

BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2018

Registered Number: 03722482



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Directors' Report

Company registration

BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited (the 'Company') is a private company, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales with the registered number 03722482.

Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year is £460k (2017: £29k). In 2018, the operating fee that would be payable to BAE Systems Applied Intelligence Limited, was suspended by agreement of the directors of both companies thereby increasing the profit in the year.

The directors do not propose a dividend for 2018 (2017: £nil).

The directors consider that the outlook for the Company is positive and expect the Company to continue to trade profitably in the coming year.

Looking forward

The terms of the UK's exit from the EU are currently uncertain, rendering it difficult for the Company to prepare for potential changes in the regulatory environment. In particular, a no-deal Brexit could have an impact on programmes which depend on the movement of goods between the UK and the EU but near-term impacts for the Company are likely to be limited.

Going concern

At the Balance Sheet date the Company was in a net liability position however, the ultimate parent company, BAE Systems plc, has indicated, in writing, that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors consider that this should enable the Company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

As with any company placing reliance on other Group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Small companies exemption

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, and consequently a Strategic Report has not been prepared.

Directors and their interests

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

A G Lazarus	Resigned: 31 January 2018
A D Leggetter	Resigned: 30 June 2018
D R Jones	Appointed: 18 June 2018
A G Jordan	Appointed: 18 June 2018

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.

Indemnity insurance

The directors of the Company have been indemnified against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and continues to be in force as at the date of this Report. Directors' and Officers' liability insurance has been purchased in order to minimise the potential impact of such proceedings.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

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 he ought to have taken 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.

Auditor

Following a global audit tender, Deloitte LLP was appointed as the auditor for the BAE Systems Group on 10 September 2018.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be re-appointed as the Company's auditor and a resolution proposing their re-appointment will be put to the 2019 AGM.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



A G Jordan
Director

17 June 2019

Registered office:
BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited
Warwick House
PO Box 87, Farnborough Aerospace Centre
Farnborough
Hants, GU14 6YU

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standards, "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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- make judgements and 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 Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited (the "Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit 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; and
- the related notes 1 to 9.

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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

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

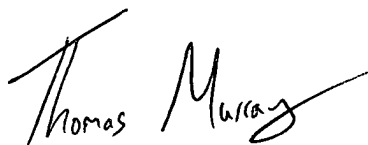
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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 director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report

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.



Thomas Murray ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Reading, UK
17 June 2019

Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000s	2017 £'000s
Revenue		465	734
Operating costs	2	(5)	(705)
Operating profit and profit before tax		460	29
Tax	4	-	-
Profit for the year		460	29
Total comprehensive income		460	29

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of the financial statements.

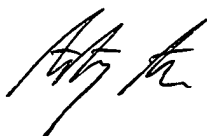
The results for 2018 and 2017 arise from continuing activities.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current assets			
Trade, other and contract receivables	6	70	166
Total assets		70	166
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	(289)	(845)
Total liabilities		(289)	(845)
Net liabilities		(219)	(679)
Equity			
Issued share capital	8	-	-
Retained earnings (deficit)		(219)	(679)
Total deficit		(219)	(679)

Approved by the Board on 17 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



A G Jordan
Director

Registered number: 03722482

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Issued share capital	Retained deficit	Total equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2017	-	(708)	(708)
Profit for the year	-	29	29
At 31 December 2017	-	(679)	(679)
Profit for the year	-	460	460
At 31 December 2018	-	(219)	(219)

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies

BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (UK) Limited (the "Company") is a private company, limited by shares, and registered in England and Wales and incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its ultimate controlling party is BAE Systems plc. The address of that Company's registered office is shown on page 15. The principal activity of the Company is to solve complex and mission-critical problems through a combination of IT software, hardware and professional services.

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.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "FRS 101" Reduced Disclosure Framework issued in September 2015. The amendments to FRS 101 (2015/16 cycle) issued in July 2016 and FRS 101 (2016/17 cycle) issued in July 2017 have no impact on the Company.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards "IFRS" as adopted by the EU "EU-adopted IFRS", 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 to 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 paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- 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

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

The following paragraphs summarise the main accounting policies of the Company and have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of relevant financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments). These financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

Judgements made in applying accounting policies

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No material estimates have been used in the creation of these financial statements

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 Financial instruments became effective on 1 January 2018. There was no impact of adoption.

Several other standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards became effective on 1 January 2018, none of which had a material impact on the Company.

The following paragraphs summarise the main accounting policies of the Company and have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of relevant financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments). These financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

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.

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. The Company therefore has significant contract liabilities.

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;
- the 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).

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

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

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:

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

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.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates ruling at the Balance Sheet date. These exchange differences are recognised in the Income Statement.

The assets and liabilities of foreign currency branches are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the Balance Sheet date. The Income Statements of these branches are translated at average rates of exchange during the year. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in the foreign translation reserve.

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.

Contract receivables represent amounts for which the Company has an unconditional right to consideration in respect of unbilled revenue recognised at the Balance Sheet date and comprise costs incurred plus attributable margin.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, call and term deposits, and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Loans and overdrafts

Loans and overdrafts are recognised initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and overdrafts are stated at either amortised cost or, where hedge accounting has been adopted, fair value in respect of the hedged risk. Any difference between the amount initially recognised and the redemption value is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

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

2 Operating costs

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Included within operating costs are the following expenses:		
Intercompany expense ¹	-	613

¹Relates to certain operating arrangements with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

The remuneration of the auditor for the year ended 31 December 2018 for statutory audit work was £5k (2017: £5k) and £nil (2017: £nil) in respect of non-audit work.

3 Employees

The Company does not have any employees (2017: nil)

None of the directors received any emoluments from the Company during the year. All directors who served during the year were employed by other BAE Systems companies and were remunerated through those companies.

The directors did not provide any material qualifying services to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4 Tax

The Company has not provided for current tax due to the availability of losses brought forward.

Reconciliation of tax expense

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

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit before tax	460	29
UK corporation tax rate	19.00%	19.25%
Expected tax expense on profit	(87)	(6)
Imputed interest expense	-	3
Utilisation of losses brought forward	-	6
Losses surrendered from/(to) group companies	87	(3)
Tax Result	-	-

Provision for deferred tax is not required.

5 Deferred tax

Unrecognised deferred tax asset

The deferred tax asset which has not been recognised in the financial statements is made up as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Property, plant and equipment	1	1
Trading losses	27	105
	28	106

The deferred tax asset has not been recognised because there is insufficient evidence of future taxable profits to support its recoverability.

Future changes in tax rates

The UK corporation tax rate will be reduced to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. The rate applying to the unrecognised deferred tax asset is 17% (2017 - 17%).

6 Trade, other and contract receivables

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current		
Accrued income	70	166
	70	166

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

7 Trade and other payables

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current		
Amounts owed to ultimate parent company	106	14
Amounts owed to group subsidiaries	16	699
Accruals	-	5
Deferred income	167	127
	289	845

8 Share capital and other reserves

Share capital

	£1 Ordinary shares	Nominal value £
Issued and fully paid		
At 1 January and 31 December 2018	1	1

Equity dividends

No dividends were paid in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018 or 31 December 2017.

The directors do not propose a final dividend for 2018 (2017: £nil).

9 Controlling parties

The immediate parent company is BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (Ireland) Limited, a company incorporated and registered in Ireland.

The ultimate and controlling party is BAE Systems plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales which is the smallest and largest parent company preparing group financial statements.

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