

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

Annual Report  
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Registered number: 04482320

TUESDAY



\*AEV507R6\*

A05

03/02/2026

#133

COMPANIES HOUSE

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Contents

	<b>Page(s)</b>
Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024	1-7
Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024	8-10
Independent auditors' report to the members of Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited	11-13
Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2024	14
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024	15
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2024	16
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024	17
Notes to the financial statements	18-52

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their Strategic report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is based in Wolverhampton in the UK and its registered office is Fore 1, Fore Business Park, Huskisson Way, Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, B90 4SS.

At 31 December 2024 the Company was a subsidiary of RTX Corporation.

Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited is principally involved in the design, manufacture and supply of advanced technology systems, products, and services to the world's aerospace industry. It is reinvesting for the future in key technologies with demonstrable customer benefits.

On 21 July 2025, Safran acquired the RTX Corporation's Actuation Systems portfolio, which includes the Company. With this transaction, Safran becomes a global leader in flight control and actuation systems and is well-positioned for next-generation platforms. The Company has now moved into being part of Safran Group and continues to operate independently in the ordinary course of business. This business will be consolidated from August 1st, 2025, within Safran Electronics & Defense.

#### Review of the business and key performance indicators

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	Change %
Turnover	534,074	482,575	10.7
Operating profit	98,935	21,729	355.3
Profit for the financial year	79,553	7,345	983.1
Total shareholders' funds/(deficit)	62,982	(20,438)	(408.2)
Current assets as % of current liabilities	110.3%	83.5%	
Average number of employees	1,491	1,408	

In September 2024, the company sold their pension assets and liabilities for consideration of £35,469,000. The transfer has reduced associated costs of the pension asset in the year and for the foreseeable future. In the same month, the company disposed of its eTRAS programme, resulting in a profit on disposal of £58,364,000.

The Company's earnings growth strategy contemplates continued growth of the commercial OEM and aftermarket sales, including growth from new product development and product improvements, structural cost reductions and operational improvements.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal non-financial risks and uncertainties facing the Company are broadly grouped as competitive and legislative. The financial risks are discussed in the financial risk management section of the Directors' report.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **Competitive Risks**

The Company has many contracts, several significant, and through a continued commitment to excellence, seeks to achieve and exceed customer expectations to mitigate and reduce the risk of non-renewal and contract termination.

The Company carefully manages and directs its business development team to identify and win new business opportunities via the development of customer relations and by continually improving its products.

#### **Legislative Risks**

All of the business carried out is subject to standards set by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and in some cases the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA). All of these bodies issue regulations which need to be complied with in order to be authorised to carry out maintenance work in the aerospace industry. Compliance imposes costs and failure to comply with the standards could materially affect the Company's ability to operate. To mitigate against these risks the business operates a robust business management system which ensures adherence to the regulatory standards through procedures, standard work, and policies. This is supported by a strong audit program through self-assessment and within the Safran SA audit function.

#### **Section 172 (1) Statement**

This section describes how the directors have had regard to the matter set out in Section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 in exercising their duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its key stakeholders.

#### **The likely consequences of any decision in the long term**

The directors of the Company have a duty of care to the key stakeholders when making decisions that affect long term sustainability of the Company. The directors remain mindful that its strategic decisions can have long term implications for the business and its stakeholders, and these implications are carefully assessed.

#### **Having regard to the need to act fairly as between members of the Company**

The directors recognise their legal and regulatory duties, and do not take any decisions or actions, such as selectively disclosing confidential or inside information, that will provide any shareholder or group of shareholders with any unfair advantage or position compared to the shareholders as a whole.

#### **Having regard to the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct**

#### **Modern Slavery Act**

The Company is committed to ensuring slavery and human trafficking are not taking place in its business or supply chains. To this end the Company has published a statement for the reporting period at <https://www.safran-group.com>.

#### **Having regard to the interests of the Company's employees**

#### *Employee involvement*

It is the policy of the Company to create a common awareness amongst employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the Group. It is the policy of the Company to maintain and develop employee involvement. Local managers provide information on a regular basis on matters of concern to employees, using various means such as business review meetings, briefing meetings, video presentations, company newsletters and training sessions.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **Section 172 (1) Statement (continued)**

##### **Having regard to the interests of the Company's employees (continued)**

###### *Disabled employees*

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the 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 that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

###### *Employee Programmes and Benefits*

The company operates ongoing employee development programmes which reflect development needs highlighted in the annual performance reviews. The company sponsored a number of employees on the RTX Corporation Employee Scholar Programme. All office employees completed a range of mandatory on-line training modules centred on business practices designed to increase awareness and promote strong ethical compliance, training includes anti-corruption and bribery matters. The company also continued a job rotation programme for high potential employees. As part of its "wellness" and health management programmes the company provides a 'Cycle to Work' scheme and bi-monthly health initiatives. It also provided an all-employee reward programme, together with a new reward and recognition programme for those employees exhibiting exemplary performance. The company operates a sports and social club available to the employees.

##### **Having regard to need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others**

###### **Customers**

The directors of the Company, on a continuing basis, promote the development and maintenance of a customer focus culture. The Company carefully manages and directs its business development team to identify and win new business opportunities via the development of customer relations and by continually improving its products.

###### **Suppliers**

The directors recognise the key role suppliers play in ensuring the company delivers a reliable service to customers. The directors seek to balance the benefits of maintaining strong partnering relationships with key suppliers alongside the need to obtain value for money for our investors and the desired quality and service levels for our customers. The Company works with suppliers and builds robust, long-lasting supply chains. The Company pays the suppliers in line with their payment terms.

###### **Regulators**

The Company seeks a constructive and cooperative relationship with the bodies that authorise and regulate the business activities. This helps us maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

All the business carried out is subject to standards set by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and in some cases the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA). All of these bodies issue regulations which need to be complied with in order to be authorised to carry out maintenance work in the aerospace industry. Compliance imposes costs and failure to comply with the standards could materially affect the Company's ability to operate. To mitigate against these risks the business operates a robust business management system which ensures adherence to the regulatory standards through procedures, standard work, and policies. This is supported by a strong audit program through self-assessment and through the Safran SA audit function.

The Company manages its tax affairs responsibly and proactively to comply with tax legislation. The Company's approach is to seek to build solid and constructive working relationships with all tax authorities.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **Section 172 (1) Statement (continued)**

##### **The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment**

The Company is convinced of the importance of health, safety, and the environment to the success of its business and is committed to be an industry leader in its commitment to safety and environmental responsibility.

The Company will, on a continuing basis: develop and maintain a culture which recognises the importance of health, safety and the environment to its success and exercise its responsibilities in a manner that reflects this; provide a healthy and safe place of work for all its employees; develop products and operate facilities in a manner that strives to eliminate risk to employees, customers, the environment and the community at large; and improve its performance in health, safety and environmental matters by encouraging the participation, commitment and support of all employees.

##### **Non-financial and sustainability information statement**

Section 414CB of the Companies Act 2006 requires the Directors to disclose certain climate-related financial information of the Company, including governance systems, risk identification and assessment processes and climate-related risks and opportunities.

