

Carclo plc Full Year Results for the year ended 31 March 2022 Investor Presentation



Nick Sanders Executive Chair



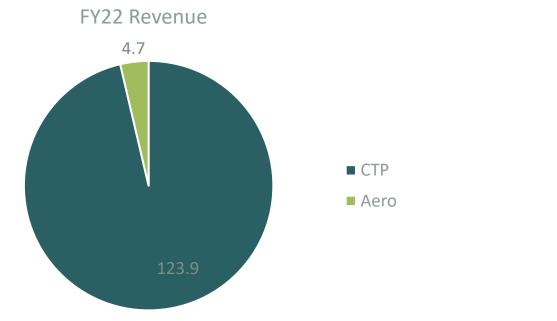
Phil White Chief Financial Officer

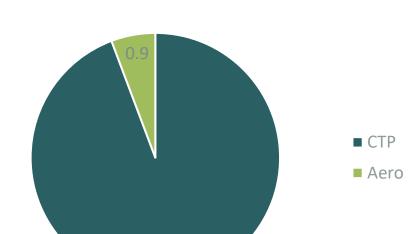
# Agenda

- Overview
- Strategy
- Financial Overview
- Summary and Outlook

#### **Group Performance Overview**

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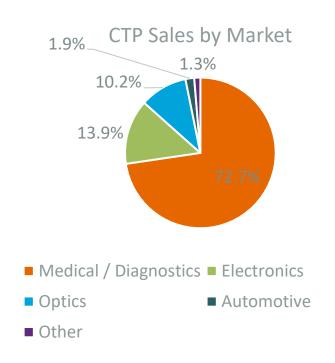


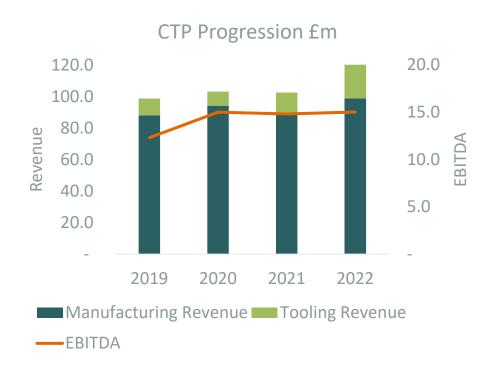


Divisional EBITDA\* £15.9m

- Strong growth in revenues (19.5%) and EBITDA\* (21.3%) despite global economic headwinds
- CTP revenue up by (20.9%), Aerospace down by (7.8%) but orders exceeding sales and growing into FY23
- EBITDA\* of £13.1m up £2.3m
- Continuing to invest in growth
  - High CapEx maintained £9.8m
  - Strengthened management
  - Processes improved
- IAS Pension deficit reduced by £11.3m to £26.0m
- Post-COVID operational pressures in H2
- Net assets more than trebled from £7.9m to £24.4m
- Chosen markets remain strong but operational challenges continue

**CTP** 





- Strong demand continuing in chosen sectors (medical/diagnostics, optics)
- Strong tooling sales precursor to future product sales
- Now operating as an integrated global business
- Headwinds in H2
  - Labour shortages in US impacting efficiency
  - Material and energy inflation, being progressively mitigated by price increases
  - Logistics delays, mitigated by holding more inventory
  - Strengthening operational management, processes & systems

#### Aerospace





- Remained profitable and cash generative throughout pandemic
- Strong order intake in H2 FY2022 continuing into FY2023
- Investing in growth
  - More business development resources
  - CapEx investment planned
  - Margins held up well despite inflationary pressures

#### **Pension Deficit**





- Overall £11.3m reduction. Key changes:
  - £15.2m actuarial assumption gains, mainly increased liability discount rates from 2.0% to 2.7%
  - £2.7m contributions added from £3.9m gross less £1.2m pension admin costs including PPF levy £0.6m
  - (£6.8m) lower asset returns mainly Q4 equity market drop after Russia/Ukraine conflict
  - £0.2m other including £0.9m gain introducing Pension Increase Exchange less £0.7m notional IAS 19 interest on liabilities
- Technical Provisions actuarial valuation deficit:
  - 31 March 2018 £90.4m
  - 31 March 2021 £82.8m (draft)

#### Strategy

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#### **CTP**

- Focus on organic growth with existing blue-chip customers on a global rather than national basis
- Continue to invest in CapEx and strengthening management
- ROCE focused operational improvements
- Optimising and then expanding manufacturing base to grow with our customers

