Chromalloy Metal Tectonics Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 01519807

31 December 2018

Contents

Company information

Directors	PA Jerram MD Smith
Secretaries	D Kaplan A Sanders S Lowson
Auditor	KPMG LLP St Nicholas House Park Row Nottingham NG1 6FQ
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC Nottingham Smiths Branch 16 South Parade Nottingham NG1 2JX
Registered Office	10 Clover Nook Road Cotes Nook Industrial Estate Somercotes Alfreton Derbyshire DE55 4RF

Strategic report

Risks and future developments

The directors continue to follow and monitor the likely impact of all different options for Brexit. Sales to the EU by subsidiaries and joint ventures are not believed to be under threat by Brexit with experience of dealing with the rest of the world under "WTO", any changes would not be a problem. There are no major EU based suppliers and in France and the Netherlands are group undertakings who could assist to maintain EU sales. The directors therefore consider the impact of a "No Deal Brexit" would not be significant. As well as the economic climate, competitive pressures and rising costs remain as the principal risks to the companies in which investments are held. The directors of the trading companies within the group address these risks by continuing to focus on the development of current and future work programmes and by remaining flexible and responsive to the needs of customers. Measures have been implemented to enhance the quality of services provided to existing customers and efforts made to reach out to previous customers in a bid to regain business. The directors do not foresee any significant changes in the nature of business conducted in the near future.

Disabled employees

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

Environment

The directors are aware of the impact of poor environmental practices and are constantly improving the company's policies and working practices to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

On behalf of the Board

PA Jerram
Director

27th SEPT 2019

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity and review of the business

The company's principal activity during the year was that of a holding company.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and to the date of signing were as follows:

C Luzzatto	(resigned 1 April 2018)
MD Smith	(resigned 30 June 2019)
PA Jerram	(appointed 1 April 2018)

Statement as to 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.

Going concern

The Directors received an undertaking from the group in the form of a support letter that sufficient finance will be available to meet obligations as they fall due, in line with the Company's business plan, for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of signature of these financial statements. Accordingly for the reasons set out in the accounting notes on page 9, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

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.

On behalf of the Board

PA Jerram
Director

27th SEPT 2019

10 Clover Nook Road
Cotes Nook Industrial Estate
Somercotes
Alfreton
Derbyshire
DE55 4RF

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including 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.

KPMG

Independent auditor's report to the members of Chromalloy Metal Tectonics Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chromalloy Metal Tectonics Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet 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 2018 and of its result 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.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the group's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the group's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

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").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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 absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

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.

KPMG

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 4, 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.

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.

L M De Lucchi

Louise De Lucchi (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
St Nicholas House
Park Row
Nottingham
NG1 6FQ

30/09/2019

Statement of income and retained earnings
for year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Other interest receivable and similar income	5	**251**	401
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	**(251)**	(401)
Profit before taxation		**-**	-
Tax on profit	7	**-**	-
Profit for the financial year		**-**	-
Retained earnings at the start of the year		**3,835**	3,835
Dividends paid		**-**	-
Retained earnings at the end of the year		**3,835**	3,835

In both the current and prior year, the company made no material acquisitions and had no discontinued operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses in either the current or prior year other than the result shown above. Accordingly, no other comprehensive income is presented.

The attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2018

	Note	**2018**		2017	
		£000	**£000**	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	*8*		**3,935**		3,935
Current assets					
Debtors	*9*	**4,405**		4,154	
		4,405		4,154	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*10*	**(4,405)**		(4,154)	
Net current assets			**-**		-
Net assets			**3,935**		3,935
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	*12*		**100**		100
Profit and loss account			**3,835**		3,835
Shareholders' funds			**3,935**		3,935

The attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

-

PA Jerram
Director

27th SEPT 2019

Company registered number: 01519807

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Chromalloy Metal Tectonics Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 01519807 and the registered address is 10 Clover Nook Road, Cotes Nook Industrial Estate, Somercotes, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 4RF.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

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. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The smallest and largest group, in which the results of the Company are consolidated, is that headed by Sequa Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The financial statements of Sequa Corporation have been lodged along with these accounts at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ. 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 end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Sequa Corporation 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 15.

1.1. Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

Sequa Corporation have indicated that they do not intend, or require, the repayment of any loans owing from the company to other Sequa group companies during the foreseeable future, which at the balance sheet date amounted to £4.4million. The Sequa Corporation restructured its debt financing during 2018 such that the main facilities mature in November 2021, however it did incur a net loss in that year.

