

Annual Report 2020



We deliver. Regardless.





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HIGHLIGHTS

2020 has tested all businesses and we believe it has highlighted the strengths and resilience of RA International. We have delivered a step change in order book size and quality since IPO, in line with our customer-led growth strategy.

Sustainable growth

REVENUE

USD 64.4m



ORDER BOOK AT YEAR END

USD 187m



NUMBER OF OPERATING COUNTRIES

12 countries



Social responsibility

LOCAL LABOUR PARTICIPATION

55%



LOST TIME INCIDENT RATE

59



TOTAL CARBON EMISSIONS

7,397 (tCO₂e)*



*For further information on the methodology of calculation and locations of measurement please refer to the Company's 2020 Sustainability Report.

Shareholder returns

UNDERLYING EBITDA

USD 14.2m



DIVIDEND

GBP 1.35p



CHAIR'S STATEMENT

Sangita Shah | Non-Executive Chair



2020 was dominated by the rapid adjustments which had to be made in the wake of the unprecedented health emergency and world-wide response that unfolded during the course of the year. Whilst we are used to dealing with crisis situations, the response of our colleagues has been truly remarkable throughout this period as they have concurrently dealt with the personal adversity that continues to affect families and communities.

On behalf of the Board, it is fitting that I start this report by paying tribute to their exemplary professionalism, dedication and commitment during these challenging times.

Thank you.

Whilst the impact of COVID-19 was a constant during most of the year and has tested all businesses, I believe it has highlighted the strengths and resilience of RA. Our relentless focus on our customers and on anticipating and responding to their changing needs is at the heart of our strategy. This approach has created a business that is built on strong foundations, has transformed in scale and opportunity since IPO and has a clear roadmap ahead for sustained profitable growth. RA has been building on this position over the last 17 years - I believe the potential of this business is only starting to be realised and the best part of the RA journey lies ahead.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC EXECUTION

Our financial performance highlights the durability of the business model. From a revenue perspective, we have seen growth year on year in our IFM and Supply Chain channels. Construction activity was most affected by COVID-19, however, the Group maintained robust profitability despite the resultant contraction in revenue.

In 2020, we have continued to focus on strengthening our business and invested in future growth, most notably our investment to build an 1,800-person camp in a strategically important location in Northern Mozambique. In spite of the ongoing instability in the region, we remain confident that by virtue of the considerable multinational commercial investment and the significance to both Mozambique and the international community, the project will come into fruition. This is a very significant project for RA. We built up capability in the country over a number of years which allowed us to secure the USD 60m contract we announced in August 2020. This is a great example of how our measured, research-led approach, combined with our ability to anticipate customer requirements and to demonstrate local understanding and capability, sets us apart.

The business has been transformed since RA's IPO in 2018. We came to market with a business concentrated in supporting humanitarian agencies in Somalia. The opportunity ahead was to diversify the business, expand into new geographies and broaden our customer mix to government and commercial clients, secure larger contracts and maintain profitability, particularly by growing our IFM contract base. With these results and with the composition of our record order book of USD 187m, we have delivered on the commitments made at IPO. Progress has not been linear but progress is clear, and is testament to the hard work and dedication of RA's committed employees. The customer-led growth strategy is working and we have even more opportunity ahead, with the growth of our order book establishing a stronger financial baseline year on year.



In terms of managing the impact of COVID-19 on RA, we have provided comprehensive reviews of our response in previous market communications, most recently our 2020 interim results announcement on 8 September 2020 and provided an update in our current trading announcement on 15 December 2020.

As a Board, we continue to monitor the situation closely. COVID-19 remains a challenge for our customers and clearly the pandemic continues to be a major health crisis at the time of preparing this report. Whilst the situation will continue to evolve, the substance of our approach will not change. We will remain operational, we will continue to manage the challenges related to ensuring the health and safety of our staff and clients, and we will be there for our clients as they return to a more normal working environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (“ESG”) STRATEGY AND CORPORATE CULTURE

The success of RA International comes from operating responsibly and sustainably. Since the business was founded in 2004, being a responsible company and employer was placed firmly at the heart of everything we do. Growing the business sustainably is a key pillar of our growth strategy and sustainability is integral to our core business activities with consideration for the environmental, social and financial impacts of the decisions we make embedded in our culture. Our approach is encapsulated in our purpose “to deliver immediate results and lasting change”.

Lars Narfeldt, our COO, leads our Sustainability efforts. In 2018, we adopted a formal sustainability strategy centred around the UN Sustainable Development Goals (“UN SDGs”) to support us in delivering our objectives and measuring our progress. Our focus areas are Resource Management, People & Skills Development, and Labour Rights as these are the areas we have identified where we can have most impact. Our sustainability strategy is set out in our dedicated Sustainability Report and I am pleased to report that we have published our third such report, which can be found on our website at www.rainternationalservices.com/sustainability/. Embedded within this report are our ESG indicators, inclusive of climate objectives.

This year we have expanded our disclosure framework to highlight how our established focus areas within the UN SDGs align to the environment, social and governance structure. The Sustainability Report also helps to explain how in supporting communities we are able to foster strong relationships that are integral to working effectively and efficiently to the benefit of our clients.

We will continue to review and revise the report in the future to include further detailed disclosure on our supply chain and environmental impacts.

Related to our commitment to doing business the right way, we have been particularly alert to the wider consequences of the pandemic for colleagues and the communities in which we operate. We advocated with clients to allow us to continue to execute our projects in planned timelines, taking all necessary and recommended precautions, to continue economic activity in vulnerable communities. We also maintained staff remuneration for all employees irrespective of lockdowns prohibiting their attendance on site and made certain additional payments to staff in recognition of their continued efforts under challenging circumstances.

DIVIDEND AND SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

The Board is recommending a final dividend of 1.35p per share to be paid on 8 July 2021 to shareholders on the register as of 28 May 2021. The ex-dividend date is 27 May 2021. We see the dividend decision this year, to increase the dividend per share by 8%, or 21% in USD terms, despite the impact of COVID-19, as an important indication of both the financial strength of RA and our confidence in the future prospects of our business. We continue to adopt a progressive dividend policy and intend to increase or maintain the dividend in future years, subject to retaining sufficient liquidity to meet the needs of the business and to fund continued growth.

A FINAL NOTE

On behalf of the non-executive Board members, I would like to thank the Executive Management Team for their exemplary leadership through the challenges of 2020, our customers for their support and for trusting us to help solve their problems and, again, our colleagues for it is only with their resilience and adaptability that we are able to deliver for our customers regardless of the challenges that are put in front of them.

Sangita Shah
Non-Executive Chair

30 March 2021

STRATEGIC REPORT

Sustainable competitive advantage

RA INTERNATIONAL AT A GLANCE

1,658



STAFF (2020 AVERAGE)

45+



NATIONALITIES

12
COUNTRIES



GROUP HQ IN THE UK

OPERATIONAL HQ IN DUBAI

REGIONAL OFFICES ACROSS AFRICA

**UN GLOBAL
COMPACT**



SIGNATORY SINCE 2008

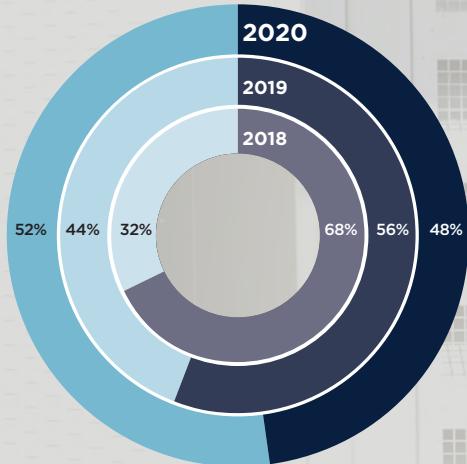
PARTICIPANT SINCE 2018



RA International is a leading global provider of supply chain, construction and integrated facilities management services on behalf of humanitarian agencies, governments and commercial customers.

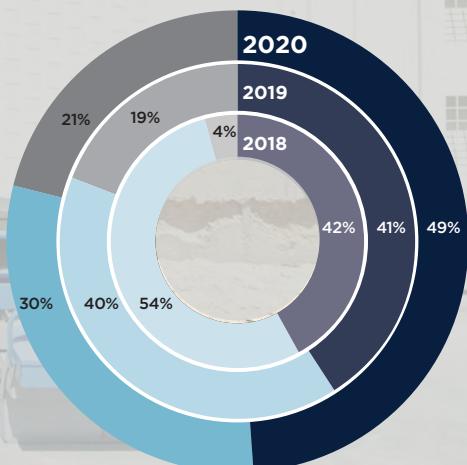
REVENUE BY SECTOR

■ Humanitarian agencies ■ Government and commercial



REVENUE BY SERVICE

■ Integrated facilities management ■ Construction ■ Supply chain



Listed on AIM since 2018, the Group was founded in 2004 in response to the needs of large organisations, to better manage and deliver mission-critical humanitarian and peacekeeping projects in remote locations and often in challenging circumstances.

Our work often takes place in locations that lack a functioning infrastructure and a skilled workforce. Through a combination of experience, innovation and determination, we find that we can resolve most challenges. This is summed up by our Company motto: We deliver. Regardless.

SERVICES

One-supplier model for organisations seeking to operate in remote and difficult locations



SUPPLY CHAIN

USD 14.1m (2019: USD 12.8m)

- Local, regional and global procurement of mission-critical equipment, material and consumables
- Consolidation and repacking services
- Land, sea and air logistics
- Last mile logistics
- Warehousing and yard management
- Inventory control
- Freight forwarding and clearance of goods



CONSTRUCTION

USD 19.1m (2019: USD 27.6m)

- Project management
- Horizontal and vertical engineering
- Design and build of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary facilities such as accommodation camps, workshops, warehouses, embassies and offices
- Design and build of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary infrastructure including power generation, water and waste management plants and landfills



INTEGRATED FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

USD 31.3m (2019: USD 28.6m)

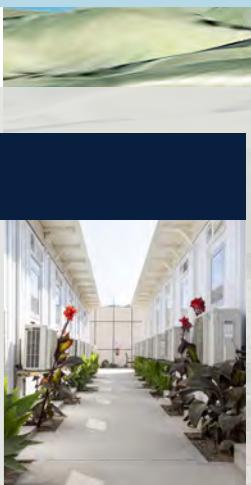
- Facilities management and maintenance
- Plant and equipment operation and maintenance
- Catering, hospitality and accommodation
- Cleaning and laundry
- Waste management
- Vehicle fleet operation and maintenance
- Pest and vector control

RA'S ONE-SUPPLIER OFFERING

As a remote service provider, RA has the broadest service offering on the market. By designing, building and running what are, in effect, full-functioning urban environments, we make it possible for our clients and their staff to live comfortably in remote locations and to keep facilities, vehicles, plant and equipment operational – leaving them free to focus on the job at hand.

Building full-service camps in remote locations

Facilities



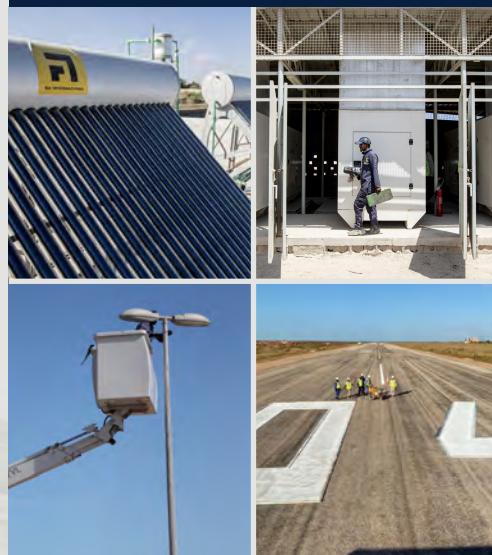
Catering



Guest welfare



Infrastructure



Facilities management



A DIVERSIFIED BUSINESS MODEL

Our business model is predicated on supplying all our customers' needs when operating in remote and challenging locations more efficiently and effectively than they can themselves. Our approach allows our customers to focus on their own objectives, while offering employment to local people, supporting small businesses and communities and generating returns to our investors.

WHAT WE DO

INPUTS

Through a one-supplier model, we can supply our customers with all their needs when operating in remote and challenging locations.



SUPPLY CHAIN

For many companies, the entry point into our services is through the supply of project-critical equipment, goods and machinery.



CONSTRUCTION

Once established, we are invited to undertake construction works of temporary and permanent facilities and infrastructure.



INTEGRATED FACILITIES MANAGEMENT (IFM)

Our relationships evolve into long-term service contracts, supporting and maintaining the facilities and infrastructure our customers occupy.



STAFF

Our people are our biggest asset. We are firm believers in providing stable employment and rewarding career opportunities, and we invest heavily in skills and career development so that we can provide unparalleled service to our customers. We aim to employ over 60% of all our staff locally and subcontract only when it is absolutely necessary.



CENTRAL HEAD OFFICE AND REGIONAL OPERATING OFFICES

Our Dubai head office, central PMO, and network of local offices enable global delivery of our services.



FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Owning our own facilities and equipment gives us control over the quality and delivery of our services. Our facilities include fixed and temporary accommodation, offices and leisure facilities. Where it is practical to do so, we own our vehicles and machinery to limit our reliance on hiring equipment. This approach allows us to progress our projects without interruption.



STRONG BALANCE SHEET

A strong balance sheet enables us to bid for larger long-term contracts and enables the rapid mobilisation of people, materials and equipment.



INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL COMPLIANCE

We work to ensure that we are meeting all international and local standards.



We deliver. Regardless.

OUR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

ONE SUPPLIER MODEL

By offering all the services our customer may need, we are able to provide a more efficient solution than if they were to source materials, equipment or services from multiple organisations.

SPECIALISED KNOWLEDGE AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

We have long-standing presence and relationships in the countries where we operate, giving us valuable insight into the local environment. Because of this, we can find solutions where others may struggle and alter our implementation approach as changes on the ground occur.