#### **Aerospace**

- Focus on organic growth within existing niche markets
- Acquire new customers through focused business development activity
- Grow operational capacity to accommodate growth

#### **Pension**

Continue to work with trustees to reduce the deficit

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Phil White
Chief Financial Officer

Financial Results for the full year ended
31 March 2022

#### Financial Overview: Income Statement





Underlying operating profit (£m)

£6.1m

2021:
£4.8m





- Group revenue up £21.0m to £128.6m
  - CTP growth from manufacturing £10.6m and tooling £10.8m
    - Manufacturing growth includes high input cost inflation pass through
  - Aero revenue down £0.4m, but orders exceed sales (longer term pipeline)
- Underlying operating profit £6.1m, up £1.3m on 2021
- Underlying operating profit/revenue up at 4.7% (2021: 4.5%) despite inflation
- £8.2m Operating profit after £2.1m US COVID grant
- £8.9m Statutory operating profit after £0.7m exceptional gains
  - £0.4m lower than 2021 (£9.3m) from:
  - £1.3m Higher underlying operating profit (£6.1m v £4.8m) less:
  - (£1.7m) Lower non-recurring gains (£2.8m v £4.5m) comprising:
    - 2022: £2.1m US loan income, £0.9m pension credits, (£0.1m) other
    - 2021: £6.5m pension credits less £2.0m restructuring costs)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Underlying profit is defined as operating profit before discontinued operations, separately disclosed items and exceptional items.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Operating profit before exceptional items is underlying operating profit before discontinued operations and exceptional items.(uEBITDA less depreciation and amortisation including separately disclosed income)

#### Financial Overview – Other KPIs

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7.8%

2021:
6.6%

Net debt excluding lease liabilities (£m)

£21.5m

Net debt (£m)

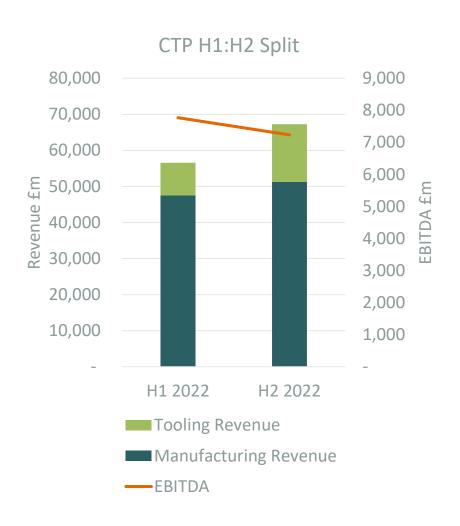
£32.4m

2021:
£27.6m

- Basic & diluted uEPS up 29% to 3.1p on uPAT of £2.3m (2021: £1.7m)
- Basic & diluted statutory EPS 7.9p (2021: 10.1p) on PAT of £5.8m (after US COVID grant £2.1m, exceptional gains £0.7m, discontinued business gain £0.7m)
- ROCE up 1.2% to 7.8%
  - (underlying operating profit including discontinued business, as % of average net assets excluding pension deficit)
- Net debt up £4.8m to £32.4m (2021: £27.6m), comprising:
- Lease debt £3.8m (supporting CapEx funding)
- Plus lower cash balance £3.2m (mainly funding inventory)
- Less COVID loan forgiven (£2.1m) converted to profit and
- (£0.1m) bank debt (£1.6m repaid less £1.5m RCF drawn)
- Current bank facilities expire July 2023, discussing currently, extension expected

#### **CTP Division Operating Performance**

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#### CTP – Performance Summary H2 v H1

- Manufacturing revenue up £3.8m to £51.3m (H1 £47.5m)
  - Predominantly pass through of inflation costs to sales
- Tooling revenue up £7.0m to £16.1m (H1 £9.1m)
  - New major contract ramp-up in cost of work completed
- CTP total EBITDA down £0.5m to £7.2m
  - High cost inflation from H2 in materials & all operating costs
  - Increased prices, some in FY22, mostly from Q1 FY23
  - Cost increases will be largely passed on, some absorbed
  - Inflation pass through creates dilution of % return on sales
- Operating margin (uEBITDA/sales) in H2 declined from inflation & mix:
  - H2 10.7% (£7.2m/£67.4m) v H1 16.1% (£7.8m/£56.6m)
  - Margin % reduction mainly arising from:
  - Higher tooling mix attracting lower GM%
  - Effect of abnormally high pass on of inflation costs to sales
  - Global price increases applied after H2 from April