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

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.2. Going concern (continued)

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 consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3. 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 the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4. Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

(a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and

(b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

1.5. 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. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate financial statements of the company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.6. Impairment

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.7. Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the company's right to receive payments is established.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.8. 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.

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 relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. 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 is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Auditor's remuneration

The company's auditor received remuneration of £5,000 for the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 *(2017: £5,000)* which was paid by Chromalloy United Kingdom Limited and was not recharged.

3 Staff numbers and costs

The Company has no employees *(2017: none)*.

4 Directors' remuneration

The directors received no emoluments for their services to the company during the year *(2017: £nil)*. This is on the basis that the Directors' emoluments have been borne by the shareholders of the company, the services provided by the Directors to the Company are insignificant and an amount in respect of those services provided by the Directors cannot realistically be attributed.

5 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Foreign exchange gain	**251**	401
	251	401

Interest receivable and similar income includes the effect of foreign exchange gain retranslation of group loan balances totalling £251,000 *(2017: £401,000)*.

Notes *(continued)*

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Foreign exchange loss	**251**	401
	251	401

Interest payable and similar expenses includes amounts payable to group undertakings of £251,000 *(2017: £401,000)*. This includes the effect of retranslation of loan balances with group undertakings.

7 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Current tax		
Current tax on income for the period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Total tax	-	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	-	-
Total tax expense	-	-
Profit excluding taxation	-	-
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% *(2017:19%)*	-	-
Dividend income	-	-
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. The additional rate reduction in the UK tax rate to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly

Notes *(continued)*

8 Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £000
Cost	
At beginning of year and end of year	3,935
Provisions	
At beginning of year and end of year	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	**3,935**
At 31 December 2017	3,935

The Company has the following investments in subsidiaries:

	Aggregate of capital and reserves £000	Profit or loss for the year £000	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	Registered office	Ownership 2018 %	Ownership 2017 %
Chromalloy United Kingdom Ltd*	12,992	(4,821)	England	Ordinary	(i)	100%	100%
Turbine Services Limited (a)	40,622	787	England	Ordinary	(i)	100%	100%
TRT Limited (c)	5,947	1,037	England	Ordinary	(ii)	50%	50%
Turbine Surface Technologies Ltd ©	35,927	12,020	England	Ordinary	(ii)	50%	50%
Turbine Services (Thailand) Ltd (b)	4,257	74	Thailand	Ordinary	(iii)	100%	100%

(a) 100% investment held by Chromalloy United Kingdom Limited
(b) 100% investment held by Turbine Services Limited
(c) 50% investment held by Chromalloy United Kingdom Limited

Registered addresses;

(i) 10 Clover Nook Road, Cotes Park Industrial Estate, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 4RF

(ii) Moor Lane, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8BJ

(iii) 25 Moo 5, Bungkhamproi Lamlukka, Pathumthani, 12150, Thailand

Notes *(continued)*

9 Debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**4,405**	4,154
Due within one year	**4,405**	4,154
Due after more than one year	**-**	-
	4,405	4,154

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**4,405**	4,154

11 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Creditors falling due within less than one year		
Amounts due to group undertakings	**4,405**	4,154

Terms and debt repayment schedule

The loan balances which are due to group undertakings are repayable on demand. Interest is not charged on the amounts outstanding at 31 December 2018. Total interest charged during 2018 was £nil *(2017: £nil)*.

12 Capital and reserves

Share capital

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	100
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	**100**	100

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividends

During the year no dividend was declared nor paid (*2017: No dividend*)

Notes *(continued)*

13 Related parties

As the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary within the Sequa Corporation group at 31 December 2018, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS102.33.1A and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned entities which form part of the Group headed by Sequa Corporation.

14 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent company is Chromalloy UK Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales with registered address 10 Clover Nook Road, Cotes Park Industrial Estate, Somercotes, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 4RF.

The ultimate parent undertaking is The Carlyle Group with its Head Office at 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC 20004-2505 USA, a US corporation quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market in New York.

The smallest and largest group, in which the results of the Company are consolidated, is that headed by Sequa Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The financial statements of Sequa Corporation have been lodged along with these accounts at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

15 Accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial information requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods impacted.

For the purposes of preparing the Company's annual report and financial statements, there are currently no specific estimates, judgements or assumptions required to be made by the Directors. Any estimates required in the future will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.