AIRBUS HELICOPTERS UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

T Hein
R Atack
J Kitcher
M Blanco-Romero

Secretary

Yann Rozo

Registered Office

Airbus Helicopters UK Limited
Oxford Airport
Kidlington
OX5 1QZ

Auditor

KPMG LLP
66 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4BE

STRATEGIC REPORT

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

Principal activities

The main activities of the Company are the sale of helicopters, customisation and retrofit; maintenance on behalf of the customers; sale of spare parts and technical support; training for pilots and technicians; and all other services required for operators to fly their helicopters.

The Company services and sells its products to the commercial, public and military markets foremost in the UK and Ireland.

Business review

Bookings of fourteen (2023: eight) new para-public airframes valued at £179m (2023: £60.8m) were secured in 2024. This level of activity is anticipated to be sustained and further improved moving forward.

On 28 November 2024, the UK Government announced that the MoD's Fleet of Puma helicopters would be withdrawn from operational service on 31 March 2025. The Follow-on Support Arrangement (FSA) Contract expired on 31 Mar 2025 and the company has been requested to provide an Exit Plan which identifies both the core services necessary to close down the contract and any outstanding financial liabilities held by the MoD linked to the late notification of contract expiry.

The Company partnered with Gama Aviation to supply three H145 helicopters for their Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS) fleet, reinforcing the Company's strong position in the UK air ambulance sector.

The Republic of Ireland Department of Defence (RoI DoD) contracted the company for four H145M helicopters, marking the beginning of a new partnership with the potential for further acquisition and maintenance contracts over the next 3-5 years. In addition, Garda Síochána expanded its relationship with the company by committing to a second H145 to support its police operations in Ireland.

Revenue for the year was £158.6m (2023: £156.0m). Despite delivering fewer aircraft in 2024 (10 compared to 12 in 2023), revenue still showed a slight increase of £2.6m. This can be attributed to a shift in Product Mix, increased sales to higher-value sectors like emergency services, and other revenue-generating streams outside of aircraft sales, such as maintenance, support contracts and spare parts.

Total turnover from new aircraft sales to the civil customers was £33.4m (2023: £49.3m), £26.8m to emergency services (2023: £14m) and no sales to the Defence (2023: £5.7m). Defence business volumes excluding the above-mentioned aircraft was £57.6m (2023: £64.8m).

Support and services activity saw a slight decrease, totalling £40.8m in 2024 (2023: £42m). Of this, maintenance activities represented £19.9m, the same as in 2023, while customisation and retrofit activity generated £2.8m in turnover (2023: £6.1m).

The Company continues to maintain a diverse portfolio of customers and contracts to safeguard against a downturn in any specific sector.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

During the year the Company held significant Euro cash balances, however financial losses of £1.5m (2023: gains £1.3m) were experienced resulting primarily from foreign exchange (forex) revaluation of cash and, to a lesser extent, the combination of interest received and paid, movements in financial assets and liabilities held at fair value and the maturity of forward contracts negotiated in 2016 and 2019. During the year, forex gains and losses were calculated using the European Central Bank rates advised by Group Treasury.

The Company reported an annual profit of £8.9m for 2024 (2023: £9.4m), representing a 5.3% decrease compared to the previous year. This decrease was primarily due to the higher tax charge in 2024, compared to a tax credit in 2023. The improvement in gross margin from 9.5% in 2023 to 11.3% in 2024 can primarily be attributed to a **shift in product mix**. In 2024, the company sold more H145 helicopters, offering higher margins compared to the mix in 2023, which included the higher-cost H160 model. Although there has been a £0.4m decrease in net assets, which can be attributed to the dividend payment of £9.4m exceeding the profit for the year, the balance Sheet remains stable. Net assets stand at £20.7m at the end of 2024 (2023: £21.1m).

The company completed its move to a new, larger hangar based in Oxford in July 2024 and has since entered into a 25-year lease agreement.

The Company would like to recognise the positive contribution of its customers, employees and other stakeholders in achieving the results of 2024 and looks to further enhance these relationships during 2025.

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, currency exchange risk, liquidity risk, high inflation and climate change.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other debtors. 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 debtors. 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. The credit given to customers is closely monitored and adjusted on a regular basis. No significant actual losses have been ascertained so far due to this trading risk.

Currency exchange risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company mitigates this exposure wherever possible by natural hedging of the currencies i.e. matching currency costs with currency revenues. However, because of the timing difference between the payment streams for helicopters, the Company is vulnerable to quick and sudden currency fluctuations between Sterling and the Euro. Where the Company considers natural hedging does not mitigate the foreign exchange risks, the Company enters into foreign currency hedge contracts. Such contracts are placed by the Airbus Group Treasury function.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Climate change risk

Climate change may have a major impact on both the Group's industrial operations and its upstream and downstream value chains, including aircraft direct operations and the wider air transport ecosystem. Accordingly, climate-related risks can potentially affect the Company's business and competitiveness, its customers and other actors in the aviation industry. The company does not foresee any material impact.