STRONG AND LONG-STANDING CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS

For over 15 years we have worked with UN organisations and NGOs. More recently we have established relationships with western governments and commercial businesses. As a result of our focus on customer delivery, our relationships with our customers tend to grow over time, both in terms of the size of projects we are asked to undertake, and in geographic spread.

POWERFUL REPUTATION FOR DELIVERING SERVICES RESPONSIBLY

Over many years we have built trust amongst our customers and communities and our relationships are based on a strong ethical foundation to do things right. Our reputation and experience provides us with our license to operate in challenging locations and supports our ability to win new business.

DELIVERING VALUE

CUSTOMERS

USD 187m order book

Enabling and delivering complex projects, allowing organisations to focus on their core objectives and improve efficiency.

EMPLOYEES

56% local labour participation

Providing job opportunities, training and financial security to local people who may have been affected by conflict, natural disaster or lack of employment opportunities.

ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND LABOUR

3 sustainability goals we directly impact

Positive impact on communities through people and skills development and upholding labour rights, and minimising the negative impacts to the environment through carbon reduction targets, and water and waste management initiatives.

INVESTORS

GBP 1.35p dividend

Delivering long-term shareholder value through a clear growth strategy.

OUR MARKETS EXPLAINED

Clear addressable markets

RA International supports organisations through the delivery of complex projects in demanding environments.

Since we started operating in 2004, we have built a strong reputation for service delivery and have delivered over USD 600m of contracts, which highlights the scale of the market opportunity we have.

Our growth has been customer driven, meaning we often follow our customers from one country to another as we are called upon to support their mandates and workload. This is critical to understanding the growth trajectory of the Company and specifically why we operate in many of the countries where we do.

Our addressable market is best defined as humanitarian and western government spend on official development assistance (ODA) and commercial investment, which is typically in the infrastructure and natural resources sectors. We work with reputable organisations only and, when approached by potential customers, we perform a significant amount of due diligence.

We split our clients into three categories reflecting these addressable markets: humanitarian, government, and commercial.



Humanitarian organisations

Our work with humanitarian organisations is primarily based on supporting their peacekeeping and stabilisation activities in challenging locations. UN, NGOs, and International Agencies providing aid or peacekeeping activities in these environments require experienced service providers to support them. RA's track record at operating in dynamic environments and improving local economies through creation of local employment and commercial opportunities, makes us a reliable partner. Our biggest client in this sector is the UN, which is made up of 15 specialised agencies, 12 peacekeeping missions and many other entities, bodies, funds, programmes, and related organisations spread across the world. RA currently supports more than 10 UN entities.



Western governments

Western governments frequently work alongside humanitarian organisations in many of the challenging and remote areas we tend to operate in, with their focus often being capacity building and advancing the rule of law. With a solid reputation for service delivery, it was a natural progression for RA to expand into providing services for these government clients. Our two largest clients in this sector are the US and UK Governments, with RA supporting amongst others the US State Department, UK Ministry of Defence, and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCO). More recently, we are being asked to support government clients outside of Africa. The work we have done with the US State Department in Denmark is a good example of this.



Commercial clients

Our track record with humanitarian agencies and governments demonstrates the efficacy of our approach, and with corporate clients in the commercial sector we have an emerging and complementary market opportunity. RA has been contracted by a range of corporate clients involved in infrastructure development, mineral exploration and production, and oil and gas extraction. Our commercial partners seek out reliable service providers who can meet their stringent HSE and compliance requirements, while ensuring that their projects are delivered on time, to the required standards, and within budget. With our track record as a single supplier of supply chain, construction and IFM services, we have a strong value proposition to offer clients in this sector. In the last 12 months, we have announced landmark contracts with corporate clients, including a contract to build and operate a camp for a mining company in North East Africa and a USD 60m contract to build and operate a remote camp in Southern Africa.

OUR ADDRESSABLE MARKETS

Within the humanitarian, peacekeeping and stability, and commercial sectors there are substantial budgets that we have opportunities to tap into. Taken together, the budgets for these markets run into the hundreds of billions of dollars. Limiting our market to the sectors and geographies where we currently operate, we estimate a market size of at least USD 100b in annual expenditure. Of this, we estimate that 2% to 4% of this budget directly relates to the services we provide.

In addressing these opportunities, it is important we develop winning strategies and remain focused on maintaining a long-term competitive advantage. We therefore adopt a research-based, intelligence-led approach to target this customer spend effectively, often starting our research and reconnaissance years before a project may begin.

We started our business mainly within the humanitarian sector supporting UN and peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan, Sudan and Somalia and at the time of our IPO in 2018, nearly 90% of our revenue came from this sector. Now, approximately 50% of our revenue comes from government and commercial sectors. Broadening our activity in this way is an important part of our sustainable growth strategy.

WHY CLIENTS SEEK OUT RA'S SERVICES

Our clients find that attempting to navigate the regulatory and logistical challenges in establishing and managing a support system for their staff can be a major distraction to their core purpose. By putting their trust in RA, our clients benefit from having secure, well-appointed, and well-maintained facilities; reliable infrastructure, excellent life-support in the form of catering, cleaning, laundry, and pest control; and a reliable supply chain.

Where clients are already well established in a location, they value that RA has the ability to mobilise quickly and operate independently, without having to rely on them for assistance in managing the local operating environment.

HOW OUR STRATEGY TO GROW INTO THESE LARGE ADDRESSABLE MARKETS IS WORKING

Looking at our progress since we came to market in 2018 shows the successful execution of our growth strategy in transforming our business. We are winning larger contracts with increased traction bidding for contracts between USD 10m and USD 100m, we are operating in more countries, and the scale and quality of our order-book is improving such that we are establishing a stronger financial baseline for the business year on year.

Further information on our strategy can be found on page 12.

MARKET DEVELOPMENTS IN 2020 AND LOOKING AHEAD

The health emergency relating to the COVID-19 pandemic affected all businesses in 2020. Despite the challenges raised by this crisis, particularly the impact on our customers' ability to commence new projects, we continued to focus on the opportunities to grow and strengthen our business by growing with our customers and winning contracts with new customers. During the year we secured USD 110m of new contract awards, uplifts and extensions, and closed 2020 with a record order book value of USD 187m. With over 60% of the order book represented by IFM contracts, the order book composition is weighted towards contracts which are high quality, high value and recurring in nature. We are winning and delivering contracts in more geographies, including outside of Africa. This is all in line with our growth strategy and demonstrates the need for a high quality and trusted service provider in the markets in which we operate.

Looking ahead, the level of business development activity in which we are involved is particularly strong. This is buoyed by the work we have put in to developing relationships with large US corporations such as Cherokee Nation, and with commercial customers such as Danakali in the mining sector. In addition, we are bidding on contracts that will increase our global reach and that are larger, longer-term and higher-value, underpinning the future growth of the business.

OUR STRATEGY



Customer-led growth

- Diversify the customer base
- Target large, addressable markets

Achievements in 2020

Government and commercial customers accounted for 52% of revenues.

Awarded USD 60m IFM contract in Mozambique following significant forward investment in the country.

Future priorities

Continue to grow the Government and commercial client base.

Target long-term service contracts.

Continue to invest into new territories where there is an identifiable demand for our services in order to attract customers.



Target hybrid or one-supplier contracts

- Extol the benefits of a one-supplier model.
- Cross sell services to new and existing customers.

Achievements in 2020

IFM revenue increased by 9% despite the COVID-19 operating environment.

Over 50% of our order book was awarded through sole source contracts.

Future priorities

Continue to cross-sell services to our existing customer base and move more towards one-supplier contracts.

Win more one-supplier contracts with commercial customers.



Grow the business sustainably

- Earn a return for shareholders that is commensurate with expectations and sustainable.
- Invest in the skills and development of employees; target 60% average local labour participation.
- Manage RA's resources to maximise positive social impact and minimise the environmental impacts of both our own and our clients' operations.
- Introduce innovative new services that will create greater efficiency for our clients.

Achievements in 2020

Underlying EBITDA margin of 22.0% (2019: 23.5%) despite operating many construction projects at or around breakeven during COVID-19 related suspension periods.

Promoted 2% of local staff.

Set a science-based carbon reduction target of 21% by 2024.

Implemented a company-wide approach that will enable RA to track a wider range of sustainability metrics in a uniform manner.

Future priorities

Generate stable or increasing underlying EBITDA margins, to fuel cash generation, and a progressive dividend policy.

Refresh goals 2021 to reset our sustainability strategy for the next three years.

Increase data gathering of key sustainability metrics following data gathering.

Adopt innovative construction technology.

Look to return local labour participation to 60%.



Maintain financial strength

- Grow the Company's order book through winning larger and long-term service contracts.
- Maintain a strong balance sheet and access to capital markets.

Achievements in 2020

Awarded USD 110m in contracts during 2020 increasing RA's order book to USD 187m at 30 December 2020.

RA is winning larger, longer-term contracts; the current order book is weighted over 2/3 to IFM.

Net cash of USD 11.2m at year end provides significant liquidity following a period of extraordinary period of capital investment.

Future priorities

Continue to grow our order book which underpins future growth plans and provides confidence for long-term investment.

Maintain adequate liquidity to both bid for and execute large contracts.

OUR STRATEGY IN ACTION: customer-led growth

CASE STUDY

PARTNERING WITH CHEROKEE NATION FOR US STATE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS

In 2019, Cherokee Nation Mechanical (CN) hired RA International as the main construction sub-contractor for the security upgrades at the US Embassy in Juba, South Sudan. CN had very limited experience working in challenging environments, relying heavily on RA for all aspects of the project. The contract was a pilot project for the US State Department, Overseas Building Operations (OBO) with a stated objective to increase the speed of execution of projects through sole source contracts and compression of the normal OBO construction cycle.

The Security Upgrades contract consisted of 13 separate construction projects to include interior and exterior replacements and improvements to operational and security specifications. Our team of experienced technicians covered all aspects of horizontal and vertical construction and executed them to OBO's exacting standards. Additionally, RA provided life support services for the RA and CN staff working on the project at RA's own fully-serviced accommodation including dining and leisure facilities, and transportation.

Since then, OBO has started the Rapid Engineering & Construction (REC) program which includes several sole-source eligible companies on small to mid-range construction contracts of USD 5m to USD 50m. Based on the success and the performance of the CN and RA partnership on the Juba project, CN designated RA as its sole teaming partner for the program.

Together, we have since received awards for two additional projects and we expect that our partnership will continue to grow given the scope and opportunities in the REC program.



“RA have been essential to our success working with OBO. Getting the right skilled and qualified craft labour into some of the countries and areas where we operate is difficult and RA does this very well. They are particularly equipped to operate in high-threat and austere environments. Right from the start, when we put people on the ground in South Sudan, I was just impressed how efficiently they put things in place to get things done.”

Bill Owens, Operations General Manager, Cherokee Nation Mechanical

STAKEHOLDERS

The Board seeks to understand the expectations and interests of the Company's stakeholders, and to reflect these in the choices it makes in its efforts towards the long-term success of the business.

Engagement with RA's stakeholders, including employees, clients, contractors, suppliers, and investors forms a central part in the Company's decision-making process. The Board tailors its engagement approach to each stakeholder group in order to foster effective, sustainable and mutually beneficial relationships.

The Board's understanding of its stakeholder interests is taken into consideration within boardroom discussions in relation to strategy and planning. The Board considers how stakeholder expectations may be addressed and how

the Board's decisions may impact stakeholder interests. Stakeholder expectations are determined through information gathered and provided by management and by direct engagement. The priority of each stakeholder group may increase or decrease, depending on the impact a decision may have.

This section of the report serves as our Section 172 (1) Statement of the Companies Act, and should be read in conjunction with the Corporate Governance Report. The statement requires the Directors to act in a way that they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, taking into account the factors listed in Section 172.

The table below sets out the key stakeholder groups, their interests and how RA International has engaged with them over the reporting period.

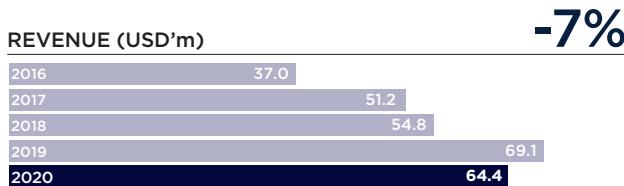
Why they are important	How we engage	Stakeholder feedback and key concerns	How we respond and link to strategy
EMPLOYEES			
We employ 1,658 staff from over 45 nationalities.			
Our employees are one of the primary assets of the business and a key resource which enables us to deliver our services and our goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ongoing training and developmentFormulation of career pathsFreely available company policies and proceduresStaff engagement surveysPersonal development reviews and work appraisalsNewsletters and management updatesTeam-building and social events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stable and long-term employmentCompetitive pay and employee benefitsTraining, development and career prospectsWorking conditionsLabour rightsHuman rightsHealth and safetyDiversity and inclusion	<p>We aim to do business the right way, offering competitive pay and rewarding careers to both international and local staff.</p> <p>We seek to develop local staff, aiming for an overall average of 60% local staff year on year, although this may fluctuate due to contract cycles.</p> <p>We apply international employment standards for all our staff.</p> 
CUSTOMERS			
Our customers are made up of UN organisations, NGOs, western governments and large commercial businesses predominantly working in the natural resources sectors.			
Strong business relationships with customers is a vital part of our growth. Over 95% of our revenue in 2020 was repeat business from the previous year. These long-term relationships and our reputation with our customers strengthens our position in new bids and tender processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Day-to-day working relationships and project managementProgress reportsClient meetingsMarketing and communicationsCompany website	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Delivery of projects on time, to the required quality and within budgetWorking with organisations whose goals and values are aligned to their ownUpholding ABC, labour and human rightsClose working relationships based on trust and quality of deliveryHealth and safety	<p>We work with customers that uphold the same values as our own. Our business model enables us to grow with our customers, often starting with supply chain and/or construction contracts, that can lead into long-term IFM service contracts.</p> <p>By engaging with our customers and carrying out extensive research, we are able to identify future requirements, developing services accordingly.</p> 