##### **Governance Systems**

The Company has governance systems in place to assist in assessing and managing the impacts of climate change on its operations. Many of these systems flow down came from being part of the RTX Group, that has been taken across in the sale to Safran SA. Throughout 2024 and until the sales to Safran the Company governance was at the RTX level, the Governance and Public Policy Committee (GPPC) of the RTX Board of Directors oversees strategy, performance and goals relating to the environment and sustainability. The GPPC receives briefings periodically (at least annually) on sustainability performance, key initiatives, and goals, including climate-related matters. In addition, the Finance Committee of the RTX Board of Directors and, in certain cases the full RTX Board of Directors, reviews and approves significant capital investments, such as capital expenditures for research and development of sustainable technologies. Executive and senior management compensation is linked to progress towards the RTX 2025 greenhouse gas reduction goal.

##### **Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Identification and Assessment**

The Company uses several risk management processes to identify and assess climate related risks and opportunities including: Enterprise Risk Management (ERM); Business Resilience and Crisis Management (BRCM) program; and long-range strategic planning. The ERM process is led by the finance function at the RTX level and involves all its business units. Annually, risks are identified and assessed through structured inputs, reviews, and mitigation planning. The top risks are identified and evaluated through both a bottom-up and a top-down process. Top risks are compiled annually and briefed to the RTX Board of Directors and communicated to RTX's business unit senior leaders. As part of the Company's BRCM program, certain sites conduct Threat and Vulnerability Assessments (TVAs) to identify, assess, and manage different types of site specific risks, including physical risks associated with climate change, and develop incident Response Plans to address potential risks. The Company also uses the RTX-led long-range strategic planning process to identify and manage climate risks. The plans are a central mechanism for assessing changes in customer priorities and setting business-level priorities in the Company's operations, technology, research and development investment, and funding priorities. Identification and assessment of climate related risks are integrated into the Company's overall risk management processes.

The Company in 2026 will integrate into the Safran Group Sustainability Management; focus on Safran's Climate Action Plan on the reduction of CO2 emissions from our operations.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024

#### Non-financial and sustainability information statement (continued)

The Directors have identified the following climate-related risks and opportunities in connection with the operations of the Company:

**Market / Technology Transition Risks** – These are risks associated with increasing customer demands for products, services and technologies focused on addressing climate change, transitioning to lower emission technologies, including low to no carbon products and services, use of alternative energy sources and other sustainable technologies, and lower carbon operations. As a result, we continue to make additional investments in new technologies and capabilities and devote management and other resources to these matters.

**Acute and Chronic Physical Risks** – These risks relate to the increase in severity and frequency of extreme weather events caused by climate change, such as severe storms, tornados, hurricane, wildfires, and heat waves and droughts. These events could damage our facilities, products, and other assets, and cause disruptions to our business and operations, and supply chain. It could also lead to an increase in expenditure to improve the climate resiliency of our operations. The Company maintains property and business interruption insurance to mitigate these risks.

**Regulatory / policy risks** – Current and emerging environmental and climate-related laws, regulations, or other policies in the UK and elsewhere, such as regulations on greenhouse gas emissions, carbon pricing, energy taxes, product efficiency standards, and mandatory climate disclosures, could increase the Company's operational and compliance expenditures. The Company may face an increase in energy and raw material costs, and costs associated with manufacturing changes. The Company may also incur additional expenditures related to a new or additional investments in product designs and facility upgrades.

**Climate-Related Opportunities** – A potential opportunity is in the development and/or expansion of products and services that address climate change, such as low emission products, or products and services related to climate adaptation and resiliency solutions. The Company is well positioned to be a leader in sustainable technologies and capture new business opportunities. RTX and its business units continue to pursue its technology roadmaps and invest substantial amounts in research and development.

The aforementioned risks and opportunities were assessed over the short, medium, and long-term (current year to 2050). None of these are deemed financially material to the Company due to the nature of its operations. However, the impacts may increase over time. Therefore, the Company, together with its parent companies, plans to continue monitoring these risks and opportunities and enhancing its assessment methodologies over time as improved techniques are established. Since the climate-related risks and opportunities are not deemed material to the Company, the Directors consider Sections 414CB ("A)(e)-(h) not necessary for an understanding of the Company's business.

#### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR')

This Report summarises the energy usage, associated emissions, energy efficiency actions and energy performance for the Company under the government policy Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR'), as implemented by the 2018 Regulations. It also summarises the methodologies utilised for all calculations related to the elements reported under Energy and Carbon.

The following figures demonstrate year on year changes in consumption and resulting emissions for the company.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024

#### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR') (continued)

##### Utility and Scope

Scope 1 consumption and emissions relate to direct combustion of natural gas and fuels.

Scope 2 consumption and emissions relate to indirect emissions relating to the consumption of purchased electricity in day-to-day business operations.

The total consumption (kWh) figures for energy supplies are as follows:

	2024 Consumption (kWh)	2023 Consumption (kWh)
Grid-Supplied Electricity (Scope 2)	16,502,074	16,654,078
Natural Gas (Scope 1)	7,043,113	6,330,334
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,545,187</b>	<b>22,984,412</b>

The total emission (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) figures for energy supplies are as follows. Conversion factors utilised in these calculations are detailed below:

	2024 Consumption (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2023 Consumption (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Grid-Supplied Electricity (Scope 2)	3,417	3,449
Natural Gas (Scope 1)	1,288	1,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>4,607</b>

##### Intensity Metric

An intensity metric of tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m revenue has been applied for the annual total emissions. The methodology of the intensity metric calculations are detailed below, and results of this analysis is as follows:

	2024 Intensity Metric	2023 Intensity Metric
tCO <sub>2</sub> e/£m revenue	8.81	9.55

##### Reporting Methodology

Scope 1 and 2 consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>e emission data has been calculated in line with the 2020 UK Government environmental reporting guidance. To maintain continuity with the greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting undertaken before the implementation of SECR, only UK consumption and emissions are included within the emissions reporting. The intensity metric therefore is also calculated utilising the total revenue figure.

Intensity metrics have been calculated utilising the reported 2024 revenue figure. Both individual sources and total emissions tCO<sub>2</sub>e were combined and then divided by this figure to determine the tCO<sub>2</sub>e per metric.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024

#### Achieving Competitive Excellence

The business continues to deploy an operational framework which drives continuous improvement in all areas across the business to ensure that financial and growth targets are met. During 2024, the business experienced stable performance with a year-over-year revenue increase of 10.7% (2023: 9.1% increase).

#### Future developments


The Company's key strategy is to invest and develop new opportunities across all market segments, and to recover the Commercial Aftermarket. There is continued focus on cost reduction in order to remain competitive.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 25 to the financial statements.

#### Approval

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:  
  
C Bailey  
Director  
30 January 2026

Fore 1, Fore Business Park,  
Huskisson Way, Stratford Road,  
Shirley, Solihull,  
West Midlands,  
B90 4SS.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024**

The directors present their report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

#### **Future developments and events after the balance sheet date**

Details of future developments and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic report on page 7 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

#### **Research and development**

During 2024 the Company's undertaking to develop actuation systems for new programs continued according to plan. The total for the year was £9,987,000 (2023: £6,053,000).

#### **Statement on engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the Company.**

Details of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company have been included in the Strategic Report on page 3 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

#### **Going concern**

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements.

#### **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company by monitoring these risks and taking appropriate action.