Ukraine

Following the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian military, the Company has implemented measures in line with Government sanctions and blocked the accounts of all known Russian customers. No trading with these customers will take place until permitted by the UK Government. The blocking of these accounts has not had any material impact on the trading of the Company in 2024

All new customer applications are processed via a robust Know Your Customer (KYC) process, which the Company expects will identify those individuals or entities included in the sanctions and will ensure the Company's adherence to the sanctions regime.

High Inflation

The Company has been operating in an adverse macroeconomic environment, which includes high inflation and high interest rates. The Company has therefore factored in commercial policy measures to protect against inflation risk by linking the major long-term contract revenues to various indices.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company can use, if needed, an agreed overdraft facility with the Group parent company that operates under a cash pooling principle.

KPIs

The business is controlled by monitoring key performance indicators including the return on sales (measured as the ratio of operating profit to sales), in 5.37% in 2024 (2023: 3.08%).

The latest return on sales reflects the mix of business achieved during the year.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006

In accordance with Section 172 (1) Companies Act 2006, the directors take the opportunity to explain how the key interests of the company's stakeholders have been considered under six different headings. The Company identifies its key stakeholders as its customers, suppliers, employees, regulators, Government departments, its shareholders and the environment and communities within which the Company operates.

The Board and therefore the Company operates within a framework that is applicable to all Airbus Affiliates where there is a majority shareholding or, in the case of Airbus Helicopters UK Limited, a 100% shareholding by the ultimate parent company (Airbus SE). The Airbus framework addresses the following governance topics: Legal & Compliance, Data Governance, Enterprise Risk Management, Crisis Management, Health & Safety, Environment, Audit, Sales & Marketing, Information Management, Security, Human Resources, Procurement, Product Safety and Facilities Management.

In performance of their duties, the directors have acted in good faith to promote the success of the company and make the following statements with respect to Section 172:

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Section 172 (1) (a) – The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The Company operates in a mature and extremely competitive market. Customers in both the civil and defence sectors demand the best value for money whilst ensuring the highest possible standards of safety and quality. The directors fully understand the operations and requirements of the different customers operating in different sectors and understand that certain decisions may not fully align with each customer's interests.

The Company's Board of Directors meets twice a year to review the major events affecting the business, considering the economic, political, regulatory and geographic context in which the business is operating.

The Company has a local management team with responsibility for the day-to-day operations and activities. The local management team meets weekly and provides feedback to the Board on topics such as Ethics & Compliance, Enterprise Risk Management, Health & Safety and a progress briefing by each department of the company.

The Company's financial performance is reported at each Board meeting with a review of actual performance compared to the annual budget. Throughout the year, the Company updates its financial projections with three forecasts being performed and the Board also endorses the five year plan.

Section 172 (1) (b) – The interests of the Company's employees

The directors recognise the importance of the company's employees in achieving the strategic goals of the business. To ensure the success of the business, the Company aims to attract and retain the best talent in the industry. The Company ensures it offers competitive salaries and benefits and where employees are required to hold licences or other qualifications, offers continuous training packages.

To ensure new employees can perform their roles to the highest standard, the Company provides a safe working environment and has implemented rigorous Health & Safety and Quality standards as expected by the industry regulators.

All employees are requested to participate in core on-line learning modules with other courses being available that are specific to individuals.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Section 172 (1) (c) – The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

Strong relationships with our external partners are a critical element to delivering on time and on quality to all our valued customers. Furthermore, the Company is dependent upon its immediate parent for the delivery of airframes and spare parts that are essential in keeping the Airbus helicopter fleet flying in the UK. Performance indicators are used to track all on time deliveries and these are reported on every month to the delegated management team. Such frequency of reporting allows close monitoring of performance and the rapid implementation of corrective action if required. The Company has a team of Customer Logistics Managers working with suppliers to ensure on time delivery and quality of parts.

The Company works closely with its customers to predict the maintenance needs of the UK fleet and the demand for spare parts to ensure helicopter availability remains as high as possible. Working in support of our customers is a team of Technical Representatives who are available to answer technical questions about the aircraft and a team of Customer Support Managers who are available to answer technical questions about the aircraft and a team of Customer Support Managers supporting the maintenance activities of the UK Airbus Helicopters fleet.

The Airbus Helicopters parent company is cautiously investing in and improving the digital solutions offered to our customers to maximise their satisfaction by providing a real-time, meaningful online service.

Section 172 (1) (d) – The impact of the company operations on the community and the environment

The Company takes every step possible to minimise the impact of its operations on the environment and successfully operates an ISO 14001 approved Environmental Management System which is audited annually to maintain this accreditation.

The company uses processes, practices, techniques, materials, products, services or energy to avoid, reduce or control (separately or in combination) the creation, emission or discharge of any type of pollutant or waste, in order to reduce adverse environmental impacts of its operations.