Why they are important	How we engage	Stakeholder feedback and key concerns	How we respond and link to strategy
SUPPLIERS			
We rely on local and international suppliers to support us to deliver materials, equipment and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial supplier vetting and selection Purchase orders, contracts and master service agreements Regular supplier follow-up Regular supplier visits and audits Regular product inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt payment of invoices Regular day-to-day communication to allow for future planning and quick resolution of issues Health and safety Working conditions 	<p>We work with suppliers who have comparable business practices to our own. We aim to develop local suppliers to source goods locally thereby reducing our carbon footprint. We ensure that our local suppliers uphold the same values, ethics and policies as we apply to our business practices and staff through contractual arrangements.</p> 
REGULATORY AUTHORITIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITIES			
We work to international standards, are signatories to the UN Global Compact and have adopted the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code 2018. We operate side by side with local communities and work with local governments to secure any necessary permits and permissions.			
While our contracts are exclusively with international organisations, engagement and good working relationships with local governments and communities provides us with our license to operate in the locations where we have a presence. In some locations, we are an important source of employment, supporting families, local services and institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular contact through meetings and correspondence Sustainability and Annual Reports Working with local and international organisations to provide charitable support and assistance to local communities Participation in working groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory compliance Employment opportunities Human rights Community investment and support, including educational opportunities, sanitation and health care Health and safety Protection and enhancement of the environment Commitment towards net-zero carbon 	<p>Each year we publish a sustainability report and an annual report describing our strategy, our approach to sustainability, our governance structures and performance. We set priorities that support us to meet the expectations of regulatory authorities, local governments and communities.</p> 
INVESTORS			
Our major shareholders are listed on page 38 of this report and on our website.			
If needed, access to the capital markets provides RA with necessary funds to fuel growth. The Company recognises the significance of transparent and effective communications with shareholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings Submission of management information and financial reporting Presentations Communication through briefings with management Annual report AGM Company website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial performance and investor returns through capital gain and/or dividend High standards of corporate governance Ethical behaviour Awareness of strategy and potential risks 	<p>The primary communication tool with our shareholders is through the Regulatory News Service ("RNS"), on regulatory matters and matters of material substance. We gather feedback from all investor meetings to identify any key concerns and areas for improvement. An increased focus on Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") has led us to change the way in which we presented our sustainability reporting for 2020.</p> 

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Directors use a range of financial and non-financial KPIs as a measure of the Company's performance against its defined strategy.

Financial KPIs



Definition

Revenue is defined as the amounts received or receivable for services delivered during the course of the year. In line with our strategy, we aim to grow our revenue by winning new clients and cross selling services to new and existing clients.

Performance

The resilience of IFM and Supply Chain revenue helped offset the lower revenue contribution from Construction which resulted from clients slowing or temporarily suspending projects during the year as the health risks relating to COVID-19 became apparent and global lockdowns became more widespread. As a result a significant value of construction work was deferred and will likely now be recognised in 2021.

Link to strategy:



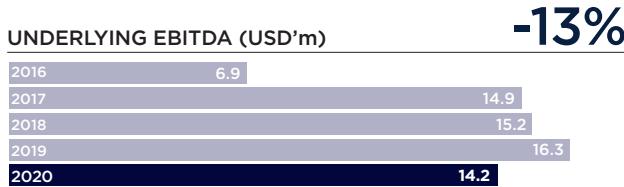
Definition

The Company uses underlying operating profit ("UOP") as an alternative measure to operating profit to better compare the profitability of its operations across financial periods. UOP is calculated as operating profit adjusted for costs which are considered to be unrelated to the Group's underlying trading performance.

Performance

Underlying operating profit for 2020 was USD 10.4m (2019: USD 13.7m). UOP margin was 16.1% (2019: 19.8%). With administrative expenses of USD 8.4m (2019: USD 8.2m) remaining broadly consistent year on year, the variance in UOP margin was driven by variances in revenue and gross margin.

Link to strategy:



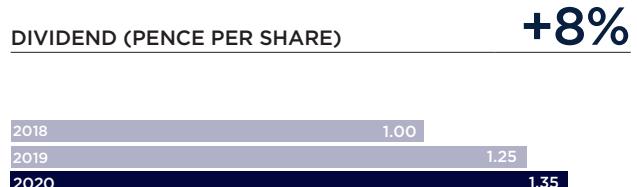
Definition

Management defines underlying EBITDA as operating profit adjusted for depreciation, share based payments, and costs which are considered to be unrelated to the Group's underlying trading performance. Underlying EBITDA facilitates comparisons of operating performance from period to period and company to company by eliminating potential differences caused by variations in capital structures, tax positions and the age and booked depreciation on assets.

Performance

Underlying EBITDA of USD 14.2m helped drive a strong cash conversion ratio of 291% (2019: 66%), leading to net cash flows from operations of USD 21.3m in the year (2019: USD 8.7m).

Link to strategy:



Definition

The dividend is the share of profits that the Company pays out to its shareholders. It is the Board's intention to maintain or increase the annual dividend whilst retaining sufficient working capital to meet the needs of the business and to fund continued growth.

Performance

The Board sees the decision to increase the dividend per share by 8%, or 21% in USD terms, despite the impact of COVID-19, as an important indication of both the financial strength of RA and its confidence in the future prospects of the business. The Board continues to adopt a progressive dividend policy and intends to increase or maintain the dividend in future years, subject to retaining sufficient liquidity to meet the needs of the business and to fund continued growth.

Link to strategy:



“We see the dividend decision this year, to increase the dividend per share by 8% as an important indication of both the financial strength of RA and our confidence in the future prospects of our business.”

ORDER BOOK (USD'm)

+33%

2016	100
2017	112
2018	119
2019	141
2020	187

Definition:

The order book is the estimated value of future revenue expected to be recognised from the remaining performance obligations on existing contractual arrangements. It excludes framework agreements and contracts where the Company cannot estimate with sufficient certainty the expected value of specific task orders. See page 78 for further information related to the remaining performance obligations on existing contractual arrangements.

Performance

The Company's order book at 31 December 2020 stood at USD 187 million, an increase of USD 55m from 30 June 2020, with 62% comprising high value IFM work. The growth in our order book and proven resilience of IFM revenue provides confidence to continue to make long-term investment decisions, even in these dynamic times.

Link to strategy:



SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Our sustainability strategy is set out in our dedicated Sustainability Report 2020 which can be found on our website.

Embedded within this report are our ESG indicators, inclusive of climate objectives.



Non-financial KPIs

-10%

LOCAL LABOUR PARTICIPATION (%)

2016	63
2016	67
2017	69
2018	61
2020	55

Definition

Local labour participation measures the average percentage of full-time workers employed in their country of origin over the course of a calendar year. The Company aims to recruit and develop local people wherever it is practical to do so. We will often deploy a team of highly skilled international staff to mobilise new projects if the necessary skills are not available on the ground. This can cause variations in local labour participation while local hiring initiatives and training are ongoing and a handover to local staff is not yet complete.

Performance

The reduction in average local labour participation in 2020 primarily resulted from the Company successfully completing a number of construction projects during the year, while the commencement of new construction projects has been delayed as a result of the pandemic. We anticipate local labour participation to increase again by 2022.

Link to strategy:



-50%

LOST TIME INCIDENT RATE

2016	561
2017	617
2018	150
2019	117
2020	59

Definition

The lost time incident rate is the number of RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013) reportable accidents multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the average number of employees. Included within the types of accidents reportable under RIDDOR are injuries to workers which result in their absence from work for more than 7 days. Prior to 2018, our HSE statistics included injuries to workers which resulted in their incapacitation for more than 3 days. The change in methodology, made so as to ensure the Group was fully compliant with RIDDOR reporting requirements, partially contributed to the decrease in Lost Time Incident Rate from 2017 to 2018.

Performance

The Group had only one reportable incident in 2020 and no major incidents. COVID-19 is a global concern and RA introduced a Triage Standing Operating Procedure early in 2020 to assist in preventing the spread of the disease within its locations. This is updated in accordance with UK Government and World Health Organisation guidance. The Company has introduced HSE software to improve the level of reporting for accidents and incidents. This software system is also allowing for better trend analysis of both injuries and near miss incidences which is being used to drive accident and incident prevention.

Link to strategy:



OPERATING REVIEW

Soraya Narfeldt | Chief Executive Officer



Our customers rely on us and trust us to deliver under the most challenging of circumstances.

OVERVIEW

The spread of COVID-19 throughout the world was rapid and required us to demonstrate agility and control in our response, often in an environment of conflicting information, and in major lockdowns with sites being shut down, and staff and clients unable to return home. Through the period of the pandemic, we have continued to execute on our strategy of supporting our customers, anticipating and responding to their changing requirements and not letting them down. Now, more than ever, we can see this strategy is working and we believe our actions during the crisis will reinforce in our customers' minds the value we bring.

This said, clearly the pandemic has not receded as a health crisis and government enforced restrictions and lock-down provisions remain in place across the world. While we have been able to continue executing previously contracted work, we are seeing new contract awards being delayed as clients are unable to travel to project worksites. As a result, we remain cautious about the near-term commercial outlook, albeit encouraged we continued to receive contract awards and that bid activity has been high.

The contracts we announced in the second half of 2020 highlighted how our ability to respond quickly and demonstrate a “business as usual” approach has been a key differentiator for us. Our success has continued into 2021 where in March we were appointed as teaming partner to Cherokee Nation in connection with two significant US Government construction projects in the Middle East and East Asia. We stand ready to mobilise as and when travel restrictions are lifted, allowing the respective projects to commence.

As we have grown RA over the years, we have relentlessly and successfully focused on the diversification of our business, in terms of geography, customer concentration, and service channel. We believe this approach will continue to set us apart, allow us to mitigate the impacts of adverse events taking place on a local and global scale and drive sustainable growth through further expansion into our very significant addressable markets.

Our results for 2020 are a good marker of the strong foundations we have built as a business, with revenue of USD 64.4m and underlying operating profit of USD 10.4m highlighting the financial resilience of our business. Underpinning this performance is the work we have done to build relationships with our blue-chip clients and to support them through the challenges of the pandemic. Whilst construction revenue decreased by USD 8.5m, we saw year on year growth in IFM revenue, our highest margin service channel, and in supply chain revenue. IFM revenue represents 49% of revenue for the year and IFM contracts now represent 62% of our order book. These are high quality, higher margin contracts, recurring in nature and are important indicators of the improving quality of the business we are building.

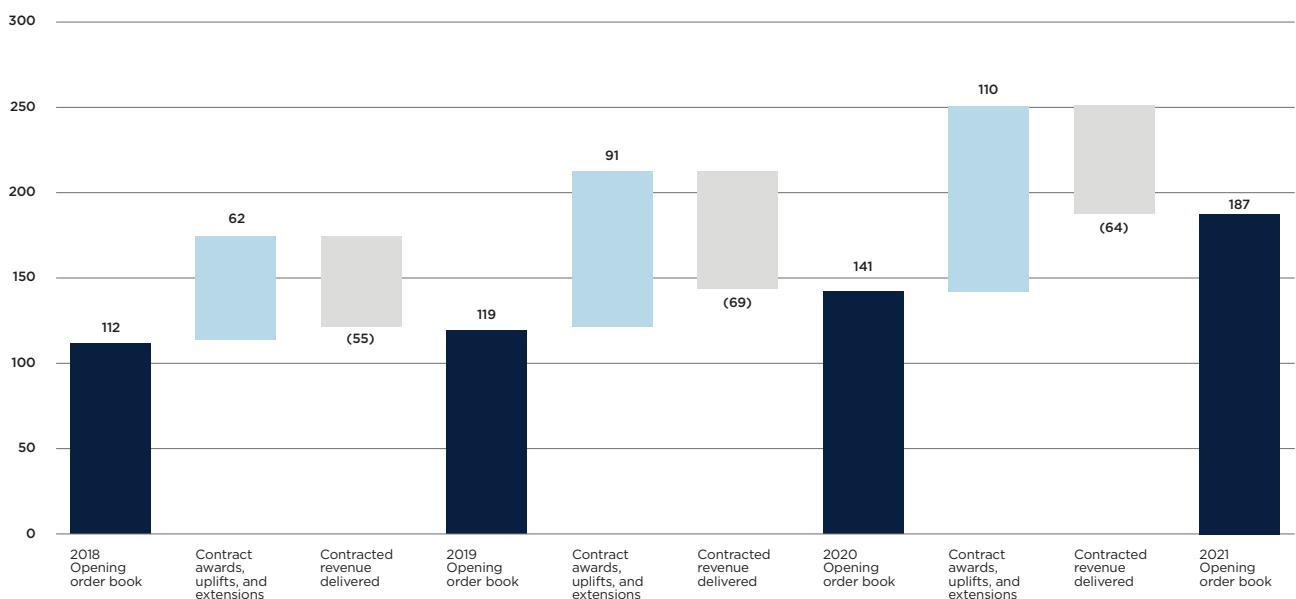
CONTRACTS

During 2020, we were awarded new contracts, uplifts, and extensions to existing contracts of USD 110m. This builds on our annual track record for contract wins of USD 62m in 2018 and USD 91m in 2019, despite the disruption relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We see growing our customer base and winning larger, long-term contracts as the primary drivers of sustainable long-term business growth. During the year, our business development activity was focused on these objectives, particularly with respect to the commercial sector. We achieved notable success in being awarded our largest ever contract in the commercial sector and also being named a preferred supplier to support Danakali in developing the Colluli Mine in Eritrea. We expect this contract value to be in excess of USD 20m. The current order book of USD 187m does not include any potential revenue from the Danakali project.

We have delivered a step-change in order book size and quality since IPO, in-line with our customer-led growth strategy

Contract order book (USD'm)



In 2020 we had continued success in diversifying our customer base, including increasing the percentage of revenue generated from government and commercial customers. For 2020, government and commercial customers represented 52% of revenue, up from 44% last year and 34% from the time of our IPO in 2018. As we diversify our customer base, we continue to work closely with the humanitarian agencies and during the year we were awarded IFM contracts for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan ("UNMISS") and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei ("UNISFA"); each contract has a value in excess of USD 5m.