##### *Cash flow risk*

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge these exposures.

##### *Credit risk*

The Company has a policy that requires appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The financial strength of existing customers is also monitored on a regular basis, and credit terms are adjusted as needed.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

##### *Liquidity risk*

The Company participates in the overall world-wide RTX Corporation funding strategy managed at corporate treasury level. The Company participates in a UK cash pool. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### *Interest rate cash flow risk*

The Company has interest-bearing liabilities that include intercompany balances. Rates of interest vary according to market conditions prevailing at the time.

The Company has reviewed the requirements of IAS 21 to determine its correct functional currency. After considering both primary and secondary economic indicators, management has concluded that it is most appropriate to use Sterling as the functional currency as this most faithfully represents the economic effects of underlying transactions, events, and conditions.

#### **Dividends**

There were no dividends proposed, declared, and paid in the year (2023: £nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors, who served throughout the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were as follows:

C Bailey  
K Blair (Appointed on 22 August 2024)  
G Makepeace (Appointed 22 August 2024)  
R St. Louis Vincent (Resigned on 13 March 2025)  
J Carvalho (Resigned on 27 August 2024)  
P Ross (Resigned on 31 July 2024)

#### **Employee Involvement**

Details of employee involvement can be found in the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

#### **Employee consultation**

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings, employee surveys and the Company newsletter. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests. All employees receive an annual bonus related to the overall profitability of the Company.

#### **Environmental Matters**

Details of environmental matters can be found in the Strategic Report on pages 4 and 5 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

#### **Directors' indemnities**

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 financial year. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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 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.

#### Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

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

#### Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements are being made for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

C Bailey  
Director  
30 January 2026

Signed by:  
  
E28567B9C08541F...

Fore 1, Fore Business Park,  
Huskisson Way, Stratford Road,  
Shirley, Solihull,  
West Midlands,  
B90 4SS.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Independent auditors' report to the members of Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the Profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

### **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Independent auditors' report to the members of Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### **Strategic report and Directors' report**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

#### **Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

#### **Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. 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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited** related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and management bias in accounting estimates.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and how the company is complying with that framework;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in determining significant accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias); and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations impacting financial results

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

### **Use of this report**

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

## **Other required reporting**

### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Kate Finn (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Birmingham  
30 January 2026

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<i>Note</i>	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Turnover	<b>3</b>	<b>534,074</b>	482,575
Cost of sales		<b>(441,544)</b>	(403,822)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>92,530</b>	78,753
Administrative expenses		<b>(51,959)</b>	(57,024)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	<b>11</b>	<b>58,364</b>	-
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98,935</b>	21,729
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>8</b>	<b>11,473</b>	16,007
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>9</b>	<b>(25,985)</b>	(28,693)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>84,423</b>	9,043
Tax on profit	<b>10</b>	<b>(4,870)</b>	(1,698)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>79,553</b>	7,345

All results are derived from continuing operations.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>79,553</b>	<b>7,345</b>
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Actuarial gain/(loss) on pension scheme	<b>6,274</b>	(10,932)
Movement relating to hedge reserve	<b>(1,351)</b>	24,188
Income tax relating to items not reclassified:		
- movement on deferred tax relating to pension surplus	<b>(1,568)</b>	2,733
- deferred tax adjustment on hedge reserve	<b>338</b>	(6,047)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>9,942</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>83,246</b>	<b>17,287</b>

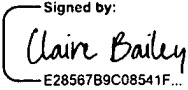
**Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**  
**Registered number: 04482320**

**Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2024**

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	74,757	84,331
Tangible assets	12	50,777	40,781
Right of use assets	13	2,448	2,469
		<b>127,982</b>	<b>127,581</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	14	96,368	102,141
Debtors	15	130,928	165,516
Pension and similar obligations	22	-	28,813
		<b>227,296</b>	<b>296,470</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<b>(209,027)</b>	<b>(355,157)</b>
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<b>18,269</b>	<b>(58,687)</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>146,251</b>	<b>68,894</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	<b>(76,885)</b>	<b>(76,985)</b>
Provisions for liabilities	18	<b>(6,384)</b>	<b>(12,347)</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>		<b>62,982</b>	<b>(20,438)</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital	20	1	1
Share premium account		187,563	187,563
Hedge reserve		(1,813)	(462)
Profit and loss account		(122,769)	(207,540)
<b>Total Shareholders' funds/(deficit)</b>		<b>62,982</b>	<b>(20,438)</b>

The notes on pages 18 to 52 form part of these financial statements

The financial statements on pages 14 to 52 were approved by the board of directors on 30 January 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:  
  
E28567B9C08541F...  
**C Bailey**  
 Director

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Statement of changes in equity For the year ended at 31 December 2024

	Called up share capital (Note 20) £'000	Share premium account £'000	Hedge Reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total Shareholders' funds / (deficit) £'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187,563</b>	<b>(24,650)</b>	<b>(200,817)</b>	<b>(37,903)</b>
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	7,345	7,345
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year					
- Deferred tax adjustment on hedge reserve	-	-	-	(6,047)	(6,047)
- Hedge reserve movement	-	-	24,188	-	24,188
- Actuarial loss on pension scheme	-	-	-	(10,932)	(10,932)
- Deferred tax on pension scheme	-	-	-	2,733	2,733
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,188</b>	<b>(6,901)</b>	<b>17,287</b>
Share-based payments (note 23)	-	-	-	178	178
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187,563</b>	<b>(462)</b>	<b>(207,540)</b>	<b>(20,438)</b>
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	79,553	79,553
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year					
- Deferred tax adjustment on hedge reserve	-	-	-	338	338
- Hedge reserve movement	-	-	(1,351)	-	(1,351)
- Actuarial gain on pension scheme	-	-	-	6,274	6,274
- Deferred tax on pension scheme	-	-	-	(1,568)	(1,568)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,351)</b>	<b>84,597</b>	<b>83,246</b>
Share-based payments (note 23)	-	-	-	174	174
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187,563</b>	<b>(1,813)</b>	<b>(122,769)</b>	<b>62,982</b>

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information**

Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited ('the Company') is principally involved in the design, manufacture and supply of advanced technology systems, products and services to the world's aerospace industry.

The Company is a private Company, limited by shares, and is incorporated and domiciled in England, United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Fore 1, Fore Business Park, Huskisson Way, Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, B90 4SS, United Kingdom.

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Basis of accounting**

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements are therefore prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and also under the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting financial year, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### **Basis of accounting (continued)**

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard. The key exemptions taken are as follows:

IFRS 3 - not to restate business combinations before the date of transition  
IFRS 7 – financial instrument disclosures  
IFRS 13 - disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities  
IAS 1 – information on management of capital  
IAS 7 – statement of cash flows  
IAS 8 - disclosures in respect of new standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective  
IAS 24 - disclosure of key management compensation and for related party disclosures entered into between two or more members of a group  
IAS 1 - the requirement to present roll forward reconciliations in respect of share capital  
IAS 16 - the requirement to present roll forward reconciliations in respect of property, plant and equipment  
IFRS 15 – paragraphs 110b, 113a, 114, 115, 118, 119 a-c, 121-127, 129  
IAS 36 - paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e)  
IAS 12 - the requirement of paragraphs 88C and 88D of IAS 12 Income Taxes

The group financial statements of RTX Corporation are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 26.

