

Registration number: 02658963

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
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Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Company Information

Directors	Jason Luke Gary Sampson
Registered number	02658963
Registered office	Moor Lane Derby Derbyshire DE24 8BJ
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors One Chamberlain Square Birmingham B3 3AX

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Strategic Report
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

The Directors present their Strategic Report on Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited (the Company), together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company relate to holding investments in its subsidiaries and joint ventures. The Company holds investments in two joint operations which are proportionally consolidated. The Financial Statements include the trading results of the two joint operations: Techjet Aerofoils Limited ("Techjet") and International Aerospace Manufacturing Private Limited ("IAMPL").

Business review

The Company holds investments in its subsidiaries and joint ventures at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The revenue and cost of sales of the Company relate entirely to the proportionally consolidated results of the joint operations for both years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The profit for the financial year after taxation amounted to £133,398,000 (2021: £362,132,000). The Company has net assets of £854,545,000 (2021: £886,117,000).

Revenue of £27,449,000 (2021: £16,891,000) increased in 2022, driven by increases in demand in both joint operations as a result of the ongoing recovery in the civil aviation industry.

The profit for the financial year after taxation has decreased by £228,734,000 compared to prior year due to a decline in dividend income and non-recurring profit on disposal in 2021. Income from participating interests was £45,787,000 in 2022 (2021: £23,012,000) and income from shares in Rolls-Royce Holdings plc's group (the Group) undertakings was £90,936,000 in 2022 (2021: £265,780,000).

Current borrowings of £520,000 (2021: £2,109,000) relate to the element of the external loans held by the Company's joint operation, IAMPL. The borrowings relate to packing credit secured on IAMPL's trade receivables and inventory.

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the Company's activities, the Company's Directors believe that there are no key performance indicators which are necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the Company's specific development, performance, or the position of its business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group has an established and structured approach to risk management which is detailed in the Rolls-Royce Holdings plc Annual Report, which is publicly available from the address in note 21. The Company acts in accordance with this policy to manage and mitigate the risks identified below.

The Directors have considered the potential impact of climate change when preparing the Financial Statements and whether climate change should be considered to be a principal risk to the Company. The Company operates as part of the Group, which has set decarbonisation commitments and identified longer-term considerations related to climate change. There is no material impact to the Company from climate change in the short-term or that would materially impact these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

The Directors have determined that the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are as follows:

Carrying value of investments - The Company holds significant investments in subsidiaries of the Group. A decline in the value of one or more subsidiary undertakings could materially impact upon the carrying value of the investments held on the Company's balance sheet. The Company undertakes an impairment review of the carrying value of investments if any trigger event is identified. Further details of the impairment review are set out in note 13.

Compliance - Non-compliance by the Company with legislation or other regulatory requirements in the regulated environment in which it operates (for example: export controls; offset; use of controlled chemicals and substances; anti-bribery and corruption legislation) compromising our ability to conduct business in certain jurisdictions and exposing the Company to potential: reputational damage; financial penalties; debarment from government contracts for a period of time; and/or suspension of export privileges or export credit financing, any of which could have a material adverse effect. The mitigating activities for the risks are:

The Group has an extensive compliance programme, which is applied within the Company. This programme and the Global Code of Conduct are promulgated throughout the Group and are updated and reinforced from time to time, to ensure their continued relevance, and to ensure that they are complied with both in spirit and to the letter. The Global Code of Conduct and the Company's compliance programme are supported by appropriate training. A legal and compliance team has been put in place to manage ethics and compliance issues.

Market shock - The Company is exposed to a number of market risks, some of which are of a macro-economic nature, for example, foreign currency exchange rates, and some that are more specific to the Company, for example liquidity and credit risks, or disruption to other customer operations. Significant extraneous market events could also materially damage the Group's competitiveness and/or credit worthiness. This would affect operational results or the outcomes of financial transactions. The Company implements the financial risk management policies as shown in the Directors' Report.

Section 172(1) statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires a director of a company to act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, Section 172 requires a director to have regard, amongst other matters, to the:

- a) likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- b) the interests of the company's employees;
- c) need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- d) impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- e) desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- f) need to act fairly between members of the company.

To discharge their Section 172 duties, the Directors had regard to the relevant factors set out above in making the principal decisions taken by the Company.

As the Company is a holding company and has no employees, consideration of the business relationships with the Company's wider stakeholders and the impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment is not applicable.