As referenced above, in August 2020 we announced our award of a USD 60m contract to provide IFM services for a large international engineering customer in Mozambique. This landmark contract, initially awarded for a two-year period, would see RA utilise the 1,800-person camp we are developing in the strategically important Afungi Peninsula. As has been widely reported, this area of Northern Mozambique has seen a persistent threat from local insurgencies, including Islamic terrorist activity. These security concerns, alongside COVID-19 and extreme weather, have led to delays and suspension in development work related to the project we are supporting.

We maintained a very constructive dialogue with our client through this extended period of disruption, and prior to the escalation of hostile activity over the last week, were in final

discussions to agree a one-year extension to the contract, which we had expected to commence substantially in the second half of this year. Before the recent suspension of our activity on the ground, we had continued to develop the camp such that we would operate the facility on a full or near-full occupancy basis when the contract commences, whereas the initial contract scope anticipated occupancy to ramp up over the first year of the contract. Based on these revised contractual arrangements, we expected the overall contract value would be higher than the original value of USD 60m. Our expectation was that the contract would make a meaningful financial contribution in the second half of 2021, but as we announced in our market communication on 29 March 2021, the Board now expects there will be further delays in the project that are likely to impact on the overall financial performance of the Company in the current financial year. As we have stated, this impact is expected at the current time to be up to USD 10m of revenue, which the Board now expects will be recognised in a later financial period.

Our established market presence with global, blue-chip customers remains a key pillar in expanding our geographical presence. We have made good progress in recent years in broadening and deepening our geographical footprint, such that in 2020, we delivered contracts across 12 countries. We expect our strategy to diversify into new geographies will continue to bear fruit reflecting both the quality of our research-led approach,

OPERATING REVIEW CONTINUED

which enables us to anticipate the location of future contracts, and through the deepening relationships we have with existing customers which leads to opportunities to support them in new geographies. Importantly, we have increasing engagement with customers asking us to deliver material projects outside of Africa, of which our contract awarded to renovate the US Embassy in Denmark and recently announced contract awards to undertake works in the Middle East and East Asia are good examples.

The Company's order book at 31 December 2020 stood at USD 187m, an increase of USD 55m from 30 June 2020, with 62% comprising high value IFM work. The growth in our order book and proven resilience of IFM revenue provides confidence to continue to make long-term investment decisions, even in these dynamic times. To this point, at the time of IPO we invested in the Company to ensure it could support annual revenue in the region of USD 100m. With a growing order book approaching USD 200m and with a number of large bids outstanding, we need to ensure RA has the capacity to deal with a step change in activity. As a result we have commenced a 12 to 24 month investment programme which will put additional resources in place to manage the anticipated growth of the business going forward. An initial step taken in 2020 was the consolidation of two UAE offices and relocation of a number of regional staff to the larger Dubai based Head Office.

We recognise that as broad commercial activity returns to more normal patterns, we could see heightened levels of project activity by existing and new clients. Effective business planning to make sure RA is positioned to deliver on the significant opportunities ahead is currently a key priority for our business.

CURRENT TRADING AND OUTLOOK

The last few days have been challenging for everyone connected with RA as we have responded to the hostile activity in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique where RA has been operational for the last few years. In these circumstances, this is a somewhat complex trading update to provide. On the one hand, we are more confident than ever about the long-term outlook for our business, and this is reflected in the Board's decision to increase our recommended dividend payment to 1.35p per share. Our order book and cash profile underpin this confidence and the last 12 months have highlighted the strengths of our business, including notably the value of our longer-term and higher-margin IFM contracts.

This confidence needs to be tempered for the current financial year given the prevailing external conditions with the situation in Mozambique uncertain and, more generally, COVID-19 continuing to determine customers' ability to commence new projects. Prior to the events

of the last week, we were expecting to see a stronger second half performance in 2021, as large contracted projects commenced. Revenue from the deployment of our camp in Mozambique was a material component of this phasing, and as we highlighted in our announcement yesterday, our current expectation is there will be delays to the commencement of our Mozambique project which may lead to USD 10m of revenue being deferred to later financial periods. It may be that this ends up being an overly conservative view, but it is the prudent view to provide to our shareholders at this time.

Shareholders should also be aware that the level of business development activity we are involved in is particularly strong with encouraging new bid activity on contracts ranging from USD 10m to USD 50m in value. We have developed and expanded new relationships with large US corporations, setting up partnerships and teaming agreements for new projects in relation to existing global government programmes. Our recent teaming partner announcement with Cherokee Nation is a great example of this and we continue to pursue more contracts together. We are also now bidding on global UK government programmes as a prime contractor. These programmes run for three to five years, providing RA a pool of future potential work on long term contracts. Our new bids to existing clients see RA having the opportunity to expand our geographical footprint to a potential five new countries in 2021/22. This is an unprecedented level of new business activity relating to high value contracts.

We also expect heightened levels of project starts from existing and new clients as commercial activity returns to normal. Depending on timing, this could materially strengthen our financial position in the current financial year but, in any event, we expect the anticipated acceleration in activity during the course of this year will bridge to an even stronger performance in 2022.



Soraya Narfeldt
Chief Executive Officer

30 March 2021

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Andrew Bolter | Chief Financial Officer



OVERVIEW

Revenue of USD 64.4m and gross margin of 29.2% highlight our financial performance for the year. Results for the second half are in line with guidance we provided in December and we are encouraged by continued strong cash generation from our operations.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

	2020 USD'm	2019 USD'm
Revenue	64.4	69.1
Gross profit	18.8	21.9
Gross profit margin	29.2%	31.7%
Underlying operating profit	10.4	13.7
Underlying operating profit margin	16.1%	19.8%
Operating profit	7.3	13.6
Operating profit margin	11.3%	19.7%
Profit before tax	6.6	13.3
Profit before tax margin	10.3%	19.2%
Underlying EBITDA	14.2	16.3
Underlying EBITDA margin	22.0%	23.5%
EPS, basic (cents)	3.8	7.4
Underlying EPS, basic (cents)*	5.6	7.4
Net cash (end of period)	11.2	21.4

The resilience of IFM and supply chain revenue helped offset the lower revenue and profit contribution from construction which resulted from clients slowing or temporarily suspending projects during the year as the health risks relating to COVID-19 became apparent and global lockdowns became more widespread. As a result, a significant value of construction work was deferred and will likely now be recognised in 2021.

The business generated cash flows from operations of USD 21.3m during 2020, reflecting strong cash profitability, with Underlying EBITDA of USD 14.2m, and working capital benefits from strong receivable collections. We continued to invest in growth, spending USD 24.5m on capital expenditure during the year to develop remote camp facilities in Mozambique and East Africa, both of which are owned by the Company and leased to clients on a long-term basis. These investments were undertaken whilst maintaining significant liquidity to both execute and bid for large projects.

REVENUE

Reported revenue for 2020 of USD 64.4m (2019: USD 69.1m) represents a 6.8% decrease year on year. This decrease resulted from construction projects being suspended due to COVID-19. These projects recommenced in the second half of the year, however work progress continued to be affected by COVID-19 related restrictions and delays. As previously highlighted, revenue relating to the suspended construction contracts is deferred in nature rather than cancelled.

* Underlying EPS reflects UOP after deducting net finance costs and taxation, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

FINANCIAL REVIEW CONTINUED

In terms of the wider business, we saw IFM and supply chain revenue increase 9% and 10% respectively. Revenue from the IFM service channel proved particularly resilient during 2020, whilst revenue from supply chain activities benefitted from USD 2.7m in contracts awarded in the first half which related to the COVID-19 response in Europe. Excluding these one-off orders, approximately 75% of supply chain revenue was earned from long-term contracts, often three to five years in length.

Revenue by service channel:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Integrated facilities management	31.3	28.6
Construction	19.1	27.6
Supply chain services	14.1	12.8
Total revenue	64.4	69.1

PROFIT MARGIN

Gross margin in 2020 was 29.2% (2019: 31.7%), with the decrease primarily resulting from many construction projects operating at or around gross margin during periods of project suspension. Overall, we chose to take a pragmatic approach to support our clients' interests during periods of disruption, maintaining project momentum and some level of commercial activity where possible. While in some cases this led to inefficient project execution, we believe this strategy will lead to long-term benefits.

Reconciliation of profit to underlying EBITDA:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Profit	6.6	12.9
Tax expense	0.1	0.4
Profit before tax	6.6	13.3
Finance costs	1.0	0.7
Investment income	(0.3)	(0.3)
Operating profit	7.3	13.6
Non-underlying items	3.0	0.0
Underlying operating profit	10.4	13.7
Share based payments	0.1	0.0
Depreciation	3.7	2.6
Underlying EBITDA	14.2	16.3

Underlying EBITDA margin in 2020 was 22.0% (2019: 23.5%) and underlying operating profit margin was 16.1% (2019: 19.8%). With administrative expenses of USD 8.4m (2019: USD 8.2m) remaining broadly consistent year on year, the variance in both Underlying EBITDA and UOP was driven by variances in revenue and gross margin.

During the year, the Company incurred non-underlying costs of USD 3.0m (2019: USD 0.0m). COVID-19 costs of USD 1.4m are almost entirely incremental staff costs relating to the pandemic. Further detail on these costs can be found in note 9 of the consolidated financial statements. The share based payments charge of USD 1.2m, relates to the issue of 1.8m restricted Ordinary Shares in October 2020. Further detail can be found in note 13 of the consolidated financial statements. In addition, there were modest expenses incurred in relation to restructuring, resulting from consolidating two office facilities and relocating staff to the new Dubai head office, and acquisition costs related to potential corporate acquisitions which were being explored in the first half of 2020. These transactions were halted for various reasons including the incremental level of uncertainty COVID-19 added to target operating forecasts.

Non-underlying items:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
COVID-19 costs	1.4	-
Other share based payments	1.2	-
Restructuring costs	0.3	-
Acquisition costs	0.2	0.0
Total non-underlying items	3.0	0.0

Finance Costs net of Investment Revenue increased to USD 0.7m (2019: USD 0.4m). The Company earned a lower return on bank deposits and realised increased foreign exchange losses resulting primarily from the appreciation in the Euro and volatility of the UK Pound.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share was 3.8 cents in the current period (2019: 7.4 cents), a reduction of 49% on the prior year, reflecting the reduction in year-on-year profit and the impact of certain non-recurring costs described in the profit margin commentary. Adjusting for non-underlying items, underlying earnings per share was 5.6 cents (2019: 7.4 cents), a reduction of 24% on the prior year.

The share buyback programme, which was in operation from June to September 2020, reduced the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue to 172.5m (2019: 173.6m), partially offsetting the reduction in year-on-year profits.

CASH FLOW

Cash flows generated from operations were USD 21.3m in the year (2019: USD 8.9m), driving a 291% cash conversion ratio*; a significant improvement from the prior period (2019: 66%). The strong cash conversion ratio was driven by underlying EBITDA of USD 14.2m and a period of strong collections of accounts receivable balances. This was partially offset by the build up of inventory related to the Company's purchase of a 2500-person prefabricated camp facility, a significant portion of which is being held for use in upcoming projects we anticipate will commence in H2 2021.

Summary cash flows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Cash flows generated from operations	21.3	8.9
Tax and end of service benefits paid	(0.2)	(0.3)
Net cash flows from operating activities	21.1	8.7
Investing activities (excluding Capital Expenditure)	0.3	0.4
Capital Expenditure	(24.5)	(12.4)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(24.1)	(12.0)
Financing activities (excluding borrowings)	(6.8)	(3.2)
Proceeds from borrowing	6.1	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	(0.7)	(3.2)
Net change in cash during the period	(3.8)	(6.6)

During the year we invested USD 24.5m in capital expenditure with the majority of spend relating to developing our property in Mozambique and expanding another owned facility in East Africa. We also consolidated two office premises into a larger newly leased facility in Dubai. This property will serve as our new Head Office and has been fit out to allow for expansion in the coming years.

Capital expenditure:

	2020 USD'000
Construction of Mozambique Facility	18.7
Expansion of East Africa Facility	3.8
Dubai Head Office	0.9
Other	1.1
Total capital expenditure	24.5

We anticipate capital expenditure of USD 7m to USD 10m in 2021, with the majority being related to completing the construction of the Mozambique camp. Incremental spend is only expected if specifically linked to new projects.

BALANCE SHEET AND LIQUIDITY

Net assets at 31 December 2020 were USD 72.1m (2019: USD 69.5m) with fixed assets comprising the majority of the total balance sheet following the significant capital expenditure in the year. Excluding right-to-use assets, 72% of fixed assets relate to land and buildings which are leased on a long-term basis to clients or used to support our other projects through their use as workshops, warehouses, staff accommodation facilities and offices.

Breakup of net assets:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Cash and cash equivalents	17.6	21.4
Loan notes	(6.5)	-
Net cash	11.2	21.4
Net working capital	14.4	22.7
Non-current assets	51.0	28.5
Tangible owned assets	47.3	26.1
Right-to-use assets	3.5	2.4
Goodwill	0.1	0.1
Lease liabilities and end of service benefit	(4.5)	(3.2)
Net assets	72.1	69.5

Net cash of USD 11.2m at 31 December 2020 reflects a decrease from USD 21.4m at the previous year end yet still provides the business with significant liquidity after a period during which we have invested significantly in our Mozambique facility.

The Company raised USD 6.5m of debt under the Medium-Term Note programme launched in the second half of 2020. This debt was raised to accelerate the development of our Mozambique facility and more generally in response to an increase in client inquiries relating to undertaking large projects. Under the terms of the MTN programme, a subsidiary of the Company issued unsecured notes to investors repayable in the second half of 2022. The programme was closed on 31 December 2020. Further details can be found in note 23 of the consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and available cash are often assessed by potential customers during the contract adjudication process. Given the strength of our balance sheet, strong cash flow generated by our ongoing contracts, and the success of the MTN programme, we are satisfied that both metrics are sufficient so that we can continue to bid for larger projects and have the financial capacity to mobilise multiple large projects simultaneously.

* Cash conversion is calculated as cash flows generated from operations divided by operating profit.