##### **Adoption of new and revised Standards**

The company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024:

- International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – amendments to IAS 12.

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

##### **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 strategic report. The strategic report also describes the financial position of the Company; its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities; the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

Following a recapitalisation in March 2025, RTX Corporation provided the necessary funds to support the Company's day-to-day working capital requirements. This recapitalisation enabled the Company to settle all treasury intercompany creditors with RTX Corporation, improving the position of the Company.

On 21 July 2025, Safran SA acquired the RTX Corporation's Actuation Systems portfolio, which includes the Company. Despite the change in ownership, the Company will continue to operate independently in the ordinary course of business.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements independently, in addition to having access to a cashpool facility. As such, the Company is dependent upon the continued support of its parent, Safran SA, which has expressed its willingness to support the Company for at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### **Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting financial year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

#### **Intangible assets – Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on a business combination and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of the CGU containing the goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### **Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure**

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the financial year in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Company's development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible assets; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the profit and loss in the financial year in which it is incurred.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

##### Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure (continued)

Amortisation is recognised over the expected life of the contract on a straight line basis. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

##### Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

##### Tangible assets

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost. Depreciation on buildings is charged to income.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset, less any residual value, on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and building improvements	3% - 7% per year
Plant and equipment	4% - 33% per year
Construction in progress	no depreciation charge until transferred to appropriate class of asset upon completion

Useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of every reporting financial year.

##### Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### **Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (continued)**

relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### **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 costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

##### **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. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the financial year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting financial year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities:

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

##### Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

##### Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

In June 2025, a review was conducted of the accounting for the sharing of tax losses as group relief within the RTX group for nil value, and in particular the potential for deemed distributions where the company has insufficient distributable reserves during the relevant accounting period. It was determined that there would be no deemed distribution in respect of the transfer of tax losses until the group relief allocation for the relevant year becomes final, two years after the accounting period in which the tax losses arise. For group relief periods in prior years, it was noted that the company did not have sufficient distributable reserves at the balance sheet date in respect of group relief claimed in 2021 and 2022 when the allocation was finalised in 2023 and 2024, which will be subsequently corrected in 2025. The company reported £422,000 group relief for nil consideration in 2023. This will be evaluated ahead of the group relief allocation becoming final in 2025.

##### Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Performance obligations are satisfied as of a point-in-time for certain aerospace original equipment components and spare parts, revenue is recognized when control of the product transfers to the customer, generally upon product shipment. Performance obligations are satisfied over time if the customer receives the benefits as we perform work, if the customer controls the asset as it is being produced (continuous transfer of control), or if the product being produced for the customer has no alternative use and we have a contractual right to payment for performance to date.

The company has short term maintenance repairs and overhaul arrangements with customers. Performance obligations for these arrangements are satisfied over-time if the customers receive the benefits as we perform work, if the customer controls the asset being worked on, or if the product being produced for the customer has no alternative use and we have a contractual right to payment. Revenue is recognised for our maintenance, repairs and overhaul contracts on an over time basis using the cost incurred to represent work performed which corresponds with and best depicts transfer of control to the customer. Costs include labour, materials, and other direct costs.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the financial year in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

In case of fixed price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the company exceeds the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceeds the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### **Pension costs**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting financial year. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on scheme assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to the statement of comprehensive income in the financial year in which they occur. Remeasurement recorded in the statement of comprehensive income is not recycled. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the financial year of scheme amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are split into three categories:

- current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements;
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs within administrative expenses in its profit and loss account. Curtailments gains, and losses are accounted for as past service cost.

Interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs and interest receivable (see note 8 and 9).

As in previous years, the liability and asset figures, as well as benefit payments and administration expenses have been allocated to each employer within the Goodrich Section of the (UK) Pension Scheme by the percentage of liability as at the most recent funding valuation of the Goodrich Section.

##### **Foreign currency**

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in the profit or loss account in the financial year in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings; and
- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below under financial instruments).

##### **Leases**

The company leases vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 months to 5 years but may have extension options.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. A lessee may elect an accounting policy, by asset class, to include both the lease and

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

##### Leases (continued)

non-lease components as a single component and account for it as a lease (thus eliminating the pricing allocation). The Company has adopted this accounting policy election for equipment leases only.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Lease assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measure on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### **Leases (continued)**

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

##### **Finance costs**

As explained below, where financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis in the income statement within finance costs.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the financial year in which they are incurred.

##### **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

##### ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income***

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise:

- Equity securities which are not held for trading, and which the company has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the company considers this classification to be more relevant.
- Debt securities where contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

##### ***Financial assets at amortised cost***

The company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### ***Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss***

The following financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

- debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost, or
- equity investments that are held for trading, and
- equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

###### ***Assets carried at amortised cost***

The company assesses, at the end of each reporting financial year, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

##### **Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

##### ***Derivative financial instruments***

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. The Company designates certain derivatives as either hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges), hedges of highly probable forecast transactions or hedges of foreign currency risk of firm commitments (cash flow hedges).

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### ***Embedded derivatives***

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

An embedded derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the hybrid instrument to which the embedded derivative relates is more than 12 months and is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

##### **Government grants**

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the financial year in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited as 'other income' to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

##### **Share-based payments**

Where the Company's parent Company has granted rights to its equity instruments to employees of the Company, such arrangements are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment arrangements. In such instances a capital contribution is recognised to the extent that the Company is not recharged by its parent.

Where the Company grants to its employees' rights to equity instruments of its parent, the Company accounts for such arrangements as cash-settled share-based payment arrangements.

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non market-based vesting conditions.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

##### **Shared-based payments (continued)**

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At each balance sheet date until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

##### **Creditors**

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Creditors are presented as amounts falling due within one year unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting financial year.

##### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions are discounted where the impact of discounting is material.

##### **Warranties**

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

#### **2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1 above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that financial year, or in the financial year of the revision and future financial year if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### Taxation

In June 2025, a review was conducted of the accounting for the sharing of tax losses as group relief within the RTX group for nil value, and in particular the potential for deemed distributions where the company has insufficient distributable reserves during the relevant accounting period. It was determined that there would be no deemed distribution in respect of the transfer of tax losses until the group relief allocation for the relevant year becomes final, two years after the accounting period in which the tax losses arise. For group relief periods in prior years, it was noted that the company did not have sufficient distributable reserves at the balance sheet date in respect of group relief claimed in 2021 and 2022 when the allocation was finalised in 2023 and 2024, which will be subsequently corrected in 2025. The company reported £422,000 group relief for nil consideration in 2023. This will be evaluated ahead of the group relief allocation becoming final in 2025.

##### Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Until September 2024, the Company participated in a group defined benefit scheme for qualifying employees (the UTC (UK) Pension Scheme). Under the scheme, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits varying between 1% and 67% per cent of final salary on attainment of a retirement age of 65.

The Company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The costs of these benefits and the present value of the obligations depend on a number of factors, including: life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet.

The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. See note 22 for the disclosures of the defined benefit scheme.