From the perspective of the Directors, as a result of the Group's governance structure, the Rolls-Royce Holdings plc Board of Directors have taken the lead in carrying out the duties of a board in respect of the Company's other stakeholders. The Directors focus in promoting the success of the Company for the benefit of its members is therefore its investments. The Directors consider any significant matters in relation to those investments by written resolution or ad-hoc board meetings.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Strategic Report
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****Section 172(1) statement (continued)**

The Directors believe that, individually and together, they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, having regard to the stakeholders and relevant matters set out in s172(1)(a), (e) and (f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Climate-related corporate reporting

The Company adopts the policies and frameworks set by the Group which include the sustainability measures set out in the Rolls-Royce Holdings plc Annual Report on pages 31 to 45. The Company is aligned to the objectives of the Group. The Directors fully recognise their responsibility to have regard to the impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment.

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR)

The Company is a subsidiary of the Group and therefore the SECR disclosures required in relation to both Rolls-Royce Holdings plc and the Company have been included in the Rolls-Royce Holdings plc Annual Report on page 31 to 35. The Rolls-Royce Holdings plc Annual Report has been prepared for the same financial year as the Company.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 28 June 2023

by:

DocuSigned by:

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Jason Luke
Director

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their Directors' Report on the Company, together with the Strategic Report and audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the Annual Report and Financial Statements were as follows:

Jason Luke

Gary Sampson

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which were in place during the year and remain in force at the date of the approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Results and dividends

The Company made £133,398,000 profit after taxation for the year (2021: £362,132,000). The net assets of the Company are £854,545,000 (2021: £886,117,000).

On 25 November 2022, the Company paid a dividend of £131,000,000 and on 19 December 2022 paid a dividend of £39,000,000 to its parent undertaking, Rolls-Royce plc (2021: £355,000,000).

During the year, the Company received total income from shares in Group undertakings of £90,936,000 (2021: £265,780,000). This was made up of dividends from Rolls-Royce Singapore Pte. Limited of £80,268,000, Rolls-Royce India Private Limited of £5,236,000, Rolls-Royce Oman LLC of £3,175,000, Rolls-Royce Australia Pty Limited of £1,139,000, Rolls Royce Turkey Güç Çözümleri San. ve Tic.Ltd.Şti of £769,000 and Rolls-Royce Technical Support Sarl of £349,000 (2021: Rolls-Royce Australia Pty Limited of £1,085,000; Rolls-Royce Singapore Pte. Limited of £222,911,000; Rolls-Royce Civil Nuclear S.A.S. of £30,953,000; Rolls-Royce India Private Limited of £10,491,000; and Rolls-Royce Technical Support Sarl of £340,000). For further details see note 13.

Future developments

Following the pandemic, the cash flows of certain businesses in which the Company holds an investment in were reduced and as a result, the ability to pay dividends to the Company in the short term was reduced. The cash flows of these businesses are starting to improve as part of the recovery of the Civil Aerospace industry. The Directors are also aware that a reduction in cash flows in these businesses could lead to an increase risk of impairment to the carrying value of investments. The Directors will continue to monitor the performance of the Company's investments during 2023 and assess whether an impairment charge is required to be recognised.

Financial risk management

The following financial risks are considered key by the Directors:

Liquidity risk

The Company has net current liabilities of £468,632,000 (2021: £438,212,000), and as such has a liquidity risk, which is primarily attributable to amounts due to Group undertakings in trade and other payables. Since the amounts due are to a fellow Group undertaking the risk that the Company will be called upon to settle its debts as they fall due is considered to be low.

The Company is reliant on its parent company for continued financial support and has received written confirmation that the parent company will continue to provide financial support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company also has some external borrowings through its joint operations. The Company through its joint operations monitors on a periodic basis the cash flows to ensure it can fulfil its repayment obligations as they fall due.

Credit risk

The Company's joint operations make sales on a credit basis and are therefore exposed to the risks of non-payment. Each joint operation regularly reviews the credit levels afforded to its customers and adjusts these where appropriate.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Directors' Report
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****Going concern**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors consider that the Company will have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future that is for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce plc, a parent undertaking, has provided written confirmation of its intention to continue to provide financial support, as necessary, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these Financial Statements, to ensure the Company has adequate resources to maintain its operational existence and to meet its financial demands for the foreseeable future.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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 law and regulation.

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 period.

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.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 28 June 2023

by:

DocuSigned by:

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 Jason Luke
 Director

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Independent auditor's report to the members of Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited****Report on the audit of the financial statements****Opinion**

In our opinion, Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Independent auditor's report to the members of Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited****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.