# Aerospace Division Operating Performance carclo



#### Aerospace – Performance Summary H2 v H1

- Aerospace EBITDA increase of 46% from £0.37m to £0.54m
- Revenue rising by 25% to £2.6m H2 against £2.1m H1
  - Order intake continually trending to exceed sales from H2
  - Short haul, narrow body aircraft usage increasing
  - Post-COVID recovery of aircraft sector exceeding expectations
- Increasing operating margin returns from higher volume on low variability of overheads base
- Contract structure makes it easier to pass through price increases
- Investment will be selectively made in key overheads and infrastructure to grow further capacity

#### **Consolidated Income Statement**



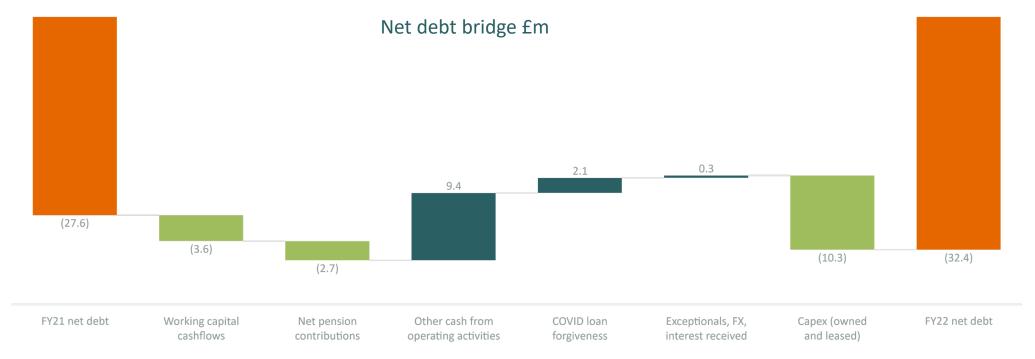
| Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 March  | 2022<br>£000        | 2021<br>£000              |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Continuing operations:   |                     |                           |
| Revenue  | 128,576             | 107,564                   |
| Underlying operating profit  | 6,096               | 4,840                     |
| COVID-related US government grant income   | 2,087               | -                         |
| Operating profit before exceptional items  | 8,183               | 4,840                     |
| <ul><li>Rationalisation costs</li><li>Gain in respect of retirement benefits</li><li>Exceptional items</li></ul> | (133)<br>854<br>721 | (1,968)<br>6,458<br>4,490 |
| Operating profit   | 8,904               | 9,330                     |
| Finance revenue Finance expense  | 77<br>(3,066)       | 42<br>(2,701)             |
| Profit before tax  | 5,915               | 6,671                     |
| Income tax expense   | (809)               | (457)                     |
| Profit after tax but before profit on discontinued operations  | 5,106               | 6,214                     |
| Discontinued operations:   |                     |                           |
| Profit on discontinued operations, net of tax  | 693                 | 1,198                     |
| Profit for the period  | 5,799               | 7,412                     |

#### **KPI Movements Summary**

- Revenue up 19.5% YOY
- Operating profit up 25.9% YOY
- Operating profit up 69.1% YOY
- Rationalisation costs greatly reduced business simplified
- £0.9m pension gain from offering Pension Increase Exchange (members offered higher earlier pension in lieu of inflation index)
- Finance costs slightly higher in rate and debt level

- £0.7m final profit on disposal of LED Technologies business
- £5.8m statutory profit after tax after non-recurring gains £3.5m (2021: £5.7m)

## Group Net Debt YOY movement



- Net debt up £4.8m to £32.4m
  - Working capital outflows £3.6m mainly comprises £4.2m inventory increase, protecting post-COVID supply chain uncertainties
  - Pension contributions £2.7m are net of £3.9m gross contributions, including additional £0.4m agreed in August 2020
    - £1.2m expenses are offset from gross contributions (PPF levy £0.6m plus admin and other net pension expenses £0.6m
  - Other cash from operating activities £9.4m has predominantly supported £10.3m investment in CapEx and lease repayments
    - Actual cash CapEx was £4.8m and other additions in the year from leasing had a CapEx value of £5.0m
- The £4.8m net debt increase funding sources comprise: lease debt increases of £3.8m plus lower cash balances of £3.2m less COVID loan forgiven & written off (£2.1m), less (£0.1m) bank debt (£1.6m repaid less £1.5m RCF drawn)