In addition to supporting the national resilience aircraft fleet which are vital to public safety and wellbeing, the Company activities also extend to the local community in which the company operates. The Apprentice scheme recruits from local areas and representatives attend local schools and roadshows with the aim of attracting young people into an engineering career.

Section 172 (1) (e) – The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The company operates in accordance with the Airbus Code of Conduct, within which there are six core Airbus values that guide the behaviours of Airbus employees:

Customer Focus

Customer focus is deeply embedded into our mind-set, driving us to deliver on time, on cost and on quality. We partner with our customers to satisfy their needs and deliver benefits through valuable and sustainable solutions. We understand that each of us has an impact on customer relations through the work we do, which is why we always act with integrity and to the highest professional standards.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Section 172 (1) (e) – The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct (continued)

Integrity

We work with **integrity**, choosing to speak up when our principles for ethical conduct are not respected. Our zero-tolerance on unethical and non-compliant actions enables us to move forward with positivity and care. We act as ambassadors for the company, representing the integrity of Airbus even when we are outside work. The Ethics & Compliance programme seeks to ensure that the Company's business practices not only conform to applicable laws, regulations and principles, but also remain above all ethical standard benchmarks.

Respect

Respect guides us in our daily interactions. We respect each other, our customers and our products. We focus on building trust through transparent and honest communication. We create inclusive working environments, where all employees are listened to and valued for their individuality. We treat each other, and all our stakeholders, in the same considerate way that we would wish to be treated ourselves.

Creativity

We value and encourage **creativity**. We recognise that creativity exists in many forms, with ideas brimming at every level, from "shoot for the moon" ambitions, right down to our daily work. Creativity can often mean simply looking at things in a different way and our collaborative culture allows us to build on ideas and continually improve the work that we do. We make sure that everyone at Airbus has the time, space and tools to progress ideas with imagination and passion. We are always ready to act with courage, challenging our ideas and learning from our processes when we need to go back to the drawing board.

Reliability

We strive to maintain and build on our standards, proving and cementing our reputation for **reliability**. We each feel responsible for the collective success and progress of our global team and take accountability for our actions and outputs. We are dependable and can be trusted to ensure the safety and success of our products. We take pride in our work, ensuring the services and products we deliver are exceptional and completely reliable.

We Are One / Teamwork!

We understand that there is power in individuals but believe there is a much greater power in collaboration and **teamwork**. We seek to create an engaging and inclusive workplace, where everyone has the freedom to speak up and listen to each other with an open mind.

Our unifying statement of "**We Are One**" is embraced at every level of our global community, enabling faster decision-making, less bureaucracy, greater collaboration and increased efficiency. With an employed Airbus global workforce of more than 134,000 people, teamwork is vital to making us a leader in the aeronautics and space industry.

The Company is committed to conducting business with unimpeachable integrity and to achieve this objective, has installed a strong Ethics & Compliance culture. It is mandatory for all employees to undertake training annually within this perimeter.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Section 172 (1) (f) – The need to act fairly between members of the Company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent, Airbus SE, and aims to deliver maximum value to the parent company. In pursuit of this objective, the directors note that, in some instances, a particular decision may not result in the stakeholder groups' requirements being fully achieved.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

Airbus Helicopters UK Limited is committed to improving its environmental footprint and is undertaking activities framed within the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In 2019, Airbus rolled out High5+, a plan to reduce the environmental footprint of its activities globally by 2030. These objectives are set in absolute values compared to 2015 levels to reduce: energy consumption, CO2 emissions, water consumption, Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions, and waste production. High5+ engages sites and functions, making sure that each area plays its part in delivering the global 2030 objectives. Specifically on energy and CO2, the objective is to reduce energy consumption from stationary sources by 20% and reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 63% in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. In 2022, this target was submitted for the validation of the 'Science Based Targets Initiative' (SBTi) alongside a target for Scope 3, using the recommended Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology and was validated by SBTi in February 2023. Longer term, Airbus contributes to the ambition set by IATA, ATAG and ICAO to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Methodology and findings.

The UK Government Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors, Condensed Set 2024 (Version 1.1) together with International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors, were used to calculate emissions. The methodologies applied were:

- The conversion factors used to calculate emissions due to natural gas and distillate oil (Scope 1) are the IEA 2024 conversion factors, excluding renewable energy guarantees of origin. These are used for consistency with Airbus group wide reporting.
- The conversion factor for vehicle fuel usage is the UK Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Fuels Standard Set (Diesel Average Biofuel Blend) Scope 1, 2024.
- The conversion factors used for emissions due to electricity usage are supplier specific (market based).
- The conversion factors used for personal cars for business use are: the DESNZ/DEFRA factors: SECR kWh pass and delivery vehs- Cars (by size), - Average car-unknown (fuel type)., and for emission, Passenger vehicles- average car-diesel.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (continued)

Current Reporting Period – 2024.