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 2022 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.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

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 applicable Generally Accepted Accounting Practices and tax compliance legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. 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 related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results. Also the creation or inclusion of transactions in revenue of joint operations where the proportion consolidated is a material financial statement line item. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions throughout the audit with management and the company's in-house legal counsel, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Testing a selection of journal entries posted during the period at the holding entity level
- Adopting a risk based approach to testing relevant shares in assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses recognised from shares held in Joint Operations. This included setting criteria to identify journal entries for testing, for example unusual journal combinations relating to revenue, which is also relevant to the fraud in revenue recognition risk and incorporating element of unpredictability to respond to risk of management override of control

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. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

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.



Andrew Hammond (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham

28 June 2023

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Income Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Revenue	3	27,449	16,891
Cost of sales		<u>(33,381)</u>	<u>(22,138)</u>
Gross loss		(5,932)	(5,247)
Administrative expenses	4	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(39)</u>
Operating loss	4	<u>(5,941)</u>	<u>(5,286)</u>
Income from shares in group undertakings	13	90,936	265,780
Income from participating interests	13	45,787	23,012
Profit on disposal of investment	13	<u>—</u>	<u>82,334</u>
Profit before financing and taxation		130,782	365,840
Finance income	7	6,087	19
Finance costs	8	<u>(53)</u>	<u>(1,198)</u>
Profit before taxation		136,816	364,661
Tax on profit	9	<u>(3,418)</u>	<u>(2,529)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>133,398</u>	<u>362,132</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit for the financial year	133,398	362,132
Amounts that may be reclassified to income statement:		
Foreign exchange movement in year	<u>5,030</u>	<u>489</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>138,428</u>	<u>362,621</u>

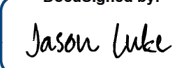
The notes on pages 15 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022
(Registration number: 02658963)

	Note	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	974	837
Property, plant and equipment	11	6,727	7,840
Right-of-use assets	12	3,433	3,575
Investments	13	1,314,628	1,314,628
Deferred tax assets	9	523	719
		1,326,285	1,327,599
Current assets			
Inventories	14	11,421	12,580
Trade and other receivables	15	19,153	47,757
Cash and cash equivalents		12,007	11,353
		42,581	71,690
Current liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	16, 17	(1,079)	(2,595)
Trade and other payables	18	(510,134)	(507,307)
		(511,213)	(509,902)
Net current liabilities		(468,632)	(438,212)
Total assets less current liabilities		857,653	889,387
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	17	(2,928)	(3,105)
Trade and other payables	18	(180)	(165)
Net assets		854,545	886,117
Equity			
Called up share capital	19	399,499	399,499
Share premium		133,961	133,961
Other reserves		7,305	2,275
Retained earnings		313,780	350,382
Total equity		854,545	886,117

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors and were signed on its behalf on 28 June 2023 by:


 Jason Luke
 Director

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

	Called up share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 January 2022	399,499	133,961	2,275	350,382	886,117
Profit for the financial year	—	—	—	133,398	133,398
Foreign exchange movement in year	—	—	5,030	—	5,030
Total comprehensive income	—	—	5,030	133,398	138,428
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(170,000)	(170,000)
At 31 December 2022	399,499	133,961	7,305	313,780	854,545

On 25 November 2022 the Company paid a dividend of £131,000,000 and on 19 December 2022 the Company paid a dividend of £39,000,000 to its parent undertaking, Rolls-Royce plc.

	Called up share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 January 2021	399,499	133,961	1,786	343,250	878,496
Profit for the financial year	—	—	—	362,132	362,132
Foreign exchange movement in year	—	—	489	—	489
Total comprehensive income	—	—	489	362,132	362,621
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(355,000)	(355,000)
At 31 December 2021	399,499	133,961	2,275	350,382	886,117

On 19 May 2021 the Company paid a dividend of £135,000,000 and on 22 December 2021 the Company paid a dividend of £220,000,000 to its parent undertaking, Rolls-Royce plc.

Other reserves relate to the cumulative translation gain arising from the retranslation of the Company's two joint operations results into the functional currency of the Company.

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the East Midlands, United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is Moor Lane, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8BJ.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company. However, the Company holds investments in two joint operations which are proportionally consolidated. The financial statements therefore include the trading results of the two joint operations: Techjet Aerofoils Limited ('Techjet') and International Aerospace Manufacturing Private Limited ('IAMPL'). Techjet are engaged in the development and manufacture of blades and IAMPL manufacture products and components used in the Civil Aerospace sector.

2 Significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

In these Financial Statements the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements:
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 111 (statement of cash flows information); and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures);
- IAS 7, Statement of cash flows;
- IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements – comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment; and
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, Intangible assets (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
- The requirements in IAS 24, Related party disclosures, to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group; and
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, *Related party disclosures* (key management compensation).