#### **Consolidated Financial Position**



| Net Assets By Type - £000                             | 2022                      | 2021                        |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PPE & intangibles                                     | 69,944                    | 65,066                      |
| Inventories Other working capital Net working capital | 16,987<br>(486)<br>16,501 | 12,821<br>(1,079)<br>11,742 |
| Net debt  | (32,405)                  | (27,596)                    |
| Net tax liabilities                                   | (3,645)                   | (4,026)                     |
| Retirement benefit obligations                        | (25,979)                  | (37,275)                    |
| Net assets  | 24,416                    | 7,911                       |
|   |                           |                             |
| Net Assets By Duration - £000                         | 2022                      | 2021                        |
| Non-current assets                                    | 71,196                    | 65,562                      |
| Current assets  | 57,002                    | 50,458                      |
| Total assets  | 128,198                   | 116,020                     |
|   |                           |                             |
| Non-current liabilities                               | (75,760)                  | (80,531)                    |
| Non-current liabilities Current liabilities           | (75,760)<br>(28,022)      | (27,578)                    |
|   |                           | ` '                         |

- £4.9m fixed asset movement comprises excess CapEx over depreciation/amortisation of £2.8m plus £2.1m FX gain in valuation
- £4.2m inventory increase due to protect post-COVID supply chain risk
- £0.5m other working capital liability improvement in year
- £11.3m Retirement Benefit Obligations reduced (see slide)

- £6.5m current assets increase, mainly £4m inventory
- £4.3m total liabilities drop, mainly net tooling assets
- £16.5m net asset increase from £8.5m actuarial gain, £5.8m retained profit, £2.2m FX gain

# Consolidated Cash Flows – includes discontinued operations

| Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March  | 2022<br>£000 | 2021<br>£000 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Cash generated from operations                                    | 6,780        | 11,202       |
| Interest paid   | (2,502)      | (1,782)      |
| Tax paid  | (1,309)      | (1,023)      |
| Net cash from operating activities                                | 2,969        | 8,397        |
| Cash flows used in investing activities                           |              |              |
| Proceeds from sale of business                                    | 693          | 1,250        |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment               | 20           | 21           |
| Interest received   | 77           | 42           |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment                         | (4,804)      | (7,180)      |
| Purchase of intangible assets - computer software                 | (135)        | (139)        |
| Net cash used in investing activities                             | (4,149)      | (6,006)      |
| Cash flows (used in) / from financing activities                  |              |              |
| Drawings on existing and new facilities                           | 1,575        | 38,697       |
| Transaction costs associated with the issue of debt               | -            | (380)        |
| Proceeds from sale and leaseback of property, plant and equipment | 1,410        | -            |
| Repayment of borrowings excluding lease liabilities               | (2,282)      | (31,666)     |
| Repayment of lease liabilities                                    | (3,196)      | (1,601)      |
| Net cash (used in) / from financing activities                    | (2,493)      | 5,050        |
| Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents            | (3,673)      | 7,441        |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period                  | 15,485       | 8,352        |
| Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held                 | 535          | (308)        |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period                        | 12,347       | 15,485       |

- Main cash movements in year:
- £4.5m drop in cash generated from operations mainly:
  - 2022 £3.7m working capital negative swing, reversing a £3.6m 2021 gain
- £0.7m interest increase mainly from £0.5m swing in interest accrual from last year now paid off
- £0.3m higher tax paid on profit growth
- £0.6m lower disposal proceeds end discontinued inflows
- £2.3m lower PPE cash investment due to more leased CapEx in 2022
- Financing flows 2022:
- £1.6m drawn on bank mainly RCF
- £1.4m property sold and leased back in UK
- £2.3m repaid to bank: £1.6m in agreed instalments plus £0.7m disposal proceeds

## Summary and Outlook

- Good progress although economic and operating challenges relating to growth and supply chain issues depressed margins in the second half
- Margin pressure is expected to continue into H1 2023.
- However price increases applied across the Group early in H1 2023
- Customer demand remains strong
- Bank refinance currently in negotiation.
- Continuing to invest in CapEx, people and processes

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