##### Defined Benefit Pension Assets

Included within the pension scheme assets at September 2024 are two asset backed contribution arrangements. The assets are valued using an actuarial approach with discounted cash flows. The data inputs and assumptions are judgemental which can impact the estimated value of the assets. These include the discount rate and probability of cash flows being received based on a stochastic analysis from December 2022 being the best available information to the company and best estimate of fair value. The valuations are performed by independent advisors.

The payment of the coupons and the redemption payment are conditional on the funding level of the scheme on a "buy out" basis (the estimated cost of securing annuities to match the liabilities of the scheme) in the future. As such it may be that not all these payments are made in the future (or are not paid in full). The Trustees' covenant advisors provided a valuation which includes an allowance for the probability that future cashflows from the Asset Backed Contribution (ABC) are not paid in full, based on the most recently available stochastic analysis of the future funding level of the scheme performed by the actuarial and investment advisors to the Trustees'. The actuarial report is based on the Scheme's funding level as at 31 December 2024, and the Company is comfortable using these probabilities for the current year end, considering the minimal changes in funding level and asset strategy since that date. The valuation performed by Trustees' covenant advisors is based on market conditions as at the 2024 year-end date.

The view of the Company is that this valuation falls within the definition of an acceptable fair value for the ABC at the accounting date and no independent modelling has been undertaken on behalf of the Company. Changes in the asset strategy by the Trustees' need to be discussed with the Company in advance.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

##### Net Defined Benefit Surplus

The net defined benefit surplus of £nil (2023: £28,813,000) was transferred to Goodrich Control Systems in September 2024 who ultimately have ability to access the surplus assets via a refund.

In 2016, the Company received legal advice in respect of the recognition of surplus in light of IFRIC 14. This advice confirmed that the Trustees' do not have a unilateral right to surplus. Based on this advice, and in line with the disclosures for the year ending 31 December 2023, no asset ceiling has been applied to the Net Defined Benefit Asset based on the current version of IFRIC 14.

##### **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

##### **Useful economic lives of tangible assets**

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in estimated useful economic lives of the assets. The useful lives of the assets are assessed on an annual basis and are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates. See note 12 for the carrying amount for the property, plant and equipment, and note 1 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

##### **Useful economic lives of right of use assets**

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

##### **Recoverability of internally-generated intangible asset**

During the year, management reconsidered the recoverability of its Development costs which is included in its balance sheet at £8,471,000 (2023: £17,972,000). An impairment of £nil (2023: £nil) was recognised in the year. The projects continue to progress in a satisfactory manner, and customer reaction has reconfirmed management's long-term estimates of anticipated revenues from the projects.

A detailed sensitivity analysis has been carried out and management is confident that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered in full, even if returns are reduced. This situation will be closely monitored, and adjustments made in future financial years if future market activity indicates that such adjustments are appropriate.

##### **Impairment of indefinite lived intangible assets**

Determining whether the company's goodwill balance is impaired requires estimations of the revenues included within the forecasts to assess the asset's value in use. The value in use calculations require the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise and suitable discount rates in order to calculate present values. The carrying amount of goodwill at the balance sheet date was £66,281,000 (2023: £66,281,000) with no impairment loss recognised in 2024 (2023: £nil).

##### **Stock provisioning**

The Company designs, manufactures and supplies advanced technology systems, products and services to the world's aerospace industry which is subject to changing customer demands and technological change. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of the inventory and the associated provisioning required. Management consider the nature and condition of

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

inventory, as well as applying assumptions around expected future demand for the inventory, when calculating the level of inventory provisioning. See note 14 for the net carrying value of inventory and associated provision.

##### Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised on an over-time basis for long-term aftermarket contracts. We measure progress toward completion of these contracts on a percentage of completion basis, generally using costs incurred to date relative to total estimated costs at completion. Contract costs are incurred over a period of time, and the estimation of these costs requires management's judgment. We review our

Estimates at Completion (EACs) at least annually or when a change in circumstances warrants a modification to a previous estimate.

##### Impairment of trade receivables

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the age profile of the receivable and historic experience. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and the associated impairment provision.

##### Recoverability of intercompany receivables

Management reviews the recoverability of intercompany receivables at the balance sheet date. The evaluation requires the use of estimation based on a credit assessment of the probability of default of the counterparty. The carrying amount of loans to other group companies at the balance sheet date was £44,781,000 (2023: £62,998,000) with no provision considered necessary in 2024 or 2023.

#### 3. Turnover

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Sales of goods	473,554	433,119
Rendering of services	60,520	49,456
	<b>534,074</b>	<b>482,575</b>

An analysis of the Company's revenue by geographical market is set out below.

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Turnover:</b>		
United Kingdom	82,568	75,861
Rest of Europe	197,910	179,178
North America	219,834	202,691
Rest of World	33,762	24,845
	<b>534,074</b>	<b>482,575</b>

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers are disclosed in note 15 and 16.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after (crediting)/charging:

	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	<b>(316)</b>	1,527
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned	<b>5,755</b>	5,680
Depreciation of right of use assets	<b>843</b>	776
Amortisation of intangible assets included in operating expenses:		
- internally generated	<b>3,059</b>	3,524
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	<b>(745)</b>	(497)
Profit on disposal of intangible assets	<b>(58,364)</b>	-
Research and development	<b>9,987</b>	6,053
Inventory recognised as expense	<b>315,120</b>	288,558
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of trade receivables	<b>49</b>	(263)
Auditors' Remuneration (note 5)	<b>199</b>	149
Staff costs (note 6)	<b>109,157</b>	101,906

#### 5. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and their associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements were £199,000 (2023: £149,000).

Fees payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and their associates for non-audit services amount to £66,750 (2023: £20,000).

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 6. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Engineering	157	151
Manufacturing	1,094	1,028
Administration	240	229
	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,408</b>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Wages and salaries	92,271	85,738
Social security costs	9,421	9,085
Share based payments	174	178
Other pension costs (note 22)	7,291	6,905
	<b>109,157</b>	<b>101,906</b>

'Other pension costs' includes only those items included within operating costs. Items reported elsewhere have been excluded.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The directors are executives of the company and their remuneration is disclosed.

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Directors' remuneration</b>		
Emoluments	747	664
Stock option	360	49
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	31	29
	<b>1,138</b>	<b>742</b>

	2024 Number	2023 Number
<b>The number of directors who are:</b>		
Members of a defined contribution pension scheme	3	2

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Remuneration of the highest paid director:</b>		
Emoluments and amounts (excluding shares) under long term incentive schemes	473	429
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	15	14

The highest paid director exercised share options in the year of £245,000 (2023: £26,000).

The highest paid director accrued retirement benefits in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

One director is an executive of the Company and their remuneration is paid by an overseas group undertaking which makes no recharge to the Company.

One director is a non-executive of the Company and they are paid by other group undertakings which makes no charge to the Company. Since services to this Company are of a non-executive nature and the remuneration is deemed to be wholly attributable to the services to another group undertaking, no remuneration in respect of the director has been disclosed.