SHARE BUYBACK PROGRAMME

On 8 June 2020, the Company commenced a Share Buyback Programme (the “Buyback”) to provide the Company with a pool of shares that can be used to incentivise and retain key directors, officers, and staff. On 9 September 2020, it was announced that the Board had elected to conclude the Buyback with immediate effect given the budgeted amount had been reached. In total, 3.9m shares were repurchased which represents 2.2% of the issued share capital of the Company prior to the Buyback commencing.

On 20 October 2020, the company announced it had re-issued 1.8m of these shares as restricted ordinary shares (“Restricted Shares”) to key senior members of staff, including certain persons discharging managerial responsibilities, as detailed in the announcement. The Restricted Shares are subject to a six-month lock-in from the date of issue, during which they cannot be sold or transferred. At the same time, the Company announced the issuance of 1.8m share options which are scheduled to vest over a three-year period. Further details can be found in note 13 of the consolidated financial statements.

DIVIDEND

The Board is recommending a dividend of 1.35p per share which, subject to shareholder approval, will be paid on 8 July 2021 to all shareholders on the register at 28 May 2021. A dividend of 1.25p per share totalling USD 2.7m was declared and authorised during 2020 (2019: USD 2.2m) and was subsequently paid on 9 July 2020.

	2020 GBP'pence	2019 GBP'pence	2018 GBP'pence
Dividends declared	1.35	1.25	1.00

The Board's intention continues to be to adopt a progressive dividend policy and to increase the dividend in future years while retaining sufficient liquidity to meet the needs of the business and to fund continued growth. The Board believes the continued growth in our customer base and the pursuit of a one-supplier model will provide a basis for continued earnings growth in the future.

Andrew Bolter
Chief Financial Officer

30 March 2021

RISK MANAGEMENT

Here, we outline the principle risks to RA International's business, together with how they are managed.

Working in remote and challenging locations requires the Group to have robust risk controls and policies that are integrated into all levels of the business. The Audit Committee considers the Group's risks at scheduled meetings (minimum three times per year) and ensures the Group's risks are properly understood, quantified and appropriately managed by the Board.

Day-to-day risk management is the responsibility of the Executive Management Team ("EMT") and the Country

Managers. The EMT continually assesses the Group's exposure to risk and seeks to ensure that risks are mitigated wherever possible. RA's risk register is maintained by the in-house Legal Officer and changes in risk and mitigating actions are discussed regularly at Executive Management Team meetings

The principle risks that the Board believe are most likely to affect the business operations, impact strategy and financial performance, and influence reputation are set out below. There may be other risks that are currently unknown to the Group or which may become material in the future.

STRATEGIC RISKS

Risk level

PROFITABLE GROWTH

Failure to retain and win profitable business will impact our financial performance and growth. The business is influenced by ODA budgets, political stability, attitudes towards outsourcing services, and our reputation in the marketplace.



Key risks:

- mispricing bids,
- inability to resource sufficient labour, equipment, and materials,
- not understanding or meeting our customers or stakeholder expectations, and
- inadequate capacity of back-office functions to support the sales and execution process.

Controls:

- An intelligence-led approach to bidding for contracts, using local intelligence in respect of labour, materials and regional variances feeds into the tender processes, protecting operating margins.
- Comprehensive bid review process.
- Project timeline and quality of delivery controlled by minimising the sub-contracting of works.
- Investment in local labour and capacity building where possible and practical to enhance local intelligence.
- Supplier onboarding and review procedures.
- Long-term contracts with suppliers to optimise pricing.

Mitigation Priorities:

- Continue to improve and refine the bidding process and ensure our value proposition remains competitive.
- Hire qualified personnel and subject matter experts with relevant technical expertise.
- Continuous focus on supplier quality, undertaking periodic reviews of suppliers' facilities, policies and procedures.
- Identify new suppliers and increase capacity-building efforts to ensure both local and international suppliers can meet our expanding requirements.
- Continue to invest in departments that enable our sales and execution teams; specifically, Compliance, QHSE, Human Resources, and project management.
- Further develop and expand our use of Customer Relationship Management processes.

REPUTATION MANAGEMENT

Failure to manage our reputation will mean that we will be less likely to win or renew business from existing customers or attract new clients. It will also affect our ability to operate in new and existing geographies, attract growth capital, and attract individuals with the necessary skills and talent.



Key risks:

- bribery and corruption issues either by our employees or counterparties,
- violations of ILO standards, and human rights,
- failure to respond and manage incidents in a responsible manner,
- not delivering projects on time or to required standards, and
- cyber risks and data security resulting from cyber attack or unintentional breaches of company or client trade secrets, and confidential or otherwise protected data.

Controls:

- Stakeholder relationship management programmes in place.
- A zero-tolerance stance on bribery and corruption along with ongoing training programs on ABC risk management.
- An independent whistleblowing channel.
- HR policies in place to safeguard ILO rights and meticulous supervision and audit of local labour supplier companies, and continuous assessment of their adherence to labour rights and regulations.
- Policies in place with respect to modern slavery, discrimination, and gifts and hospitality.
- Crisis management training undertaken, and crisis team formed.

Mitigation priorities:

- Provide regular training and encourage all employees to use the whistleblowing tool.
- Provide regular training sessions across the whole company on ethical and compliance related subjects.
- Continuous review and updating of company policies in relation to compliance related subjects led by the in-house Compliance Officer.
- Continue to refine crisis management procedures and identify additional suppliers of crisis/catastrophe services.
- Enhance internal due diligence procedures for suppliers and third-party contractors.
- Increase the hiring of local HR representatives on worksites.
- Undertaking cyber security audits and executing improvement implementation plan.

RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

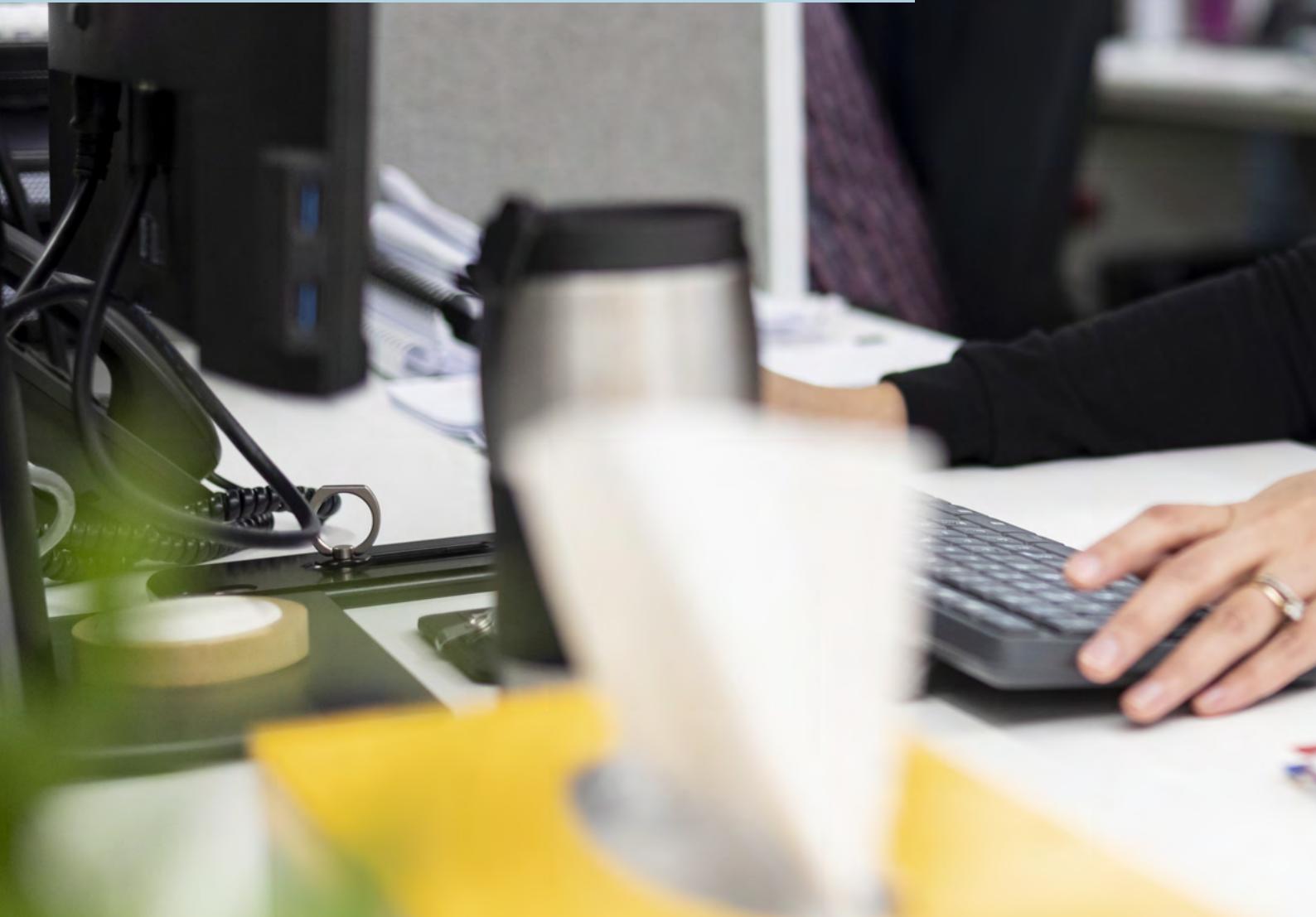
FINANCIAL RISKS		Risk level
FINANCIAL CONTROL FAILURE		
Failure to impose strong financial controls may result in: inaccurate and delayed reporting of financial results, the inability to meet financial contractual reporting obligations, a heightened risk of error and fraud, poor quality data leading to poor business decisions, inaccurate forecasting, the failure to create a suitable capital structure, and an inability to make critical financial transactions. In turn, this could lead to financial instability, potential business losses and a negative impact on our reputation.		
Key risks:	Controls:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate internal financial controls surrounding authorisations, receipts, payments, and cash management, inaccurate budgets and forecasts, failure to adequately manage cash flow, and misappropriation of assets, theft or fraud. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group finance processes and procedures. Limit cash payments to the greatest extent possible and limit those staff who have access to cash. Operations funded on a weekly basis. Detailed monitoring of weekly cash flow forecasts. Centralisation of payments with CFO approving significant transactions. 	
	Mitigation Priorities:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous review and enhancement of Group financial policies and procedures. Continuous improvement of forecasting and reporting processes. Continue to refine group budgeting process. Increased focus on training and development of staff to ensure their skillsets meet the expanding requirements of the Group. Continue to put systems in place which allow for greater accuracy in the allocation of shared costs. 	
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE RISKS		Risk level
CONTRACT NON-COMPLIANCE		
Failure to deliver on contracted client requirements or failure to meet and report against agreed service performance levels may lead to significant financial penalties, legal notices, onerous contract provisions, or early termination of contracts. Failure to meet obligations to employees or suppliers may lead to litigation, work stoppages and reputational damage.		
Key risk:	Controls:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> failure to adhere to contract commitments to clients, employees, suppliers, and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operating Procedures consistent across the Group. Standard supplier terms and conditions. Local professional advisors in all operating jurisdictions. Flat organisation structure whereby project and functional managers can access the EMT or relevant technical experts to interpret and discuss contractual requirements. 	
	Mitigation Priorities:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued refinement of standard operating procedures and project management and performance monitoring. Continued review and enhancement of internal management system (RAMS). 	
RESPONSIBLE AND ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR		Risk level
Irresponsible or unethical behaviour can lead to breach of human rights, labour rights, inadequate health and safety measures leading to sickness, injury or death, issues relating to gender rights and child labour. This behaviour can arise from the actions of individual employees or as a result of a poor company culture. The result might be the loss of clients, inability to win new business and loss of reputation.		
Key risks:	Controls:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> failure to communicate the Company's purpose and values, quality, health and safety practices not adhered to or ignored, and inadequate monitoring of employee actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new employees undergo induction training to explain the Company's values, Code of Conduct, company policies and expected behaviour. Reporting of unethical behaviour or malpractice through the whistleblowing tool. All staff handling equipment and materials receive health and safety training where behavioural norms and attitudes towards health and safety are challenged. Labour rights initiatives of governments in countries of operation are supported consistently. Health and safety compliant software adopted for reporting accidents and incidents that assists with trend analysis, which then leads to accident/incident prevention. 	
	Mitigation Priorities:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide regular training and encourage all employees to use the whistleblowing tool. Encourage more employees to become advocates for responsible behaviour through the engagement of the Company's sustainability strategy. Daily training on worksites about health and safety. Hiring subject matter experts to understand local culture when hiring local labour. 	