Emissions Source	Energy Consumption (kWh)	CO_2e (tonnes)
Scope 1 – Natural gas and company vehicle fuel	1,878,250	308
Scope2 – Electricity	804,000	0
Scope 3 – Personal cars used for business purposes	103,665	26
Total (Scope 1 + 2 + 3)	**2,785,915**	**334**
Revenue	**158.6M**	
Floor area (m^2)	**11089**	
Intensity Ratio: tCO_2e/revenue £m	2.1	
Intensity Ratio: tCO_2e/floor area m^2	0.036	
Intensity Ratio: $kgCO_2e$/floor area m^2	30.12	

Previous Reporting Period – 2023.

Emissions Source	Energy Consumption (kWh)	CO_2e (tonnes)
Scope 1 – Natural gas and company vehicle fuel	1,644,975	364
Scope2 – Electricity	532,000	110
Scope 3 – Personal cars used for business purposes	166,140	41
Total (Scope 1 + 2 + 3)	**2,343,115**	**515**
Revenue	**156M**	
Floor area (m^2)	**9273**	
Intensity Ratio: tCO_2e/floor area m^2	0.056	
Intensity Ratio: $kgCO_2e$/floor area m^2	56.08	

Energy consumption increased between 2023 and 2024 predominantly due to increased business activities. Emissions reduced overall due to the purchase of Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin.

Reported emissions from electricity consumption decreased due to the consumption of electricity purchased from renewable sources and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin. The methodology for electricity related emissions has changed since the previous report, from location-based to market-based to align with the Airbus SBTi validated targets, and to reflect Airbus efforts to increasingly source renewable energy. For reference, the electricity emissions on a location basis (using the UK grid averages for SECR reporting) would provide an emission of 166 tCO2e.
The Intensity Ratio is reported as tCO2e per revenue £158.6M rather than the floor area m2 to provide consistency with Airbus global and national reporting of energy consumption and emissions data.

In recognition of the increasing numbers of electric vehicles used by staff and visitors fleet during the year, the Company has installed a further electric vehicle charging point at our current site. The electricity is provided on a cost neutral basis and the usage of the point is being monitored to assess whether more units may be required.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:
Yann Rozo
Secretary Date Signed July 4th, 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their Directors' Report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Political contributions
The Company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year (2023: £nil).

Dividends
The directors have proposed a final ordinary dividend in respect of the current financial year of £17.99 per share, a total dividend of £8,999,093.58 This has not been included in creditors, as it was not approved before the year end. Dividends paid in the year comprise a final dividend of £18.82 per share (a total of £9,411,000) in respect of the previous year ended 31 December 2023.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:
T Hein
L Brown
J Kitcher
M Blanco Romero

Directors' interests
No director had any beneficial interest in this Company or any other group company at any time during the year (2023: nil).

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.

Employees
The Company is committed to building a safe and positive working environment, enabling an open and inclusive relationship for all employees. To achieve this, the Company offers training and development opportunities to all, and maintains internal controls, thereby avoiding risk to its workforce.

It is Company policy to treat all applicants and employees fairly and equally regardless of sex, race, colour, nationality, ethnic origin or disability and avoid unlawful discrimination in all aspects of recruitment, training and promotion. This is subject only to consideration of national security. The Company holds policies for Equal Opportunities, Dignity at Work and Recruitment that seek to provide employment opportunities, training and career development to existing disabled individuals or anyone joining the Company.

The number of employees has increased to 415 (2023: 409), and reflects the ongoing stability and importance of the support services delivered.

Going concern
The directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to meet its operational needs for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. See note 1(b).

Other information
An indication of likely future developments in the business, particulars of significant events that have occured since the end of the financial year, and information on financial instruments, as well as how the directors have considered the interest of suppliers, customers, other business relationships and employees have been included in the Strategic Report.

Events after the balance sheet date
Please refer to note 24 of the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT CONTINUED

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Yann Rozo
Secretary

Date Signed July 4th, 2025

Oxford Airport
Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1QZ

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRBUS HELICOPTERS UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Airbus Helicopters UK Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the 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 UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRBUS HELICOPTERS UK LIMITED *(continued)*

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatements due to fraud ("fraud risks"), we assessed events and conditions which could indicate and incentivize, pressure, or provide an opportunity to commit fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Reading board meeting minutes;
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management, directors and sales staff;
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular:

- The risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries; and
- The risk that long term contract revenue is misstated due to bias in the accounting estimate.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Examining contracts signed with customers, analysing the forecasting process as part of a retrospective review, assessing the assumptions underlying the final estimated contract costs, agreeing costs incurred during the year and their allocation to supporting documentation and assessing the accuracy of the calculation of percentage of completion and the related recognition of revenue.
- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussions with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies' legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: Health and Safety, Employment, Data Protection Laws and Civil Aviation Authority regulations, recognising the nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRBUS HELICOPTERS UK LIMITED *(continued)*

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 12, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRBUS HELICOPTERS UK LIMITED *(continued)*

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

J Long

Joseph Long (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
66 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4BE

4 July 2025

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £000	2023 £000
Turnover	2	**158,630**	156,039
Cost of sales		**(140,699)**	(141,265)
Gross profit		**17,931**	14,774
Administrative expenses		**(9,410)**	(9,969)
Operating profit	3	**8,521**	4,805
Other interest receivable and similar income	4	**3,432**	4,176
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	**(1,499)**	(29)
Profit before taxation		**10,454**	8,952
Tax on profit	9	**(1,455)**	459
Profit after tax		**8,999**	9,411

There are no items of comprehensive income other than those passing through the Profit and Loss Account.