New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards, no new standards or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors consider that the Company will have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future that is for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

Rolls-Royce plc, a parent undertaking, has provided written confirmation of its intention to continue to provide financial support to the Company such that the Company is able to operate as a going concern and to settle their liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these Financial Statements. After considering the above, the Directors are satisfied that it remains appropriate to prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The Financial Statements are not considered to contain any area involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity and therefore no further considerations are required.

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of a group parent, Rolls-Royce plc, a company incorporated in United Kingdom, which are publicly available. The address of the parent company's registered office is set out in note 21.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Items included in the Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recorded in net financing in the Income Statement.

The trading results of the joint operations, which are proportionally consolidated in accordance with IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, are translated into sterling at the average exchange rates for the year. The assets and liabilities of the joint operations, on initial consolidation, were translated at the exchange rates ruling at the year end. Exchange adjustments arising from the retranslation of the opening net investments, and from the translation of the profits or losses at average rates, are recognised in other reserves.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****2 Significant accounting policies (continued)****Revenue recognition**

Revenues comprise sales made by joint operations to other group companies and outside customers, excluding value added taxes, in respect of deliveries made during the year. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for the goods supplied recognised at a point in time, stated net of value added taxes.

Revenue is recognised when performance obligations have been satisfied and for the Company this is when the control of goods is transferred to a customer. A five-step recognition model is used to apply the standard as follows: (1) identify the contract(s) with the customer; (2) identify the separate performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations; and (5) recognise revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied. The revenue of the Company comes from the sale of goods that are recognised at a point in time.

Sales of goods in the Income Statement are recognised by the Company when control of the goods has been transferred, being when the customer takes control of the goods and that all performance obligations have been fulfilled. This is considered to be when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Tax on profit/(loss)

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the Company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

The cost of acquiring software that is not specific to an item of property, plant and equipment is classified as an intangible asset and amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life, up to a maximum of five years.

Intangible assets consist of amounts paid in respect of long-term project technical know-how and software, primarily relating to the Trent 500 engine. These amounts are stated at cost and amortised over 15 years in equal annual instalments, commencing on the day of payment in respect of the project.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment in value.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost, less the estimated residual value, of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets over their estimated useful lives.

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold buildings	2.5%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	10% to 33.3%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Property, plant and equipment assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised as a gain or loss within administrative expenses in the income statement.

Investments

The Company applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11, investments are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The Company has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined that two of its joint arrangements are joint operations: Techjet and IAMPL. Joint operations are consolidated on a proportionate basis.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are shown at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment of non-current assets is considered in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Intangible assets that are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are assessed for any indications of impairment annually. If any indication of impairment is identified, an impairment test is performed to estimate the recoverable amount. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent of other assets, impairment is considered for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be below the carrying value, the carrying value is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss recognised as an expense. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell if this is readily available. The value in use is the present value of future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of raw materials is determined on a weighted average basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads, including depreciation of property, plant and equipment, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition based on normal operating capacity of the production facilities. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling prices less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

Financial assets

Financial assets primarily include trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents (comprising cash at bank) and intercompany receivables. These financial assets are calculated as follows:

- Trade receivables are classified as held to collect and measured at amortised cost; and
- Cash and cash equivalents are subject to low market risk. Cash balances are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL).

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities primarily consist of trade payables, lease liabilities and borrowings. All other financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* sets out the basis for the accounting of expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets and contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The Company has adopted the simplified approach to provide for ECLs, measuring the lifetime loss allowance at a probability weighted amount that considers reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions of customers. These are incorporated in the simplified model adopted by using credit ratings which are publicly available or through internal risk assessments derived using customer's latest available financial information. When assessing the impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience. The ECLs are updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. ECLs are calculated for all financial assets in scope, regardless of whether or not they are overdue.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for products sold in the ordinary course of business. Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand that is readily convertible to a known amount of cash and is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases

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 measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate; and
- payments of penalties for termination of the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Where leases commence after the initial IFRS 16 *Leases* transition date, the lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. Lease liabilities are revalued at each reporting date using the spot exchange rate.

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

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

Each right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of its useful economic life and the lease term on a straight-line basis unless the lease is expected to transfer ownership of the underlying asset to the Company, in which case the asset is depreciated to the end of the useful life of the asset.

Payments associated with the short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the income statement. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Final dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Company's Financial Statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Rounding of amounts

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand Pound Sterling unless otherwise stated.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****3 Revenue**

A geographical analysis of revenue is presented as follows:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
United Kingdom	14,942	9,148
Germany	5,605	3,275
Australasia and Pacific	5,312	3,555
United States	1,590	910
Middle East and Asia	—	3
	<u>27,449</u>	<u>16,891</u>

All revenue is generated from the sale of goods.