There was no (2023: nil) compensation paid for loss of office.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest receivable from group companies	-	70
Pension interest income - return on assets (see note 22)	11,473	15,937
	<b>11,473</b>	<b>16,007</b>

#### 9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest payable to group companies	15,512	14,655
Pension interest expense – defined benefit obligation (note 22)	10,473	14,038
	<b>25,985</b>	<b>28,693</b>

#### 10. Tax on profit

##### Tax expense included in profit or loss:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK Corporation tax charge on profits for the year	2,717	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,662	2,497
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(509)	(799)
<b>Total deferred tax (note 19)</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>1,698</b>
<b>Total tax on profit</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>1,698</b>

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 10. Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

##### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

Tax expense for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2024 of 25% (2023: 23.52%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>84,423</b>	<b>9,043</b>
Tax on profit/(loss) at standard UK corporation tax rate of 25% (2023: 23.52%)	<b>21,106</b>	2,127
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(76)	(199)
Non taxable profit on sale of intangible asset	<b>(14,591)</b>	-
Deferred tax movements on sale of intangible asset	<b>(1,060)</b>	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	<b>(509)</b>	(799)
Group relief surrendered for no payment	-	422
Rate differential on temporary differences	-	147
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>1,698</b>

##### Factors that may affect future tax charge

Claims for capital allowances are running in advance of depreciation. Whether this continues to be the case depends on the level of capital allowance claims in the future and the level of future investment in fixed assets.

In the March 2021 Budget, the Government announced that from April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase from 19% to 25%. The change had been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and hence the impact of any resulting changes to the valuation of any deferred tax assets or liabilities is reflected within the financial statements.

The Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules, which came into effect from 1 January 2024. Under the legislation, the group is liable to pay a top-up tax in the UK for the difference between the GloBE effective tax rate for each jurisdiction it operates in and the 15% minimum rate. In addition, top-up taxes are payable locally where qualifying domestic minimum top-up taxes have been legislated and are in effect. The company has continued to apply the exception from recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023. If the company were to have a Pillar Two top up tax liability under the Domestic Top-up Tax, the group intends to make an election such that this liability would be transferred to another UK group company.

In June 2025, a review was conducted of the accounting for the sharing of tax losses as group relief within the RTX group for nil value, and in particular the potential for deemed distributions where the company has insufficient distributable reserves during the relevant accounting period. It was determined that there would be no deemed distribution in respect of the transfer of tax losses until the group relief allocation for the relevant year becomes final, two years after the accounting period in which the tax losses arise. For group relief periods in prior years, it was noted that the company did not have sufficient distributable reserves at the balance sheet date in respect of group relief claimed in 2021 and 2022 when the allocation was finalised in 2023 and 2024, which will be subsequently corrected in 2025. The company reported £422,000 group relief for nil consideration in 2023. This will be evaluated ahead of the group relief allocation becoming final in 2025.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 10. Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

##### Tax expense/ (income) included in other comprehensive income

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised in other comprehensive income:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Hedge reserve	(338)	6,047
Pension scheme	1,568	(2,733)
<b>Total expense tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>3,314</b>

#### 11. Intangible assets

	Development costs £'000	Software £'000	Goodwill £'000	Total £'000
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2023	69,870	1,832	136,187	207,889
Additions	1	-	-	1
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	69,871	1,832	136,187	207,890
Additions	10	1	-	11
Disposals	(17,909)	(142)	-	(18,051)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>51,972</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>136,187</b>	<b>189,850</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
At 1 January 2023	48,508	1,621	69,906	120,035
Amortisation	3,391	133	-	3,524
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	51,899	1,754	69,906	123,559
Amortisation	2,985	74	-	3,059
Disposals	(11,383)	(142)	-	(11,525)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>43,501</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>69,906</b>	<b>115,093</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66,281</b>	<b>74,757</b>
At 31 December 2023	17,972	78	66,281	84,331

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 11. Intangible assets (continued)

Development costs have been capitalised in accordance with the measurement and recognition bases of IAS 38 Intangible. The costs primarily relate to the development across a number of aerospace new product introduction programs. Production has commenced on these programs, and the related costs are being amortised over the period to the end of each program on a straight-line basis.

In September 2024, the Company sold its eTras programme, with a net book value of £6,526,000 to a group company resulting in a profit of £58,364,000.

Goodwill was created in 2002 as a result of the company acquired a proportion of the business of TRW Holdings Limited.

The company does not amortise goodwill in accordance with the requirements of IFRS as applied under FRS 101. Instead an annual impairment test is performed and any impairment that is identified is recognised in the profit and loss account. The non-amortisation of goodwill conflicts with paragraph 22 of Schedule 1 to The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410), which requires acquired goodwill to be written off over its useful economic life. As such, the non-amortisation of goodwill is a departure, for the overriding purpose of giving a true and fair view, from the requirement of paragraph 22 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is determined based on the value in use, using future cash flows, pre-tax discount rate and long-term grown rate. Based on sensitivity analysis performed, goodwill was not materially sensitive to reasonable changes in these inputs. No impairment has been recognised during the year.

It is not possible to quantify the effect of the departure from the Companies Act, because a finite life for the goodwill has not been identified. However, the effect of amortising over a useful life of 20 years would be a charge of £3,314,000 (2023: £3,314,000) against operating profit, and a reduction of £3,314,000 (2023: £3,314,000) in the carrying value of goodwill in the balance each year.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 12. Tangible assets

	Land and Building Improvements £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Construction in progress £'000	Total £'000
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2023	13,214	100,987	7,679	121,880
Additions	-	1,432	10,286	11,718
Transfer between classes	-	3,212	(3,212)	-
Disposals	-	(949)	-	(949)
<b>At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>104,682</b>	<b>14,753</b>	<b>132,649</b>
Additions	11,172	2,178	3,303	16,653
Transfer between classes	2,764	8,426	(11,190)	-
Disposals	-	(5,730)	-	(5,730)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>27,150</b>	<b>109,556</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>143,572</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2023	4,799	82,302	-	87,101
Depreciation	1,103	4,577	-	5,680
Disposals	-	(913)	-	(913)
<b>At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024</b>	<b>5,902</b>	<b>85,966</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,868</b>
Depreciation	1,179	4,576	-	5,755
Disposals	-	(4,828)	-	(4,828)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>85,714</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92,795</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>20,069</b>	<b>23,842</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>50,777</b>
At 31 December 2023	7,312	18,716	14,753	40,781

At the year end there were assets with a net book value of £nil (2023: £68,000) funded through grant claims.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 13. Right of use assets

The company has a lease contract for vehicles used in the operations. The amounts recognised in the financial statements in relation to the lease are as follows:

##### (i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
Vehicles	2,448	2,469
	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,469</b>
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	955	876
Non-current	1,493	1,593
	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,469</b>

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2024 financial year were £1,258,000 (2023: £1,641,000)

##### (ii) Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account

The profit and loss account shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
<b>Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets</b>		
Vehicles	843	776
	<b>843</b>	<b>776</b>
Interest expense	172	51
	<b>2024 £'000</b>	<b>2023 £'000</b>
Future minimum lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	955	876
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,493	1,593
Total gross payments	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,469</b>
Impact of finance expenses	-	-
Carrying amount of liability	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,469</b>

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 14. Stocks

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	58,231	63,012
Work in progress	24,932	23,534
Finished goods and goods for resale	13,205	15,595
	<b>96,368</b>	<b>102,141</b>

In the opinion of the Directors the difference between the purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material. There is a provision of £34,915,000 (2023: £38,612,000) over stock held.