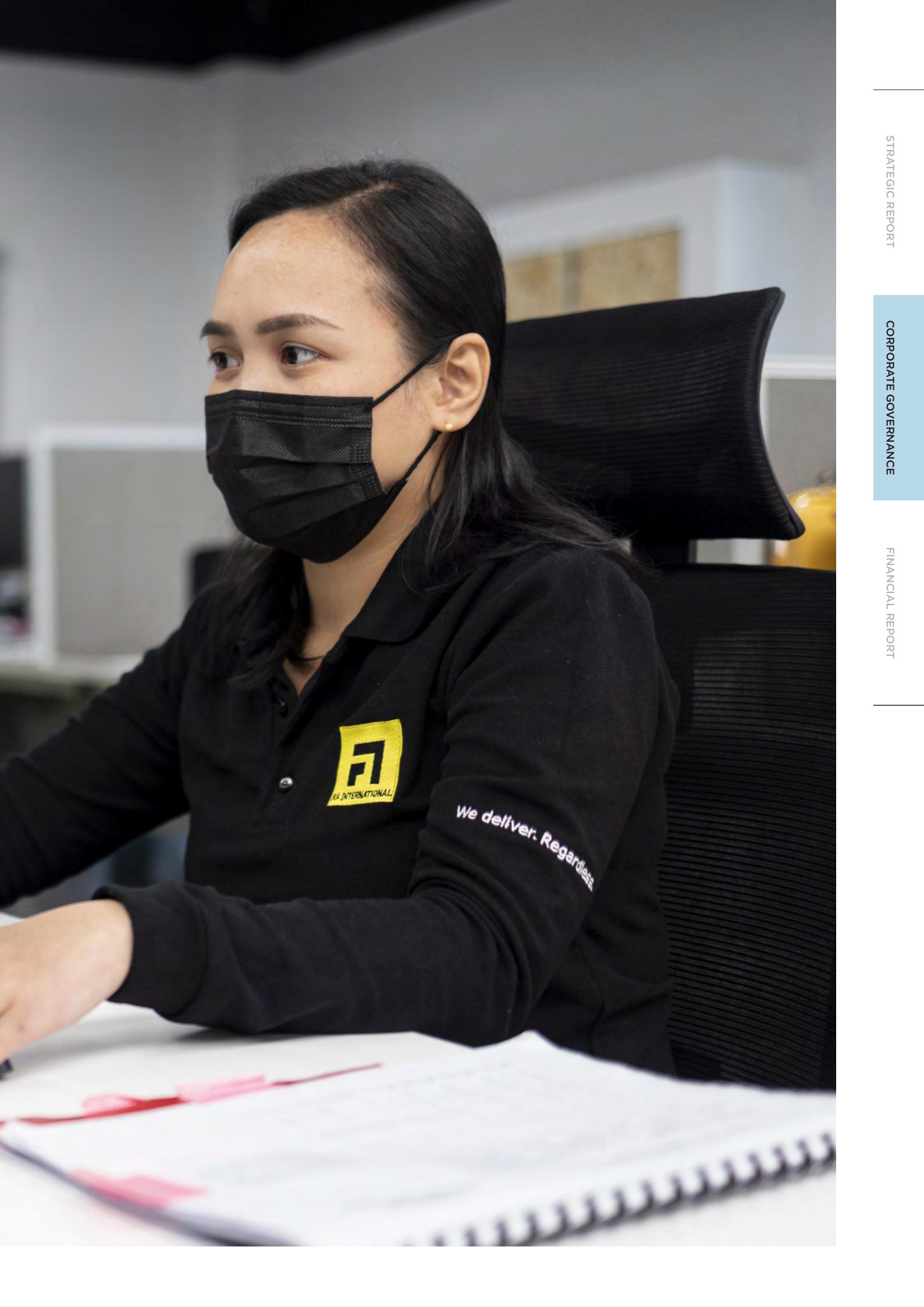
OPERATIONAL RISKS		Risk level
FAILURE IN MANAGING RESOURCES		
Failure to attract, acquire or develop adequate resources could impact financial and operational performance, and reputation. COVID-19, travel restrictions and delays to the movement of goods has the potential to impact RA's logistics and operations in the short term.		
Key risks:	Controls:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivery delays of goods, • heightened travel and transportation restrictions due to COVID-pandemic and civil unrest, • quality-related issues with equipment and materials procured, and • inability to recruit or mobilise the right skills and labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard procurement processes and quality control procedures. • Alternative material and logistics providers in place in order to manage any potential delays, and where necessary and economically feasible, RA invests in its own logistics infrastructure. • Manpower requirements and skillsets are reviewed by several departments to ensure accuracy. • Group talent acquisition team focused on recruitment with improvements continuously being made to retention schemes and succession planning, including expansion of reward programmes linked to performance. • Flexible working hours and locations where practical. 	
	Mitigation Priorities:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential logistics issues are closely monitored and prioritised to ensure timely delivery of people, goods and services. • Establishing RA's own logistics capabilities in territories where delays are likely to continue to occur. • Close contact maintained with clients to ensure any delays are communicated and mitigated.. • Continuous improvement of quality control and full life-cycle maintenance activities. 	
CATASTROPHIC EVENTS		
Failure to effectively respond to events that result from our own actions or events that are beyond our control such as adverse weather, political upheaval, violence, pandemic (COVID-19), climate change or war. Such events can result in multiple fatalities, severe property and asset damage, travel restrictions, work stoppages, and/or very serious long-term environmental damage.		
Key risks:	Controls:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of appropriate procedures to tackle incidents, • delays to contract starts and/or contract delivery leading to a reduction and/or delay in revenues, and • inadequate or delayed response to catastrophic events due to poor health and safety procedures and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis training is undertaken and incident emergency response plans in place. • HSE team includes medical professionals and those with significant experience in crises. • Triage Standing Operating Procedure introduced in early in 2020 in response to COVID-19 outbreak to assist in preventing the spread of the disease. • Group run medical facilities where third-party providers are non-existent or deemed inadequate. • Internal capacity to perform COVID-19 testing. • Adequate risk transfer via insurance. • Strong balance sheet and adequate liquidity to trade through periods of reduced turnover. 	
	Mitigation Priorities:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous research of environmental risk factors that may affect contract performance. • Continuous investment in security risk management tools and reports as well as other sources of local intelligence. • Continued enhancement of the breadth of insurance coverage. • Continuous review of crisis management, disaster recovery and business continuity plans. • Constant update of COVID-19 protocols in line with the UK Government and World Health Organisation requirements. 	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A strong corporate culture

Since the business was founded in 2004, being a responsible company and employer was placed firmly at the heart of everything we do. Growing the business sustainably is a key pillar of our growth strategy and sustainability is integral to our core business activities with consideration for the environmental, social and financial impacts of the decisions we make embedded in our culture.





BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board is responsible for formulating, reviewing and approving the Company's strategy, budget and corporate actions.



SANGITA SHAH
Non-Executive Chair

Date of appointment:
3 May 2018

Sangita is a qualified accountant and has extensive experience in corporate finance, journalism and senior consultancy. Sangita brings with her a wealth of AIM listed and public market experience. She has held a number of senior roles within blue chip organisations, including Unilever, Mars, Ernst & Young and KPMG, and is a past President of the Chartered Institute of Journalists. Sangita is also a regular consultant to a number of companies and to HM Cabinet Office. Sangita is a frequent keynote speaker in forums for the Windsor Leadership Trust, European Parliament and European School of Management.

External appointments:

Non-Executive Chair of AIM traded Bilby plc, a director of NASDAQ listed Forward Industries Inc., a director to Global Reach Technology EMEA Limited and a director of the Quoted Companies Alliance.

Committee membership:

R A



SORAYA NARFELDT
Chief Executive Officer

Date of appointment:
13 March 2018

Soraya founded RA International in 2004 with Lars Narfeldt after witnessing large organisations unable to provide a comprehensive range of services or manage or implement projects effectively when operating in remote locations. This resulted in inefficiencies that hindered the progress of peacekeeping, humanitarian and commercial projects.

Soraya has been selected as one of the most influential women leaders by Arabian Business three times and was also a finalist for the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year award in 2012. As a strong advocate and supporter of responsible business practices and community-based businesses, Soraya has contributed to several high-profile journals including the Forced Migration Review and has spoken at various international industry forums including the China Mining Summit, IPOA Annual Summit and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) event.

She has also consulted widely with officials in RA International's countries of operations on issues such as Corporate Social Responsibility and on Aid Funded Projects.



LARS NARFELDT
Chief Operating Officer

Date of appointment:
13 March 2018

Lars has served for over two decades in pivotal leadership and development roles in some of the world's most challenging environments. The first 15 years of his post university career were spent working with the Swedish government and the UN. He worked with SIDA in Palestine and with the UN in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uzbekistan, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan. While in Sierra Leone, Lars managed a team of over 2,000 individuals and ran the UN Volunteer Programme.

As COO, Lars is responsible for day-to-day operations across the company. His role encompasses setting the CSR strategy, HR, communications and marketing and compliance. He has been instrumental in developing the Company's strong brand equity with clients, and in geographies and markets.



ANDREW BOLTER
Chief Financial Officer

Date of appointment:
3 May 2018

Andrew joined RA International in 2011 from Ernst & Young's Transaction Advisory Services Group where he was primarily responsible for assisting multi-national corporations establish operations in the Middle East and Africa.

He is a Canadian Chartered Accountant, Chartered Professional Accountant, and a Chartered Business Valuator. He has advised on and executed equity and debt financing transactions, diligence, valuations, business planning services, merger mediations, hedge structuring and testing, and other general corporate finance transactions.

He has also performed and managed projects relating to assurance services, tax structuring, risk management, internal control audits and system implementations. Upon joining, Andrew introduced the Group's enterprise resource planning system and worked with the CEO to develop a long-term strategic plan which has contributed to a more diverse customer base and significant business growth.



ALEC CARSTAIRS
Non-Executive Director

Date of appointment:
3 May 2018

Alec is a qualified chartered accountant with over 35 years' experience of advising companies ranging from new start-ups to multi-national corporations, principally in the oil and gas sector. During his time at Ernst & Young Alec acted as Head of UK Oil and Gas Mergers and Acquisitions, and becoming Managing Partner of its Aberdeen office and an elected member of the UK Governance Council. Alec has previously served as an independent Non-Executive Director of Ithaca Energy Inc. and was formerly President of the Aberdeen & Grampian Chamber of Commerce.

External appointments:

Director of Cela Consulting Limited, Director of Vine Trust and Director of Techfest.

Committee membership:

A^c



PHILIP HAYDN-SLATER
Non-Executive Director

Date of appointment:
3 May 2018

Philip has over 35 years of City experience, principally within institutional sales with a number of well-known firms. Philip was co-founder of HD Capital Partners Ltd, where he was a Director for over five years. Prior to this he spent eight years as Head of Corporate Broking at WH Ireland Ltd. in London, where he was responsible for originating and managing the sales process for a range of transactions, including floatations and secondary placings for corporate clients on AIM and other international exchanges, largely in the resources sector. Philip has worked in both London and Sydney for financial organisations that include ABN Amro, Bankers Trust, James Capel & Co and Bain Securities (Deutsche Bank) Sydney.

External appointments:

Non-Executive Chairman of RiverFort Global Opportunities plc, Director of ADX Energy Ltd., and Partner of Eclipse Film Partners No.35 LLP.

Committee membership:

R^c A



IAN HENDERSON
Non-Executive Director

Date of appointment:
3 May 2018

Ian is a qualified chartered accountant (ACA and FCA), and holds an LLB in Scots Law and an MA in Philosophy and Politics from Edinburgh University. Ian has had a distinguished career as an investment manager in London for over 35 years during which time he managed, inter alia, JP Morgan's Natural Resources funds for over 20 years, which reached assets of over USD 10b, and JP Morgan's Global Financials fund. Following his retirement as manager, Ian became an investment adviser for the JP Morgan Natural Resources funds before serving as a Non-Executive Director of Endeavour Mining Corporation, the TSX-V listed gold mining company operating in West Africa.

External appointments:

Non-Executive Director of BMO Capital Markets Limited and Bluejay Mining Plc.

Committee membership:

R

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

In addition to the CEO, COO and CFO, the EMT consists of senior members of RA International's management team.

Each member is involved in operations, often down to the level of field implementation, and has experience working in remote locations and a deep understanding of the profound impact seemingly small problems can have on project delivery.

The EMT is supported by a committed team of management and senior staff spread across the Company, at Head Office, Regional, Country and Project level. Country Managers are particularly important in ensuring that the right resources are in place and available to bring in projects on time, on budget and to the right quality standards. This team of talented individuals all contribute to the growth of the business and are all committed to bringing about positive change to the local communities where RA works.



SORAYA NARFELDT
Chief Executive Officer

For details see page 30



LARS NARFELDT
Chief Operating Officer

For details see page 30



ANDREW BOLTER
Chief Financial Officer

For details see page 30



TREVOR STRATFORD
Business Development
Director

Date of appointment:
April 2011

Trevor has over 20 years of expertise in business development and brings a deep understanding of remote site service delivery, project management, contract management, technical knowledge and a mindset for client satisfaction. His mandate is to extend the Company's geographical reach and most importantly, develop new and existing customer relationships. Trevor has worked across geographies that encompass South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Senegal, Dubai, Iraq and Brazil. He has commissioned projects in a variety of industries including electrical contracting, security, water treatment, packaging, and mining. Trevor has drawn on his diverse experience and knowledge to enhance the implementation and service delivery of the Company's projects.



WILLIAM WARNOCK
Director of US Business
Development

Date of appointment:
January 2019

William is responsible for growing RA International's US Government project portfolio and has played a vital role in the Company's transition to embracing many USG business practices. William reports to the CEO on project development and provides recommendations for strategic investments. Before RA International, William served for 30 years with the US Navy including acting as Defence Attaché assigned to the US Mission in Somalia. He has held a variety of diplomatic and military roles and has served as Commander of all naval forces deployed to Kuwait and Qatar where he was responsible for the employment of over 1,200 US Navy personnel. He has also served as the Naval Liaison to the White House under Presidents Bush and Clinton.

CHAIR'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DEAR SHAREHOLDER,

I am pleased to introduce the corporate governance section of our report. The corporate governance section of our report explains how the Company's governance framework supports the principles of integrity, strong ethical values and professionalism that are integral to our business. As Non-Executive Chair of the Company, it is my responsibility to work with my fellow Board members to ensure that the Company embraces corporate governance and delivers the highest standards we can. It is within my role to manage the Board in the best interests of our many stakeholders. As we said last year, as a Board we believe that practising good corporate governance is essential for building a successful and sustainable business. Our commitment to good corporate governance has allowed us to build a healthy corporate culture throughout the organisation. The Board is fully supportive of embracing the highest levels of corporate governance possible.

The Company adopts the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code 2018 (the 'QCA Code') which it believes to be the most appropriate recognised corporate governance code for RA International. The QCA has ten principles which the Company is required to adhere to and to make certain disclosures both within this report and on its website. The Company's website disclosures can be found at <https://ragrpplc.co.uk/investors/corporate-governance/>. Additional information relating to how we take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities can be found in the Company's Sustainability Report 2020 which can be found at www.rainternationalservices.com/sustainability/.

2020 has been a particularly challenging year, the impact of COVID-19 cannot be ignored and we, like virtually all businesses across the globe, have not been unaffected. The importance of a united Board working to ensure that the Company continues to deliver for its shareholders whilst maintaining high standards of corporate governance is imperative to the continuing success of the business.