4 Operating loss

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Depreciation expense (see note 11)	3,217	3,225
Amortisation expense (see note 10)	210	113
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (see note 12)	558	480
Inventory recognised as an expense	2,393	4,201
Charge/(reversal) for impairment of inventory	115	(548)
Wages and salaries	7,160	5,813
Social security costs	347	277
Other pension costs	707	591
Lease expenses – short term lease less than 12 months	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>

5 Staff and Directors costs

The Company has no employees (2021: nil) as it is a holding company. However, cost of sales include staff related costs due to the Financial Statements including the proportionate consolidation of the results of the Company's joint operations (see note 4).

All Directors fees or emoluments were paid by Rolls-Royce plc, as the amount attributable to the qualifying services provided by the Directors to the Company cannot be reliably estimated. No charge has been made in the current or prior year for the services of the Directors.

6 Auditors' remuneration

The fee for the audit of these Financial Statements is £71,500 (2021: £45,000) and is borne by the parent company and not recharged to the Company.

£nil (2021: £nil) was paid to the Company's auditors for non-audit services.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****7 Finance income**

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Bank and loan interest receivable	2,358	19
Foreign exchange gain	3,729	–
	<u>6,087</u>	<u>19</u>

8 Finance costs

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Other interest payable	53	30
Foreign exchange loss	–	1,168
	<u>53</u>	<u>1,198</u>

9 Tax on profit

Tax charged in the income statement:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	2,244	2,020
Group relief payable for the year at 19% (2021: 19%)	1,019	26
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1)	354
Foreign tax on income for the year	(90)	735
Total current tax charge	<u>3,172</u>	<u>3,135</u>
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	246	(606)
Tax expense in the income statement	<u>3,418</u>	<u>2,529</u>

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

9 Tax on profit (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Profit before taxation	<u>136,816</u>	<u>364,661</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	25,995	69,285
Effects of:		
Income not taxable	(22,486)	(67,845)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1)	354
Foreign tax	<u>(90)</u>	<u>735</u>
Total tax charge	<u>3,418</u>	<u>2,529</u>

Deferred tax

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2022 £ 000	Recognised in income statement £ 000	Recognised in equity £ 000	At 31 December 2022 £ 000	Recognised as DTA £ 000	Recognised as DTL £ 000
Other items	743	(246)	—	497	497	—
Foreign exchange differences on foreign operations	(24)	—	50	26	26	—
Net tax assets	<u>719</u>	<u>(246)</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>—</u>

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2021 £ 000	Recognised in income statement £ 000	Recognised in equity £ 000	At 31 December 2021 £ 000	Recognised as DTA £ 000	Recognised as DTL £ 000
Other items	137	606	—	743	743	—
Foreign exchange differences on foreign operations	(39)	—	15	(24)	(24)	—
Net tax assets	<u>98</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>—</u>

Other items include in respect other temporary differences.

The deferred tax asset has been recognised to the extent that the Company expects to make sufficient taxable profits against which it could be offset in future years.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****10 Intangible assets**

	Other intangible assets £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	9,929
Additions	245
Foreign exchange movements	1,207
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	11,381
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	9,092
Amortisation charge	210
Foreign exchange movements	1,105
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	10,407
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	<hr/> 974
At 31 December 2021	<hr/> 837

Intangible assets consist of amounts paid in respect of long-term project technical know-how and software.

Amortisation of £210,000 (2021: £113,000) is included in cost of sales in the income statement.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)****11 Property, plant and equipment**

	Freehold land and buildings £ 000	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	7,275	72,905	80,180
Additions	—	32	32
Foreign exchange movements	878	8,808	9,686
At 31 December 2022	<u>8,153</u>	<u>81,745</u>	<u>89,898</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	2,586	69,754	72,340
Charge for the year	106	3,211	3,217
Foreign exchange movements	246	7,368	7,614
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,938</u>	<u>80,233</u>	<u>83,171</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	<u>5,215</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>6,727</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,689</u>	<u>3,151</u>	<u>7,840</u>

Depreciation of £3,217,000 (2021: £3,225,000) is included in cost of sales in the income statement.

Included within freehold land and buildings is non-depreciable land with a cost of £361,000 (2021: £361,000).

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, the carrying value of the non-current assets have been assessed by reference to value in use where a trigger event is identified. Value in use has been estimated using cash flows from the most recent forecasts prepared by management, which are consistent with past experience and external sources of information on market conditions.