#### 15. Debtors

##### Amounts falling due within one year:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade receivables	47,032	41,043
Amounts owed by group undertakings	44,781	62,998
Corporation tax	-	1,477
VAT repayable	2,951	2,998
Prepayments and accrued income	541	2,503
Contract assets	27,076	28,614
	<b>122,381</b>	<b>139,633</b>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, and are repayable on demand.

Trade receivables are stated after provision for impairment of £1,103,000 (2023: £1,186,000).

##### Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Deferred tax asset (note 19)	11,835	25,883
	<b>11,835</b>	<b>25,883</b>

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year	122,381	139,633
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11,835	25,883
<b>Total Debtors</b>	<b>134,216</b>	<b>165,516</b>

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade creditors	58,665	55,228
Amounts owed to group undertakings	63,660	221,772
Corporation tax	902	-
Derivative financial instruments held with group undertakings	4,851	2,684
Accruals and deferred income	23,753	22,557
Contract liabilities	56,241	52,040
Lease liability (note 13)	955	876
	<b>209,027</b>	<b>355,157</b>

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings is £39,341,000 (2023: £196,209,000) relating to the intercompany cash pooling arrangements with UT Park View Inc, which are repaid on a monthly basis and interest is charged at a variable rate. Loans from other group companies mature on a monthly basis are repayable on demand and there is no security provided on these loans. No interest is charged on inter-company trading balances. In March 2025, the Company settled the amount payable to UT Park View Inc.

The amount of revenue recognised in the year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year was £21,374,000 (2023: £21,303,000).

#### 17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	75,392	75,392
Deferred government grants	-	-
Lease liability (note 13)	1,493	1,593
	<b>76,885</b>	<b>76,985</b>

The Company has a long term loan owed to Goodrich Controls Holding Limited which has an interest bearing fixed loan rate of 7.40% and is due to be settled in May 2026 with the option to extend to May 2036.

On 28 March 2025, the Company settled their long term obligation with Goodrich Controls Holding Limited.

**Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

**18. Provisions for liabilities**

	Environ- mental £'000	Product Warranties £'000	Deferred Tax Liability £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2023	539	11,116	2,337	13,992
Transfer of deferred tax asset	-	-	(334)	(334)
Additions/ (releases) to the profit and loss account	-	2,913	2,124	5,037
Amounts utilised	(180)	(6,168)	-	(6,348)
At 31 December 2023	359	7,861	4,127	12,347
Additions/ (releases) to the profit and loss account	(359)	4,195	(839)	2,997
Amounts utilised	-	(5,672)	-	(5,672)
At 31 December 2024	-	6,384	3,288	9,672

**Environmental**

It is anticipated that the majority of the environmental provision will be utilised after more than one year.

**Product warranties**

The provision for product warranties relates to expected warranty claims on products sold in the last three years. It is expected that the majority of this expenditure will be incurred in the next financial year and that all will be incurred within three years of the balance sheet date.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 19. Deferred tax

The analysis of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) is as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Deferred tax assets due after more than 12 months	11,835	25,883
Deferred tax liabilities due after more than 12 months	(3,288)	(4,127)
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>8,547</b>	<b>21,756</b>

The movement in deferred tax is as follows:

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets:

	Accelerated tax depreciation £'000	Deferred development costs £'000	Tax losses £'000	Other timing differences £'000	Retirement benefit obligation £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2023	334	(2,337)	13,862	5,847	9,062	26,768
(Charged)/ credited to profit and loss	(1,555)	(569)	-	732	(306)	(1,698)
(Charged)/ credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(6,047)	2,733	(3,314)
At 31 December 2023	(1,221)	(2,906)	13,862	532	11,489	21,756
(Charged)/ credited to profit and loss	(683)	1,522	(2,718)	(179)	(95)	(2,153)
(Charged)/ credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	338	(1,568)	(1,230)
Transfer to group undertaking	-	-	-	-	(9,826)	(9,826)
At 31 December 2024	(1,904)	(1,384)	11,144	691	-	8,547

**Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

**20. Called up share capital**

**Ordinary shares**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Allotted and fully-paid</b>		
1,000 (2023: 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**21. Financial commitments**

Capital commitments are as follows:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Contracts for future capital expenditure not provided in the financial statements	<b>3,463</b>	<b>5,997</b>
	<b>3,463</b>	<b>5,997</b>

**22. Pensions and similar obligations**

**Defined contribution schemes**

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of Trustees'. Where there are employees who leave the schemes prior to vesting fully in the contributions, the contributions payable by the Company are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

The total cost charged to income of £6,607,000 (2023: £6,040,000) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans. As at 31 December 2024, contributions of £nil (2023: £nil) were due in respect of the current reporting year had not been paid over to the schemes.

**Defined benefit schemes**

Until 30 September 2024, the Company had a defined benefit scheme "UTC (UK) Pension Scheme" for qualifying employees, and was closed to accrual with effect from 30 September 2024. The defined benefit scheme is administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the Company. The Trustees' of the pension fund are required by law to act in the interest of the fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme. The Trustees' of the pension fund are responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund.

Under the Goodrich Section of the "UTC (UK) Pension Scheme", the majority of employees are entitled to post-retirement yearly instalments amounting to 1.25% of final pensionable pay for each complete month and year of pensionable employment plus any flat pension to which they are entitled on attainment of a normal retirement age of 65 (although some benefits may be taken at an earlier age). The pensionable salary is based on annual rate of a member's basic pay.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **22. Pensions and similar obligations (continued)**

##### **Defined benefit schemes (continued)**

The scheme typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk and longevity risk. The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of scheme members is re-insured by an external insurance Company.

In conjunction with the merger, an Asset-Backed Contribution (ABC) structure was implemented. The ABC structure consists of two ABCs, both in favour of the UTC (UK) Pension Scheme, with one funded by Goodrich Aftermarket Services Limited (the "UTC ABC") and the other funded by Goodrich Controls Holding Limited (the "Goodrich ABC"). These ABCs pay two annual coupons and a lump sum redemption payment in 2036. The value of the ABC structure as at 31 December 2024 from the Trustees' covenant adviser has been provided by RTX in March 2025. Details of the arrangement, and the cashflows, are set out in that report.

Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited provided the Trustee with a Withdrawal Notice, which the Trustee accepted, which stated Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited ceased to participate in the Scheme with effect from 30 September 2024. Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited entered into a flexible apportionment arrangement ("Arrangement") under which, for the purposes of Regulation 6E(2)(b)(i) of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Employer Debt) Regulations 2005 and with effect on and from 30 September 2024, all liabilities under the Scheme attributable to Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited will be apportioned to Goodrich Control Systems within the Scheme.

Under the terms of the Arrangement, the Pension Trustee, Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited and Goodrich Control Systems agree that:

- 1) the Scheme is not in an assessment period or being wound up;
- 2) Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited is not in a period of grace under Regulation 6A;
- 3) the Trustee is satisfied that an assessment period is unlikely to begin in relation to the Scheme within the next 12 months;
- 4) Goodrich Control Systems will take over responsibility for all the liabilities of Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited in relation to the Scheme (including those listed in regulation 6ZB(17) of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Employer Debt) Regulations 2005);
- 5) Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited is discharged from any further liability in relation to the Scheme as of 30 September 2024, and shall no longer be either a participating employer or a former employer for the purposes of, respectively, the Scheme and the Employer Debt Regulations.