The importance of maintaining strong relationships and engaging with our shareholders continues, and we have an

active investor relations and communications programme in place. The Board strives to ensure that there are numerous opportunities for investors to engage with both the Board and Executive Management Team. Due to COVID-19 the Company's 2020 Annual General Meeting was held as a closed meeting and shareholders were encouraged to ask questions directly following the meeting. We continue to have an open dialogue with all our stakeholders and seek to ensure that our strategy, business model and performance are clearly understood. The Executive Management Team were virtually available to meet with institutional and retail shareholders and investment analysts, following the announcement of the Company's interim and final results.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The Board

The Board retains full and effective control over the Company. The Company holds regularly scheduled Board meetings throughout the year at which financial, operations and other reports are considered and, where appropriate, voted on. Ad hoc Board meetings are held as and when the demands of the business require. The Board is responsible for the Group's strategy, performance, key financial and compliance issues, approval of any major capital expenditure and the framework of internal controls. Individual Directors may engage outside advisors at the expense of the Company in appropriate circumstances. The Board is responsible for monitoring the activities of the Executive Management Team. The Directors believe that the Board as a whole has a broad range of commercial and professional skills which enable it to carry out its duties responsibly and effectively.

At the date of this report, the Board has seven members comprising three Executive Directors and four Non-Executive Directors, and whose biographies and roles are set out on pages 30 to 31. The Non-Executive Directors bring an independent view to the Board. The Chair has the responsibility of ensuring that the Board discharges its responsibilities and is also responsible for facilitating full and constructive contributions from each member of the Board in determination of the Group's strategy and overall commercial objectives.

CHAIR'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

CONTINUED

Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Roles and Responsibilities
Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Chair's role is part-time, she is a Non-Executive Director. The Chair's primary responsibility is the leadership of the Board, showing objective judgement and promoting a culture of openness and debate, and ensuring its effectiveness in all aspects of its role including maintaining effective communication with RA's shareholders and other stakeholders. The Chair is also responsible for ensuring the integrity, openness and effectiveness of the Board/Executive relationship. This is effected through meetings, as well as contact with other Board members.The Chair also has the responsibility, in conjunction with the Company Secretary, for ensuring that all Directors are aware of their duties and are able to perform them.The Chair ensures that the Board Committees are appropriately structured.
Executive Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the day to day running of the Group's operations and for implementing the strategy agreed by the Board. She plays a pivotal role in developing and reviewing the strategy in consultation with the Board and executing it with the support of the Executive Management Team. The Chief Operating Officer is responsible for the Company's daily operations and Company's sustainability efforts, and the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the Company's financial controls and reporting to the Board.
Non-Executive Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Non-Executive Directors bring independent judgement and have a particular responsibility to challenge independently and constructively the performance of Executive Management and to monitor the performance of the Executive Management Team in the delivery of agreed objectives and targets. In meeting this responsibility, the Non-Executive Directors meet periodically without the Executive Management Team present who must be satisfied with the integrity of the Group's financial statements and with the robustness of RA's internal control.The Non-Executive Directors have the responsibility of ensuring that the Board discharges its responsibilities, and are also responsible for facilitating full and constructive contributions from each member of the Board in determination of the Company's strategy and overall commercial objectives.The Non-Executive Directors are required to be free from any relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect the independence of their judgement and undertake that they have sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

Governance structure

The Company is committed to a corporate culture that is based on sound ethical values and behaviours and it seeks to instil these values across the organisation as a whole. The Board is fully committed to taking this responsibility very seriously.

The Company has adopted a code on dealings in securities which the Board regards as appropriate for an AIM listed company and is compliant with the UK Market Abuse Regulations. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure compliance by the Directors, employees and agents with the provisions of the AIM rules relating to dealings in the Company's securities.

The Directors take the issue of bribery and corruption seriously. The Directors acknowledge the importance

of ensuring that the Company, its employees and those third parties to which the business engages with are operating within the requirements of the Bribery Act. The Company has adopted and implemented comprehensive anti-bribery and corruption policies and procedures (the 'ABC Policies') and the Directors impose a zero-tolerance approach to non-compliance. It is the Executive Directors' responsibility to ensure that all of the Company's employees, in the various locations, are complying with the ABC policies and that the Company has in place adequate procedures to ensure that its partners, contractors and suppliers do not engage in bribery or corrupt activity.

Culture and social responsibility

The Board believes that running a sustainable business should benefit everyone, including its customers, employees

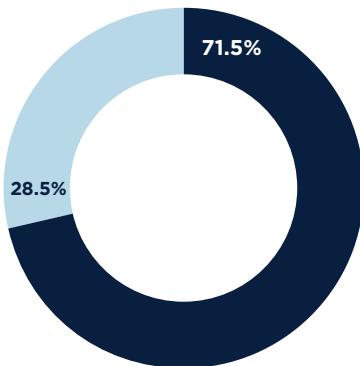
and the host communities in locations in which the Company operates. Having a multi-cultural and multi-lingual workforce of people who are experienced with the way in which operations work in Africa and beyond is key to delivering this. Accordingly, the Company cooperates respectfully with people on the ground, building trust and goodwill. This has been especially important during this challenging year. The Company provides stable employment and training to local unskilled or semi-skilled labourers. To this end, the Company has a direct impact on the wellbeing of its employees' families, and on the local economy in general.

More information can be found in the Company's Sustainability Report 2021, which is available on the Company's website.

Board diversity

The Board recognises the benefits of diverse skill sets, capabilities, backgrounds and experience to the effective functioning of the Board and delivery of strategy. Both the CEO and the Chair are females representing 28.5% of the Board.

■ Male ■ Female



Matters reserved for the Board

The Board retains full and effective control over the Company and is responsible for the Company's strategy and key financial and compliance issues. There are certain matters that are reserved for the Board, and they include but are not limited to:

Strategy and Management

Approval of: long-term objectives, commercial strategic aims, annual operating and capital expenditure budgets, extending the Company's activities into new business, any decision to cease to operate all or any material part of the Company's business.

Structure and Capital

Capital structure, major changes to the Company's corporate structure, changes to the management and control structure, change to the Company's listing, alteration of the Company's articles of association, change in the Company's accounting reference date, registered name or business name.

Financial Reporting and Controls

Approval of: interim and year end accounts, management statements and any other preliminary announcements of financial results, annual reports, dividend policy, declaration of any dividend and significant changes in accounting policies/practice.

Internal Controls

Ensuring maintenance of a sound system of internal control and risk management.

Finance

Raising new capital and confirmation of major financing facilities, recommendation of dividends, operating and capital expenditure budgets, granting of security over any material Company asset.

Contracts

All contracts above USD 7.0m, major capital expenditure over USD 2.5m, contracts which are material or strategic, contracts outside of the approved budget and not in the ordinary course of business, major investments or any acquisitions/disposals and transactions with Directors or other related parties which are not in the ordinary course of business.

Communications

Approval or resolutions and documentation put forward to shareholders, approval of circulars, prospectuses and listing particulars and approval of press releases concerning matters decided by the Board.

Board membership and other appointments

Director and senior management appointments and the Company's succession planning are evaluated on a regular basis.

Delegation of Authority

Division of responsibilities between the Chair, the Chief Executive and Executive Directors, delegated levels of authority, including the Chief Executive's authority limits, establishment of Board Committees and approval of terms of reference of Board Committees.

Corporate Governance Matters

Review of the Company's overall corporate governance arrangements.

CHAIR'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED

Other

Policies including the share dealing code, appointment or change of the Company's principal professional advisers and auditors, overall levels of insurance for the Company, material litigation, any decision likely to have a material impact on the Company or Company from any perspective including, but not limited to, financial, operational, strategic or reputational, matters reserved for Board decisions and which the Board considers suitable for delegation are contained in the terms of reference of its Committees, and the grant of options, warrants or any other form of security convertible into shares.

Board Committees

The Board has two sub-Committees, namely the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee, with delegated responsibility to monitor their respective areas and to report back to the full Board. Board Committees operate under clearly defined terms of reference to ensure proper functioning of the Committees and effective application of best practice. Board Committees are required to report back to the Board following a Committee meeting.

The Remuneration Committee report can be found on page 41 and the Audit Committee report can be found on page 44

On behalf of the Board



Sangita Shah
Non-Executive Chair

30 March 2021



REVIEW OF THE BOARD'S EFFECTIVENESS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

HOW THE BOARD OPERATES

The Board meets formally four times a year with ad hoc Board meetings as the business demands. There is a strong flow of communication between the Directors, and in particular between the CEO and Chair. The Board has a structured agenda for the year ensuring that all relevant matters are considered, with sufficient time allowed for discussion. Board meeting agendas are set in consultation with both the CEO and Chair, with consideration being given to both standing agenda items and the strategic and operational needs of the business. Comprehensive Board papers are circulated well in advance of meetings, giving Directors ample time to review the documentation and enabling an effective meeting. Minutes are drawn up to reflect a true record of the discussions and decisions made. Resulting actions are tracked for appropriate delivery and follow up.

The Directors have a broad knowledge of the business and understand their duties as directors of a UK company quoted on AIM and are developing appropriate corporate governance procedures and looking forward to building further on the governance structure already in place.

The Company's Nomad provides annual board room training. The Directors have access to the Company's Nominated

Adviser (Nomad) who also provides an annual board room training and the Company Secretary helps keep the Board up to date in corporate governance and liaises with the Nomad on areas of AIM requirements. The Company Secretary has frequent communication with both the Chair and CEO and is available to other members of the Board as required. The Directors also have access to the Company's auditors and lawyers as and when required and the Directors are able, at the Company's expense to obtain advice from other external advisors if required.

REVIEW OF BOARD EFFECTIVENESS

The Board considers that its effectiveness and the individual performance of its Directors is vital to the success of the Company.

The need to meet the requirements of the QCA that a formal Board evaluation process was recognised. In 2020, the Company conducted its second internal review of Board effectiveness. As part of the process, Directors were asked to evaluate the Board structure, membership and functioning, compensation, culture and ethics, and corporate governance. Following this, one-to-one interviews were held between the Chair and each Board member.

BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS DURING 2020

Sangita Shah	4	3	3
Soraya Narfeldt	4	N/A	N/A
Lars Narfeldt	4	N/A	N/A
Andrew Bolter	4	N/A	N/A
Alec Carstairs	4	3	N/A
Ian Henderson	4	N/A	3
Philip Haydn-Slater	4	3	3

Board meetings (4 scheduled)	Audit Committee meetings (3)	Remuneration Committee meetings (3)
4	3	3
4	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A
4	3	N/A
4	N/A	3
4	3	3

On behalf of the Board



Sangita Shah
Non-Executive Chair

30 March 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is a global provider of services in remote and challenging locations. It specialises in three service channels: construction, integrated facilities management, and supply chain. The Company has a strong and loyal customer base, largely comprising UN agencies, western governments and global corporations.

The Company provides comprehensive, flexible, mission-critical support to its clients enabling them to focus on the delivery of their respective businesses and services. The Company's focus on integrity and values alongside on-going investment in people, locations and operations has over time created a reliable and trusted brand within its sector.

A detailed explanation of the Company's principle activities and business model can be found on pages 4 to 7 and page 8 respectively.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

During 2020, a final dividend payment of 1.25p per share was declared to shareholders of the Company on 9 July 2020.

The profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was USD 6.6m.

The Board is recommending a final dividend of 1.35p per share. Subject to shareholder approval at the 2021 AGM, the final dividend for 2020 will become due and payable on 8 July 2021 to shareholders on the register as of 28 May 2021.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the period and at the date of this Report are as follows:

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2020 the Company was aware of the following major shareholders representing 3% or more of voting rights attached to the issued Ordinary Share capital of the Company.

Major shareholder representing 3% or more of voting rights	
Soraya Narfeldt	55.9%
Lars Narfeldt	24.5%
Jupiter Asset Management Limited	6.4%
River and Mercantile Asset Management	3.1%

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The Directors who held office at 31 December 2020 had the following interests in the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company:

	Number of ordinary shares
Sangita Shah	42,983
Soraya Narfeldt	95,857,145
Lars Narfeldt	42,000,000
Andrew Bolter	1,412,061
Alec Carstairs	108,743
Ian Henderson	—
Philip Haydn-Slater	100,000

GOING CONCERN

The financial information for the year to 31 December 2020 has been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation, ceasing trading or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations.

	Appointment Date
Sangita Shah	3 May 2018 to present
Soraya Narfeldt	13 March 2018 to present
Lars Narfeldt	13 March 2018 to present
Andrew Bolter	3 May 2018 to present
Alec Carstairs	3 May 2018 to present
Ian Henderson	3 May 2018 to present
Philip Haydn-Slater	3 May 2018 to present

In assessing the basis of preparation of the financial statements, the Board has undertaken a rigorous assessment of going concern, considering financial forecasts covering a period to 30 June 2022 and utilising scenario analysis to test the adequacy of the Group's liquidity. These include multiple scenarios which specifically forecast the continued impact of COVID-19 on the Group's trading, principally the impact of delays relating to the timing of new project awards and commencement date of new projects. Under all scenarios, the Group has concluded that it has sufficient cash reserves to fund trading, continued capital investment and payment of proposed dividends through the going concern period. The Group has access to a USD 2m overdraft facility, which is not expected to be utilised at any point throughout the going concern period, and there are no capital repayments associated with the loan notes issued during the year.

The Group has performed a comprehensive analysis with respect to the potential operational and financial risks associated with COVID-19. The primary impact of COVID-19 on the Group is that new contract awards and the commencement of new projects continue to be delayed as a result of the Group's clients being unable to travel to project sites. Based on discussions with customers, the Board expects that many of these pending awards will be formally made in the second half of 2021 and that execution of substantial project work will commence towards the end of 2021 or early 2022.