The principal value in use assumptions considered to be individually significant are:

- Trading assumptions (e.g. volume of original equipment deliveries, pricing achieved and cost escalation) are based on current and known future programmes, estimates of load volumes and long-term economic forecasts; and
- A pre-tax discount rate 13.3% (2021: 11.5%).

No impairment charge is required (2021: £nil). No reasonable change in the assumptions would result in a material change in the conclusion.

At 31 December 2022, the Company was committed to capital expenditure of £672,000 (2021: £159,000).

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

12 Right-of-use assets

	Land and buildings £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	5,069
Foreign exchange movements	612
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	5,681
	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	1,494
Charge for the year	558
Foreign exchange movements	196
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	2,248
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	3,433
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2021	3,575
	<hr/> <hr/>

Depreciation of £558,000 (2021: £481,000) is included in cost of sales in the income statement.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Investments

The Company's investments comprise investments in subsidiaries of £1,159,940,000 (2021: £1,159,940,000) and investments in joint ventures of £154,688,000 (2021: £154,688,000). The Company's total carrying amount of investments are £1,314,628,000 (2021: £1,314,628,000).

	Total £ 000
Subsidiaries	
Cost	
At 1 January and 31 December 2022	1,170,829
Provision for impairment	
At 1 January and 31 December 2022	10,889
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	1,159,940
At 31 December 2021	1,159,940

Dividend income received

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Rolls-Royce Australia Pty Limited	1,139	1,085
Rolls-Royce Singapore Pte. Limited	80,268	222,911
Rolls-Royce Civil Nuclear S.A.S	—	30,953
Rolls-Royce India Private Limited	5,236	10,491
Rolls-Royce Technical Support Sarl	349	340
Rolls Royce Turkey Güç Çözümleri San. ve Tic.Ltd.Şti	769	—
Rolls-Royce Oman LLC	3,175	—
	90,936	265,780

The Directors have reassessed the carrying value of the Company's other investments in subsidiary undertakings based upon their net asset values as at 31 December 2022 and have identified no impairment triggers (31 December 2021: no impairment triggers).

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Investments (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the companies listed below and on the following pages were subsidiary undertakings / participating interests of the Company as at 31 December 2022. The financial year end of each company is 31 December unless otherwise indicated.

* indicates a direct shareholding by the Company.

Company name	Share class	Address	% Holding 2022
Nightingale Insurance Limited *	Ordinary	PO Box 33, Dorey Court, Admiral Park, St Peter Port, GY1 4AT, Guernsey	100%
PT Rolls-Royce	Ordinary	Secure Building Blok B, Jl. Raya Protokol Halim, Perdanakusuma, Jakarta, 13610, Indonesia	99%
Rolls Royce Turkey Güç Çözümleri San. ve Tic.Ltd.Şti.*	Cash Shares	Lavazim Mahallesi, Koru Sokagi, Zorlu Center No:2 Teras Evler T2 D:204, Zincirlikuyu, Besiktas, Istanbul, 3430, Turkey	99.9%
Rolls-Royce (Ireland) Unlimited Company *, 1	Ordinary	Ulster International Financial, 1st Floor, IFSC House, Dublin 1, Ireland	100%
Rolls-Royce Australia Pty Limited *	Ordinary	Level 1, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW, 2000, Australia	100%
Rolls-Royce Australia Services Pty Limited *	Ordinary	Level 1, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW, 2000, Australia	100%
Rolls-Royce Chile SpA *	Ordinary	Alcantara 200, Office 1303, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile	99.99%
Rolls-Royce Corporation	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Crosspointe LLC	Partnership	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Defense Products and Solutions Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Defense Services Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Energy Angola, Lda *, 1	Quota	Luanda, Municipality of Ingombota, Bairro Miramar, Largo Leite Duarte, Casa no. 174, Angola	50%
Rolls-Royce Energy Systems Inc ¹	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Engine Services Holdings Co	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Engine Services Limitada Inc *, 3	Capital Stock	Bldg 06 Berthaphil Compound, Jose Abad Santos Avenue, Clark Special Economic Zone Clark Pampanga Phillippines	100%

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Investments (continued)