The Profit and Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 20 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	11	**4,862**	5,509
		4,862	5,509
Current assets			
Stocks	12	**46,652**	28,937
Debtors	13	**140,571**	95,636
		187,223	124,573
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	**(170,044)**	(106,006)
Net current assets		**17,179**	18,567
Total assets less current liabilities		**22,041**	24,076
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	16	**(1,333)**	(2,956)
Net assets		**20,708**	21,120
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	**500**	500
Profit and loss account		**20,208**	20,620
Shareholders' funds		**20,708**	21,120

The notes on pages 20 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 4th July 2025

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

T. HEIN
Chairman

Date Signed 04/07/25

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Notes	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2023		500	22,024	22,524
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit or loss		-	9,411	9,411
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends		-	(10,815)	(10,815)
Balance at 31 December 2023		500	20,620	21,120
Balance at 1 January 2024		**500**	**20,620**	**21,120**
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit or loss		-	8,999	8,999
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends	10	-	(9,411)	(9,411)
Balance at 31 December 2024		**500**	**20,208**	**20,708**
Set aside for dividends declared after the reporting period		-	(8,999)	(8,999)
Total		**500**	**11,209**	**11,709**

The notes on pages 20 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Airbus Helicopters UK Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares being incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The registered number is 01164090 and the registered address is Oxford Airport, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, OX5 1QZ.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling, which is also the functional currency of the company. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's parent undertaking, Airbus Group SE, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Airbus Group SE are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and are available to the public and can be obtained from Drentestraat 24, 1083 HK, Amsterdam.

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the year; and
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation

As the consolidated financial statements of Airbus Group SE include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 23

(a) Measurement convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost accounting rules except the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments.

(b) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the Directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company has made a profit in the current financial year, has a history of making profits each year and is forecasting that it will continue to be profitable based upon its order book. The Company has a strong balance sheet including net assets of £20.7 million and net current assets of £17.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. (2023: £21.1 million and £18.5 million respectively) and the Company has no debt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Going concern (continued)

The Company has a large inter-company debtor balance, representing its cash deposited in the Airbus Group Treasury cash pool, whereby all the Company's cash balances are held in a bank account of Airbus SE (the "Group" and ultimate parent company). At 31 December 2024 the Company has a cash pool debtor of £112.1million (2023: £74.6million) which is sufficient to pay for the fixed costs of the Company for a period of at least one year.

However, the Company is subject to the financing position of the wider Group, as balances in the Group Treasury cash pool will be used as required throughout the Group's entities. Further the Company is dependent upon other Group entities as critical suppliers of aircraft and parts. As a result, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is based upon the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. The Group has significant liquidity available to cope with any additional cash requirements. As of 31 December 2024, the Group had a net cash position (being the sum of cash and cash equivalents and securities, minus financing liabilities and plus or minus interest rate contracts related to fair value hedges) of € 11.8 billion (2023: € 10.7 billion).

Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

(c) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account (except for differences arising on the retranslation of qualifying cash flow hedges and items which are fair valued with changes taken to other comprehensive income, which are recognised in other comprehensive income).

(d) Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Other financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts are also recognised at fair value, with gains or losses being recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. The valuation of forward contracts is based upon the quoted market price of the forward contracts as at the reporting date.

(f) Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired. Any previous impairments are also considered and reversed if no longer relevant.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

(i) Short leasehold - 25 years;
(ii) Plant, equipment and vehicles - 10 years

Fixed assets under construction are not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

(g) Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of work in progress, cost includes direct materials, labour and an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity excluding financial charges and general overheads.

Contract work in progress is stated at costs incurred, less that transferred to the profit and loss account, after deducting foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched with turnover. Amounts recoverable on contracts are included in debtors and represent turnover recognised in excess of payments on account.

(h) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

The Company's employees are members of a group wide defined benefit pension plan (see Note 19). As there is no contractual agreement or stated group policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the plan to participating entities, the net defined benefit cost of the pension plan and the net defined benefit liability are recognised fully by the Company which is legally responsible for the plan, which is Airbus Defence and Space Limited, another member of the group. The Company then recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period.

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

(j) Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured when specific criteria are met.

Sale of spares and other goods – revenues are recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer.

Rendering of services – the revenue recognised for the delivery of services is determined by the nature of service performed which may be based on a rate per hour flown in the case of support contracts or the achievement of contractual milestones on long term contracts.

