounts of Precision Castparts Corp in which the company is included are available at the address noted above