Company name	Share class	Address	% Holding 2022
Rolls-Royce Finance Company Limited ¹	Deferred & Ordinary	London ⁴	100%
Rolls-Royce Finance Holdings Co	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce High Temperature Composites Inc	Ordinary	Corporation Service Company, 2710 Gateway Oaks Dr, Suite 150N, Sacramento, CA 95833, United States	100%
Rolls-Royce India Private Limited ^{*, 5}	Equity	Birla Tower West 2 nd Floor 25, Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi, 110001, India	99.99%
Rolls-Royce Malaysia Sdn Bhd [*]	Ordinary	C-2-3A TTDI Plaza, Jalan Wan Kadir 3, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, 60000, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	100%
Rolls-Royce Marine North America Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce New Zealand Limited [*]	Ordinary	C/o Deloitte, 80 Queen Street, Auckland Central, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand	100%
Rolls-Royce North America (USA) Holdings Co.	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce North America Holdings Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce North America Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce North America Ventures Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce North American Technologies Inc	Common Stock	Wilmington ²	100%
Rolls-Royce Oman LLC [*]	Ordinary	Bait Al Reem, Business Office, #131, Building No. 81 Way No. 3409, Block No. 234, Al Thaqafa Street, Al Khuwair, PO Box 20 Postal Code 103, Oman	99%
Rolls-Royce Operations (India) Private Limited ^{*, 1, 5}	Ordinary	Birla Tower West 2 nd Floor 25, Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi, 110001, India	99.99%
Rolls-Royce Overseas Investments Limited [*]	Ordinary	Derby ⁶	100%

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Investments (continued)

Company name	Share class	Address	% Holding 2022
Rolls-Royce Placements Limited	Ordinary	London ⁴	100%
Rolls-Royce Saudi Arabia Limited	Cash Shares	3010 – Al Arid, Unit No 1, Riyadh 13332 – 7663, Saudi Arabia	95%
Rolls-Royce Singapore Pte. Limited *	Ordinary	6 Shenton Way, #33-00 OUE, Downtown, Singapore, 068809, Singapore	100%
Rolls-Royce Technical Support Sarl *	Ordinary	Centrada , Avenue Didier Daurat, 31700 Blagnac, Toulouse France	100%
Vessel Lifter Inc ¹	Common Stock	Corporation Service Company, 1201 Hays Street, Tallahassee, FL32301, United States	100%
Vinters-Armstrongs Limited *, ¹	Ordinary B	Derby ⁶	100%

**Total
£ 000**

Joint ventures**Cost**

At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 154,688

Impairment

At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 —

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2022 **154,688**

At 31 December 2021 **154,688**

During the year, the Company received total income from participating interests of £45,787,000 (2021: £23,012,000). This was made up of £33,689,000 (2021: £23,012,000) from Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited and £12,098,000 (2021: £nil) Alpha Partners Leasing Limited.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Investments (continued)

Company name	Share class	Address	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held 2022
Alpha Leasing (US) (No.2) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Leasing (US) (No.4) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Leasing (US) (No.5) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Leasing (US) (No.6) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Leasing (US) (No.7) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Leasing (US) (No.8) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Leasing (US) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Alpha Partners Leasing Limited ^{*,7}	A Ordinary	1 Brewer's Green, London, SW1H 0RH, United Kingdom	50%
Egypt Aero Management Services ^{*,3}	Ordinary	EgyptAir Engine Workshop, Cairo International Airport, Cairo, Egypt	50%
Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited [*]	Ordinary	33rd Floor, One Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Hong Kong	50%
International Aerospace Manufacturing Private Limited ^{*,5}	Ordinary	3 Survey Number, 3 Kempapura Village, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore, KA 560037, India	50%
Light Helicopter Turbine Engine Company	Partnership (no equity)	Suite 119, 9238 Madison Boulevard, Madison, AL35758, United States	50%
Rolls-Royce & Partners Finance (US) (No.2) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Rolls-Royce & Partners Finance (US) LLC	Partnership (no equity)	Wilmington ²	50%
Singapore Aero Engine Services Private Limited	Ordinary	11 Calshot Road, 509932, Singapore	50%

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Investments (continued)

Company name	Share class	Address	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held 2022
Taec Ucak Motor Sanayi AS **	Cash Shares	Buyukdere Caddesi, Proif. Ahmet Kemal Aru, Sokagi Kaleseramik, Binasi Levent No. 4, Besiktas, Istanbul	49%
Techjet Aerofoils Limited *, ⁸	Ordinary A & Ordinary B	Tefen Industrial Zone, PO Box 16, 24959, Israel	50%
Texas Aero Engine Services LLC ¹	Partnership (no equity)	The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE19801, United States	50%

¹ Dormant entity

² Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19809, United States

³ Entity in liquidation

⁴ Kings Place, 90 York Way, London, United Kingdom, N1 9FX

⁵ Reporting year end is 31 March

⁶ Moor Lane, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8BJ, United Kingdom

⁷ The Company owns 100% of the A Ordinary share class and 50% of the total share capital

⁸ The Company owns 50% of the Ordinary A share class, 50% of the Ordinary B share class and 50% of the total share capital

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

14 Inventories

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Raw materials and consumables	4,863	4,194
Work in progress	4,899	5,989
Finished goods for resale	1,659	2,397
	<u>11,421</u>	<u>12,580</u>

There is no significant difference between replacement cost of work in progress and finished goods for resale and their carrying amounts.