The amount of profit attributable to the stage of completion of a long term contract is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. Turnover for such contracts is stated at the cost appropriate to their stage of completion plus attributable margin less amounts recognised in previous years. Provision is made for any losses as soon as they are foreseen.

Gross amounts due from customers for contract work and gross amounts due to customers for contract work are recognised on the percentage of completion basis where revenues, costs and margins are recognised on the basis of progress of the contract. The percentage is calculated as the ratio of costs incurred at the reporting period against the total costs for the contract or by reference to contractual milestones. The valuations represent the best estimates available at the time and may include updates in assumptions with any impact on profit or loss being recognised in that period. In the event that a loss (at gross margin) is anticipated at the contract end, the loss is recognised in full within the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Turnover (continued)

Gross amounts due from customers for contract work and gross amounts due to customers for contract work are recognised net of any write down, customer billings and payments for performance of the contract.

Gross amounts due from customers for contract work is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

Gross amounts due to customers for contract work arise in the event of an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received a consideration. Such liabilities will be recognised as revenue when the Company has delivered under the terms of the contract to the customer.

Progress payments exceeding costs incurred are recorded as a liability under gross amounts due to customers for contract work within current liabilities. Amounts due form customers are treated as gross amounts due from customers for contract work and recorded in current assets.

(k) Expenses

Operating lease

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable and foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy). Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and foreign exchange gains.

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

(l) Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is possible that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. The Company has no enforceable right to offset deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities.

2. TURNOVER

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Sale of goods	**68,195**	52,973
Rendering of services	**90,435**	103,066
	158,630	156,039

By activity:	2024 £000	2023 £000
New helicopter sales	**60,850**	53,686
Defence contracts	**57,681**	60,312
Customisation and retrofit	**2,836**	6,162
Support and services	**37,263**	35,879
	158,630	156,039

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

2. TURNOVER (CONTINUED)

By geographical market:	2024	2023
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	135,263	145,894
Ireland	18,776	1,580
Europe	1,657	8,439
Americas	1,398	103
Other	1,536	23
	158,630	156,039

3. EXPENSES AND AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Included in Profit are the following:	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	591	521
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,396	-
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of these financial statements	165	162
Audit related assurance services	-	-

4. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER SIMILAR INCOME

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	3,432	2,634
Net profit on forward contracts measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Exchange rate gain	-	1,542
	3,432	4,176

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Interest payable to group undertakings	-	3
Net loss on forward contracts measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	26
Exchange rate loss	1,499	-
	1,499	29

6. OPERATING LEASES

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Less than 1 year	3,301	1,586
Between 2 and 5 years	11,745	2,037
More than 5 years	45,135	39
	60,181	3,662

During the year £2,886k was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2023: £1,962k).

7. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
The average number of employees employed by the Company during the year was:		
Executive Management Team (including directors)	12	17
Management	33	37
Support & services	288	276
Design & customisation	53	48
Sales	1	5
Administration	28	26
	415	409

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

7. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS (CONTINUED)

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were:		
Wages and salaries	**24,367**	22,704
Social security	**2,626**	2,409
Other pension costs	**2,324**	2,605
	29,317	27,718

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Directors' remuneration	174	161

The aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £174k (2023: £161k). Retirement benefits are accruing to no directors (2023: none).

Except for one director (2023: one), all of the directors are remunerated by other Airbus Group companies. No disclosure of emoluments relating to these directors is made in these financial statements and no recharge is received for services performed by other Airbus Group companies. As qualifying services provided by the Directors are deemed to be negligible therefore no costs have been recognised (2023: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

9. TAXATION

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	**1,242**	894
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(64)**	(1,535)
Total current tax	**1,178**	(641)
Deferred tax (see Note 15)		
Origination / reversal of timing differences	**133**	317
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**144**	(135)
Total deferred tax	**277**	182
Total tax charge	**1,455**	(459)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Profit including taxation	**8,999**	9,411
Total tax expense / (income) included in profit or loss	**1,455**	(459)
Profit excluding taxation	**10,454**	8,952
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 25% (2023: 23.5%)	**2,613**	2,103
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**4**	(17)
Effect of changes in tax laws and rates	**-**	19
Group relief claimed	**(1,242)**	**(894)**
Under / (over) provided in prior years	**(64)**	(1,535)
Adjustments for prior period deferred tax	**144**	(135)
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	**1,455**	(459)

The adjustment to current tax in 2024 of £(64)k (2023: £(1,535)k) reflects group relief surrenders from fellow Airbus Group Companies. The adjustments for prior period deferred tax of £144k (2023: £(135)k) reflects the movement in net book value of fixed assets for taxation purposes of £(243)k (2023: £9k), provisions - £99k (2023: £144k)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

9. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

During FY21, it was announced that the rate of corporation tax will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This has been substantively enacted and therefore, the deferred tax asset has been recognised at 25%.
Pillar Two Legislation was enacted in the UK on 11 July 2023 which introduced an Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), known locally as the "multinational top-up tax", and domestic minimum top-up tax (DTT), as part of Finance (No 2) Act 2023.