This Arrangement and Executed Deed took effect on 30 September 2024, immediately following the Withdrawal Notice taking effect, in accordance with Regulation 6E(1A).

Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited's prior year balance sheet includes an asset (the "Pension Asset") which arises from the valuation of its defined benefit obligations under the Scheme relative to the fair value of the Scheme's assets. Following the execution of the flexible apportionment arrangement between Goodrich Control Systems and Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited, Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited shall cease to have any entitlement to the Pension Asset. It was agreed that Goodrich Control Systems will make a payment to Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited of an amount equal to the estimated value of the Pension Asset (net of deferred tax) as at 30 September 2024 (using the latest market conditions available such that the payment could be made November 2024), being the date on which the flexible apportionment arrangement is to take effect.

**Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

**22. Pensions and similar obligations (continued)**

Asset volatility	The present value of the defined benefit scheme liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields; if the return on scheme assets is below this rate, this could lead to deterioration in the Scheme's funding level, all other things being equal. Currently the scheme has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities, debt instruments and real estate. Due to the long-term nature of the scheme liabilities, the Trustees' of the pension fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the scheme assets should be invested in equity securities and in real estate to leverage the expected return generated by the fund.
Change in bond yields	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the scheme liability but this could be expected to be partially offset by an increase in the return on the scheme's debt investments.
Life expectancy	The present value of the defined benefit scheme liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of scheme participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the scheme participants will increase the scheme's liability.
Inflation risk	The pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, in most cases, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the scheme against extreme inflation). Elements of the scheme's assets are either unaffected by (fixed interest bonds) or loosely correlated with (equities) inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation could also lead to deterioration in the funding position.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

For the purposes of preparing the information disclosed in these financial statements, a full actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out at 31 December 2020 and updated to 31 December 2024 by a qualified independent actuary. The present values of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method and by rolling forward the results of the 2020 valuation using approximate actuarial techniques, allowing for cashflows, inflation, and interest over the financial year, and changes in the assumptions. No allowances were made for individual membership movements from 31 December 2020 being different than expected.

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 22. Pensions and similar obligations (continued)

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	2024 %	2023 %
Key assumptions used:		
Discount rate(s)	5.62	4.63
Rate of Retail Price Inflation (RPI)	3.20	3.10
Rate of Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	2.70	2.70
	2024 %	2023 %
Life Expectancy of a Male aged 65 now*	21.4	21.7
Life Expectancy of a Female aged 65 now*	23.6	23.9
Life Expectancy of a Male aged 65 in 15 years*	22.2	22.6
Life Expectancy of a Female aged 65 in 15 years*	24.7	25.0

\* Based on standard mortality table with modifications to reflect expected changes in mortality.

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

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Administration cost	684	865
Net interest income	(1,000)	(1,899)
	<b>(316)</b>	<b>(1,034)</b>

Of the expense for the year, £684,000 (2023: £865,000) has been included in the profit and loss account as administrative expenses. The net interest income has been included within interest payable and receivable (notes 8 and 9). The re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and return on plan assets less the discount rate are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

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:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	-	(306,365)
Fair value of scheme assets	-	335,178
Net surplus arising from defined benefit obligation	-	28,813

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 22. Pensions and similar obligations (continued)

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

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	306,365	290,783
Administration costs and taxes	684	865
Interest cost	10,473	14,038
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial gains arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1)	-
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(21,551)	11,315
Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	58	2,304
Disbursements from Plan Assets	(10,267)	(12,940)
Transfer payments	(285,695)	-
Reclass payment	(66)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	-	306,365

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets in the year were as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	335,178	329,306
Interest income	11,473	15,937
Return on plan assets (less)/greater than discount rate	(15,220)	2,687
Contributions from the employer	-	188
Disbursements	(10,267)	(12,940)
Transfer payments	(321,164)	-
Closing fair value of scheme assets	-	335,178

The actual loss on scheme assets was £3,747,000 (2023: £18,624,000 gain).

## Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 22. Pensions and similar obligations (continued)

The major categories and fair values of scheme assets at the end of the reporting year for each category are as follows:

	<b>2024</b> <b>Quoted</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>Quoted</b> <b>£'000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,592
Equities	-	3
Bonds	-	252,057
Real Estate	-	1,525
Other	-	15,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>277,060</b>

	<b>2024</b> <b>Unquoted</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>Unquoted</b> <b>£'000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	-	(64,347)
Equities	-	27,817
Bonds	-	1,014
ABC	-	47,284
Other	-	46,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58,118</b>

	<b>2024</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>£'000</b>
Quoted	-	277,060
Unquoted	-	58,118
<b>Fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>335,178</b>

As the Company no longer has pension liabilities or assets as at 31 December 2024 there is no sensitivity to the key assumptions on this date.

Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited no longer has any obligation in respect of the Scheme, so no further contributions are payable.

## **Goodrich Actuation Systems Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024**

#### **23. Share-based payments**

The Company issues to certain employees share appreciation rights (SARs), determined by reference to the Company's parent's shares, that require the Company to pay the intrinsic value of the SAR to the employee at the date of exercise. The Company recorded total expenses of £5,000 and £5,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The total intrinsic value at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was £9,000 and £9,000 respectively.

The Company issues to certain employees performance share units (PSUs), determined by reference to the Company's parent's shares, that require the Company to pay the intrinsic value of the SAR to the employee at the date of exercise. The Company recorded total expenses of £169,000 and £173,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The total intrinsic value at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was £80,000 and £82,000 respectively.

#### **24. Related parties**

As 100% of the company's voting rights were controlled by RTX Corporation and Safran SA from 21 July 2025, the company is not required pursuant to FRS 101 paragraph 8 (k) to disclose transactions with other group subsidiaries, joint venture or associated companies.

The company has not transacted with any other related parties during the year (2023: nil).

#### **25. Subsequent events**

On 28 March 2025, the company issued 1 share for a premium of £180,000,000 to the Company's immediate parent Goodrich Control Systems Incorporated. On the same day, the Company settled their long term obligation with Goodrich Controls Holding Limited for £78,824,000. This allowed the company to settle its outstanding loan with UT Park View Inc.

On 21 July 2025, Safran SA acquired the RTX Corporation's Actuation Systems portfolio, which includes the Company. With this transaction, Safran becomes a global leader in flight control and actuation systems and is well-positioned for next-generation platforms. The Company has now moved into being part of Safran Group and continue to operate independently in the ordinary course of business.

There have been no other significant changes since the balance sheet date.

#### **26. Controlling party**

The Company's immediate parent undertaking until 21 July 2025 was Goodrich Control Systems Incorporated.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party until 21 July 2025 was RTX Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America. RTX Corporation is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

The registered office of RTX Corporation is located at 1000 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22209, United States of America. Copies of the RTX Corporation financial statements are publicly available and can be obtained from [www.rtx.com](http://www.rtx.com).

From 21 July 2025, the company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Safran SA, a company incorporated in France.

The registered office of Safran SA is located at 2 Boulevard Du General Martial Valin, 75015 Paris, France. Copies of the Safran SA financial statements are publicly available and can be obtained from [WWW.SAFRAN-GROUP.COM](http://WWW.SAFRAN-GROUP.COM)