Inventories are stated after provisions for impairment of £584,000 (2021: £469,000).

15 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Trade receivables	6,242	6,116
Amounts due from group undertakings	11,586	40,422
Other receivables	1,325	1,219
	<u>19,153</u>	<u>47,757</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Trade and other receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2021: £nil). Amounts due from group undertakings are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2021: £nil) for expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9.

16 Loans and borrowings

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	520	2,109
	<u>520</u>	<u>2,109</u>

Current borrowings relate to the element of the external loans held by the Company's joint operation, IAMPL, due less than one year. The borrowings relate to packing credit secured on IAMPL's trade receivables and inventory. The terms of the credit are 6 months from the draw down date and interest is payable on monthly basis at Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 150 basis points.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

17 Leases

Leases are fixed term and do not have the right to extend or purchase the leased assets. The leases are fixed rate leases. The use of the assets enables the support of the parent company's obligations.

Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	3,433	3,575
	3,433	3,575
Lease liabilities		
Current lease liabilities	559	486
Non-current lease liabilities	2,928	3,105
	3,487	3,591
	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Future minimum lease payments on leases as at 31 December:		
Within one year	574	517
In one to five years	2,185	2,100
After five years	787	1,059
Total gross payments	3,546	3,676
Impact of finance expense	(59)	(85)
Carrying amount of liability	3,487	3,591

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was £557,000 (2021: £500,000). The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 31 December 2022 was 7.2% (2021: 7.2%).

Amounts recognised in the Income Statement

The Income Statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets:		
Land and buildings	558	481
	558	481
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	33	29

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

18 Trade and other payables

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Amounts due to group undertakings	500,806	501,040
Trade payables	2,863	2,136
Group relief payable	3,262	2,047
Social security and other taxes	915	808
Accruals	533	954
Other payables	1,935	487
	<u>510,314</u>	<u>507,472</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Trade payables includes amounts due after 12 months of £nil (2021: £nil) and social security and other taxes includes amounts due after 12 months of £180,000 (2021: £165,000).

The social security and other taxes relate to the Company's joint operations, whose results have been proportionately consolidated in the financial statements.

Accruals relate to operating expenses for which invoices are not accounted, borrowing interest payable and accrued expatriate liabilities in the Company's joint operations, IAMPL, which is based in India.

19 Called up share capital

	2022		2021
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000 £ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>314,502</u>	<u>314,502</u>	<u>314,502</u> <u>314,502</u>

	2022		2021
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000 £ 000
'A' shares of \$1 each	<u>120,756</u>	<u>84,997</u>	<u>120,756</u> <u>84,997</u>

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares:

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

Any proxy appointed by a member will be entitled to vote on a show of hands or a poll, with each member entitled to one vote. The Company may declare dividends by ordinary resolution but no dividend should exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.

'A' shares:

The 'A' shares do not carry the right to a dividend (fixed or otherwise), other than as a class dividend at the discretion of the Directors.

The 'A' shares carry the same right to assets on the winding up or other repayment of Capital as the ordinary shares. The 'A' shares shall not confer the right to any further or other participation in the profits of the assets of the Company.

The 'A' shares shall not entitle the holders to receive notice of or attend or vote at any general meeting unless the business of the meeting includes the consideration of a resolution for:

- a) winding up of the Company or reducing its authorised share capital for;
- b) sale of the undertaking of the Company;
- c) varying or abrogating any of the rights attached to the 'A' shares.

Rolls-Royce Overseas Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

20 Contingent liabilities

Certain authorities are investigating members of the Group for matters relating to misconduct in relation to historical matters. The Group is responding appropriately. Action may be taken by further authorities against the Group or individuals. In addition, the Group could still be affected by actions from customers, customers' financiers and the Group's current and former investors, including certain potential claims in respect of the Group's historical ethics and compliance disclosures which have been notified to the Group. The Directors are not currently aware of any matters that are likely to lead to a material financial loss over and above the penalties imposed to date but cannot anticipate all the possible actions that may be taken or their potential consequences.

One of the Company's joint operations has received an order from the joint commissioner of goods and service tax which has been appealed and is not expected to have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent is Rolls-Royce plc.

Rolls-Royce Holdings plc is the ultimate controlling party and parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these Financial Statements. Rolls-Royce plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these Financial Statements.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from Kings Place, 90 York Way, London, United Kingdom, N1 9FX.