Both the UK IIR and the UK DTT apply for accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023. On 18 July the UK government published proposals for a number of amendments to the UK's Pillar Two rules for inclusion in Finance Bill 2024. HMRC has confirmed that the commencement date will not be earlier than accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2024.

On 19 December 2023, the government of the Netherlands, where the parent company is incorporated, enacted the Pillar Two income taxes legislation effective from 1 January 2024.

The Company must follow the Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), known locally as the "multinational top-up tax" as Airbus Helicopters UK Ltd is part of Airbus SE, with revenues above 750 M.EUR. Neither Airbus SE nor Airbus Helicopters UK Ltd expect a material exposure to Pillar Two.

An amendment to IAS12 "Income Taxes - International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules" has introduced a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. As a consequence, no deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised in Airbus Helicopters UK Ltd's financial statements related to Pillar Two income taxes.

10. DIVIDENDS

The aggregate amount of dividends comprises:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Final dividend in respect of the prior year but not recognised as liabilities in that year	**9,411**	10.815

After the balance sheet date total dividends of £8,999k equivalent to £17.99 per qualifying ordinary share (2023: £9,411k; £18.82 per qualifying ordinary share) was proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for, but are presented as a segregated component of retained earnings at the end of the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short Leasehold	Fixed Assets under construction	Plant, equipment and vehicles	**Total**
	£000	£000	£000	**£000**
Cost:				
As at 1 January 2024	2,966	2,539	7,478	12,983
Additions at cost	-	1,094	411	1,505
Transfer	3,469	(3,469)	-	-
Disposals	(2,897)	(164)	(2,312)	(5,373)
	3,538	-	5,577	9,115
As at 31 December 2024				
Depreciation:				
As at 1 January 2024	1,495	-	5,979	7,474
Charge for the year	124	-	467	591
Disposals	(1,501)	-	(2,311)	(3,812)
As at 31 December 2024	118	-	4,135	4,253
Net book value:				
As at 31 December 2024	3,420	-	1,442	4,862
As at 31 December 2023	1,471	2,539	1,499	5,509

12. STOCKS

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Goods held for resale	**43,157**	25,635
Work in progress	**3,495**	3,302
	46,652	28,937

Goods held for resale have 4 aircrafts in stock at the end of the year (2023: 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

13. DEBTORS

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	11,826	11,194
Amounts owed by group undertakings	122,537	76,441
Financial assets held for trading (see note 18)	1	2
Prepayments and accrued income	5,654	7,169
Deferred tax asset (see note 15)	553	830
	140,571	95,636

The Amounts owed by group undertakings include the cash pooling that the Company holds with the Airbus Group of £122,118k (2023: £74,665k). The Company receives interest on cash pooled assets at a rate in accordance with the European Central Bank. Amounts owed by Group companies for trade receivables is £419k (2023: £1,774k) are unsecured and accrue nil interest.

Financial assets held for trading represent forward contracts held for the purpose of reducing the company's exposure to currency risk on long-term contracts where costs and income are incurred in currencies other than sterling. The derivatives are held at fair value. The total carrying amount was £1k (2023: £2k).

Included within prepayments are £2,915k (2023: £4,360k) of advance payments for the delivery of aircraft. Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH have received £2,599k advances (2023: £2,271k) and Airbus Helicopters SAS have received £316k advances (2023: £2,089k) for future deliveries as at the year end.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	1,292	2,938
Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,399	23,767
Taxation and social security	6,921	6,993
Financial liabilities held for trading (see note 18)	20	20
Gross amounts due to customers for contract work	500	500
Accruals	6,775	4,571
Deferred Income	112,137	67,217
	170,044	106,006

Amounts owed to Group companies for trade payables is £42,399k (2023 £23,767k) are unsecured and accrue nil interest. A minimum of 30 days credit terms is offered. Amounts to Group companies from tax relief is £(64)k (2023: £1,535k). As the Directors do not consider the effect on the prior period financial statements to be material, prior period numbers have not been restated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

15. DEFERRED TAX ASSET/LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	**(45)**	379
Provisions	**598**	401
Financial liabilities held for trading	**-**	50
	553	830

16. PROVISIONS

	Aircraft Maintenance	Exit Tickets	Onerous Lease	Dilapidation Cost	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	**£000**
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,292	8	1,456	200	**2,956**
Provisions made during the year	91	-	-	-	**91**
Provisions used during the year	-	-	(349)	-	**(349)**
Provisions released during the year	(1,292)	-	-	(73)	**(1,365)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	91	8	1,107	127	**1,333**

Provisions represent the Company's best estimate of total costs where the timing or amount is uncertain at the reporting date. Provisions are only recognised when a current obligation associated with a past event exists and is anticipated there will be a future cost associated with this event.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

16. PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Aircraft maintenance provisions represent best estimates of cost associated with maintenance contracts. As costs are incurred, the provisions are released and excess provisions are released upon contract closure. Current provisions are expected to mature during the financial years 2024 to 2026. All provisions are subject to frequent reviews throughout the financial year.

Exit ticket provisions represent the Company's estimated costs associated with the termination of Power by the Hour contracts at 31 December 2024

The Company continues its attempts to identify an alternative use for the Aberdeen premises with ongoing assistance from an external property agent with marketing the property to potential third parties. The economic downturn in the oil and gas activity in the area, an oversupply of commercial property and the continued impact of the pandemic continues the requirement for the provision. Reviews during the year regarding the status of the building and the potential to identify a tenant have been concluded and the continued reasonableness of the provision has been evaluated.

An additional provision for dilapidation costs in relation to a premises situated in Oxford (Network House) has also been created. The provision will be used to restore the building back to its original state.

17. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	**500**	500
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	**500**	500

All ordinary shares carry equal voting rights and the holders of the shares are entitled to receive a dividend as declared.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Forward exchange contracts
The financial risk management of Airbus Helicopters UK Limited has been overseen by the Corporate Finance department at Airbus SE under policies approved by the Board of Directors and the Chief Financial Officer. The fair values of forward exchange financial instruments are determined by using generally accepted valuation techniques such as option pricing models and discounted cash flow models on the basis of market information available to the reporting period.

The valuation is based upon observable market data such as currency rates, currency forward rates, interest rates and yield curves as well as price and rate volatilities obtained from recognised sources of market data.

The amounts for all financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Forward exchange contracts	**(20)**	(20)

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As explained in note 1.h, the Company's employees are members of a group wide defined benefit pension plan. The net defined benefit liability is recognised fully by Airbus Defence and Space Limited, another member of the group. The company then recognises a cost equal to its contributions payable for the period. The contribution for the year was £2,324k (2023: £2,605k).

The scheme is a registered pension scheme under the Finance Act 2004. The Trustees' only formal funding objective is the statutory funding objective under the Pensions Act part 6 2004, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover the Scheme's obligations. Since 1 November 2013, this plan is generally closed for new joiners, who participate in a separate defined contribution plan.

The Company participates in a number of defined contribution pension plans. The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £1,239k (2023: £1,026k). A further expense of £1,085k (2023: £1,398k) has been recognised in relation to Group defined benefit plans, accounted for as defined contribution plans.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Airbus Helicopters SAS, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102.33 and has therefore not disclosed transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries which form part of the Airbus SE group for which consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted but not provided at 31 December 2024 was £123k (2023: £1.1m).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2024

22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Airbus Helicopters SAS, a company incorporated in France, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Airbus SE (formerly Airbus Group SE), a company incorporated and registered in the Netherlands whose registered address is Mendelweg 30, 2333 CS Leiden, The Netherlands.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Airbus SE. The consolidated financial statements of Airbus SE, within which this Company is included, can be obtained from the company registered address of Drentestraat 24, 1083 HK, Amsterdam.

23. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company estimates turnover on long term contracts using the costs input method to determine the stage of completion. Due to the long term nature of some contracts, the Company has to make estimates about the future performance of these contracts with reference to the planned usage of the aircraft and the level of effort required to support the contracts.

At 31 December 2024 the Company has a single long-term contract where estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date leads to there being a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The key sources of estimation uncertainty when developing the forecast for this long-term contract are:

- The extent of future servicing and maintenance activity
- The labour and materials cost of future servicing and maintenance activity

The carrying amount of deferred income recognised on this contract at 31 December 2024, subject to this estimation uncertainty is £16,327k (2023: £12,029k).

The amounts reported in the financial statements during the life of these contracts represent the management's best endeavours to report an accurate view of progress. The Company seeks to minimise this risk by exercising careful judgement when trading on long term contracts and by deploying robust contract management and risk analysis procedures.

As stated in Note 16, the Company has retained a provision for the lease of a property in Aberdeen which it considers to be onerous given the Company has not identified an alternate use for the premises.

When creating this provision, the Company exercised its judgement using information available at the time of decision making. In this particular case, the Company has made an assessment of deriving future economic benefits from its facility in Aberdeen in the context of the conditions of the Oil & Gas industry, the associated aviation sector, the possibility to sublease to a third party, and the state of the commercial property market in the locality.

Based on the information available, the Company management has determined that a provision of £1,107k (2023: £1,456k) is the value by which the current lease must be written down.

To ensure the provision is set to the correct amount, the Company performs a review during each financial year. As a consequence of this review, the value of the provision may be increased or decreased as is deemed necessary in the future.

24. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Airbus is fully co-operating with an investigation by the Revenue and Customs Authority of the United Kingdom into possible violations of the United Kingdom's export control rules. It is not expected that the resolution of this matter will have a material financial impact.