The Board has approved financial forecasts that take into account the above referenced scenario as well as potential downside sensitivities which include the delay of all new significant contract awards until 2022. Under all of these scenarios the Group continues to be cash positive and further mitigations, such as delaying capex spend, have been identified to preserve cash if required to provide additional headroom and remain cash positive if there was a worsening of conditions beyond the downside scenarios considered. Any scenario whereby trading performance is worse than those modelled is considered to be remote given the level of committed contracted work in place.

The Board has also assessed the Group's ability to overcome the operating challenges associated with continuing to service clients throughout the term of the pandemic and has concluded that the Group will be able to continue to meet its contractual commitments. The Board has come to this conclusion given that the Group has been able to meet its contractual requirements throughout the COVID-19 pandemic period. Additionally, the Group's primary activity is undertaking projects in locations where a crisis situation is either ongoing or there is a reasonable expectation that a crisis will occur during the term of the project. As a result, the Group has existing plans in place to address the operating challenges associated with restrictions on both the movement of people and goods. It also has existing

infrastructure, procedures, and insurance in place to address the safety and security of its staff and assets.

Under all scenarios, the Group has sufficient cash reserves to be able to operate for the foreseeable future. On that basis, the Board is therefore satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

AUDITOR

Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this Annual Report confirms that:

- So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware, and
- The Directors has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING

The Directors are aware of the introduction of Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Framework (SECR). Which requires companies subject to SECR to include information relating to their energy use and associated Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. The Company, being categorised as an unquoted company under the UK Companies Act, is required to report only the UK energy use, and UK; scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 GHG emissions. Given RA has no physical trading operations located in the UK, the quantum for all categories for the current and prior period are nil.

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Company is required by the Companies Act 2006 to include a Strategic Report in its Annual Report. The information that fulfils this requirement can be found on pages 4 to 27.

Please refer to our Section 172 statement, specifically page 14, for evidence of the Directors' engagement with suppliers, customers and others during the financial year.

Signed by order of the Directors
On behalf of the Board



**AMBA Secretaries Limited
Company Secretary**

30 March 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group and Company financial statements for each financial year. The Directors are required by the AIM Rules of the London Stock Exchange to prepare Group financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, and have elected under company law to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101).

The Company financial statements are required by law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 to present fairly the financial position and performance of the Company, the Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

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 Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing each of the Group and Company financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable,
- for the Group financial statements, state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and, for the Company financial statements, state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Company financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business, and

- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs, and in respect of the parent company financial statements, FRS 101, is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group and Company financial position and financial performance.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Remuneration Report comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.

Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of Board



Andrew Bolter
Chief Financial Officer

30 March 2021

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2020 ACTIVITIES

- The Remuneration Committee engaged a third-party advisor during 2020 to provide guidance on the optimal structure of an Executive Directors' remuneration package, including benchmarking on levels of annual bonuses and how this could be linked to performance.
- The Remuneration Committee explored and approved a share incentive scheme which was rolled out in October 2020 across the business.
- A Company-wide salary increase was agreed by the Remuneration Committee.

THE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee is a standing committee of the Board of the Company and is comprised of three Non-Executive Directors, whose names and profiles are set out on pages 30 to 31. It is the Remuneration Committee's responsibility to review the performance of the Executive Directors and to make recommendations to the Board on matters relating to their remuneration and terms of service.

The Remuneration Committee assists the Board in discharging its oversight responsibilities relating to the attraction, compensation, evaluation and retention of Executive Directors and key senior management employees. It aims to ensure that the Company's remuneration policy attracts and retains employees with the right skills and expertise needed to enable the Company to achieve its goals and strategies, and that fair and competitive compensation, with appropriate performance incentives, are awarded.

The Remuneration Committee aims to ensure that the Company's remuneration policy is aligned with and promotes the implementation of the Company's strategy and effective risk management for the long term and all employees and Executive Directors are appropriately remunerated. The Remuneration Committee also makes recommendations to the Board on proposals for the granting of share options and other equity incentives pursuant to any employee share option scheme or equity incentive plans in operation from time to time.

The Remuneration Committee held three meetings during 2020. Members' attendance records are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report on page 37 contained in this Annual Report.

PLANS FOR 2021

- Review third party advice to determine Director Remuneration packages including bonus levels linked to clear performance objectives.
- Upon obtaining third party advice, consider further awards to be made to the Executive Team and senior management team in the form of Long Term Incentive Awards.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Company's policy on Directors' service contracts are indicated below:

Director	Effective term	Notice period
Soraya Narfeldt	29 June 2018	6 months
Lars Narfeldt	29 June 2018	6 months
Andrew Bolter	29 June 2018	6 months

Non-Executive letters of appointment

Director	Effective term	Appointment Term
Sangita Shah	29 June 2018	3 years
Alec Carstairs	29 June 2018	3 years
Ian Henderson	29 June 2018	3 years
Philip Haydn-Slater	29 June 2018	3 years

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE REPORT
CONTINUED

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Fees/basic salary ¹ GBP'000	Benefits in kind GBP'000	Other remuneration ² GBP'000	Total 2020 GBP'000	Total 2019 GBP'000
Executive					
Soraya Narfeldt	302	22	18	342	329
Lars Narfeldt	193	17	6	216	207
Andrew Bolter	194	11	282	487	211
Non-Executive					
Sangita Shah	82	—	—	82	81
Alec Carstairs	52	—	—	52	51
Philip Haydn-Slater	52	—	—	52	51
Ian Henderson	52	—	—	52	51
Total	927	50	306	1,283	981

DIRECTORS' SHARE OPTIONS

The Directors recognise the need to attract, incentivise and retain employees and the importance of ensuring that all employees are well motivated and are able to identify closely with the performance of the Company. To that end, the Company introduced the Share Option Scheme 2018 ("Scheme") under which options may be granted to eligible employees from time to time, acting through the Board and subject to the rules of the Scheme.

The principle terms of the Scheme are summarised below.

Option awards under the Scheme provide the right to acquire a certain number of ordinary shares in the Company in the future, subject to the satisfaction of any specified performance conditions set at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. The Scheme is a UK non-tax advantaged, discretionary share option plan which provides for the grant of options to employees of the Company. The Board believes that the Scheme is an effective mechanism to incentivise key employees of the Company.

Performance options under the Scheme were granted to Andrew Bolter (Executive Director) as set out on the below and have performance vesting conditions.

Option holder	Date of grant	Share options	Option exercise period (with performance conditions)	Exercise price GBP
Andrew Bolter	29 June 2018	1,304,347	From the third anniversary of Admission to the sixth anniversary of Admission	0.10

The vesting of options granted under the Scheme are conditional on continuous employment and the achievement of a hurdle total shareholder return as at the end of the three-year performance period.

If at the end of the performance period, the performance condition is not satisfied, the option will immediately lapse and cease to be exercisable.

The Company's stock price was 51.50 pence as at the close of 31 December 2020.

¹ The Executive Directors each have two employment contracts with the Company. One with the Company in connection with their role as a Director, and another with a subsidiary reflecting their role as a member of Executive Management. The above figure denotes the total base salary for both employment contracts. Executive Management contracts are denominated in United Arab Emirates dirhams and have been converted to UK Pounds at a rate of 1 UAE Dirham: GBP 0.2187, being the average exchange rate during 2020.

² Other remuneration includes end of service benefits which are defined in note 25 of the annual financial statements and share based payments which are detailed in note 13.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The below represents the annual fees paid to the Non-Executive Directors.

Non-Executive Directors	Fees (GBP)
Sangita Shah	82,000
Alec Carstairs	52,000
Philip Haydn-Slater	52,000
Ian Henderson	52,000

CONSIDERATION BY THE DIRECTORS OF MATTERS RELATING TO DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board regarding the framework for the remuneration of the Executive Directors and other members of the Executive Management Team. The Committee works within its terms of reference, and its role includes:

- Determining and agreeing with the Board, the Remuneration Policy for all Executive Directors and under guidance of the Executive Directors, other members of Executive Management Team.
- Ensuring Executive Director remuneration packages are competitive.
- Determining whether annual bonus payments should be made and approving levels for individual Executive Directors.
- Determining each year whether any awards/grants should be made under the incentive schemes and the value of such awards.
- Considering any new long-term incentive scheme awards and performance criteria.
- Agreeing Directors' service contracts and notice periods.

The Company is committed to maintaining an open and transparent dialogue with shareholders on all aspects of Remuneration within the Company.



Philip Haydn-Slater
Remuneration Committee Chairman

30 March 2021



AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2020 ACTIVITIES:

- Reviewed and approved the Company's 2020 Interim Report.
- Reviewed and approved the 2020 audit plan presented by the Company's auditors.
- Reviewed the independence and competence of the Company's auditors, Ernst & Young.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting, internal control policies, and procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of risk. The latter two areas are integral to the Company's core management processes and the Committee devotes significant time to receiving and reviewing reports from the Executive Management Team and external auditors relating to the interim and annual accounts and the accounting and internal control systems in use throughout the Company. The Audit Committee is also responsible for overseeing the relationship with the external auditor.

An essential part of the integrity of the financial statements lies around the key assumptions and estimates or judgements to be made. The Committee reviews key judgements prior to publication of the financial statements at both the end of the financial year and at the end of the six-month interim period, as well as considering significant issues throughout the year. In particular, this includes reviewing any subjective material assumptions within the Company's activities to enable an appropriate determination of asset valuation, provisioning and the accounting treatment thereof. The Audit Committee reviewed and was satisfied that the judgements exercised by management on material items contained within the Report and Financial Statements are reasonable.

The Audit Committee comprises three Non-Executive Directors whose names and profiles are set out on page 30 and 31. Although not a member of the Audit Committee, the Chief Financial Officer, whose name and profile is set out on page 30 is invited to attend meetings.

The Committee has engaged Ernst & Young LLP (EY) to act as external auditors and they are also invited to attend Committee meetings, unless they have a conflict of interest. The Audit Committee also meets with the auditors without management in attendance. The Audit Committee has committed to meet no less than three times in each financial year and has unrestricted access to the Company's external auditors. In 2020, the Audit Committee met three times and the members attendance record at Committee meetings

during the financial year is set out in the Corporate Governance report on page 37.

The Audit Committee has considered the Company's internal control and risk management policies and systems, their effectiveness and the requirements for an internal audit function in the context of the Company's overall risk management system. The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Company does not currently require an internal audit function, however, it will continue to periodically review the situation.

The Audit Committee has responsibility for reviewing the adequacy and security of the Company's arrangements for its employees and contractors to raise concerns about possible wrongdoing in financial reporting, fraud, and bribery and ensure that appropriate follow up action is taken. No issues have been highlighted.

The Audit Committee has assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the Company, both with respect to the viability of the business and the necessary disclosures required to be included in the financial accounts. Uncertainty surrounding the timing of new project awards and when recently awarded projects will begin to generate substantial revenue (and positive operating cash flows) is seen as the primary risk in the business achieving its short-term financial targets. The Audit Committee has reviewed multiple scenarios detailing how delays in project awards and commencement may affect the Company's liquidity position and has challenged management on assumptions and judgements made in preparing these scenarios. The Audit Committee is satisfied that under adverse trading conditions, specifically an environment in which movement restrictions caused by COVID-19 remain widely prevalent throughout 2021, the Company will continue to trade as a going concern. The Audit Committee has also assessed COVID-19 costs, which have been presented within non-underlying items, and concluded that these expenses are primarily discretionary in nature and in all cases directly result from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The external auditors, Ernst & Young, were re-appointed during the financial year by shareholders at the Company's AGM. The Audit Committee shall undertake a comprehensive review of the quality, effectiveness, value and independence of the audit provided by Ernst & Young each year, seeking the views of the wider Board, together with relevant members of the Committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on:

- any change in accounting policies,
- decisions requiring a major element of judgement and risk,
- compliance with accounting standards and legal and regulatory requirements,
- disclosures in the Interim and Annual Report and financial statements,
- reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's financial and internal controls,
- any significant concerns of the external auditor about the conduct, results or overall outcome of the annual audit of the Company, and
- any matters that may significantly affect the independence of the external auditor.



Alec Carstairs

Chairman of the Audit Committee

30 March 2021



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Resilient business model

Our financial performance highlights the durability of the business model. From a revenue perspective, we have seen growth year on year in our IFM and supply chain channels. Construction activity was most affected by COVID-19, however, the Group maintained robust profitability despite the challenges presented throughout 2020.





STRATEGIC REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

OPINION

In our opinion:

- RA International Group plc's group financial statements and parent company financial statements (the "financial statements") give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended,
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in international accounting standards conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006,
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of RA International Group plc (the 'Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise:

Group	Parent company
Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2020	Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020
Consolidated income statement for the year then ended	Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended	Statement of cash flows for the year then ended
Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended	Related notes 1 to 8 to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended	
Related notes 1 to 31 to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies	

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

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. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Group and Parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- In conjunction with our walkthrough of the Group's financial close process, we confirmed our understanding of management's going concern assessment process and also engaged with management early to ensure all key factors were considered in their assessment.

- We obtained management's going concern assessment, including the cash forecasts and models for the going concern period ending 30 June 2022. The Group has modelled adverse scenarios, including delay of all new significant contract awards until 2022, in their forecasts in order to incorporate severe but plausible changes in key assumptions to the forecasted liquidity of the Group.
- We have tested the factors and assumptions included in each modelled scenario for the cash forecast and covenant calculation and we have tested the impact of COVID-19 included in each forecasted scenario.
- We considered the appropriateness of the methods used to calculate the cash forecasts and determined through inspection and testing of the methodology and calculations that the methods utilised were appropriately sophisticated to be able to make an assessment for the entity.
- We considered the mitigating factors included in the cash forecasts that are within the control of the Group, which included potential deferral of capital expenditure. This included our review of the Group's non-operating cash outflows and evaluating the Group's ability to control these outflows as mitigating actions if required. We also verified actual current cash positions and credit facilities available to the Group, as well as assumptions applied with respect to utilisation and capital repayments of loan notes.
- We have performed reverse stress testing, principally related to further delays in contract execution, in order to identify what factors, either in isolation or in combination with other factors, would lead to the Group utilising all liquidity during the going concern period.
- We reviewed the Group's going concern disclosures included in the Annual Report in order to assess that the disclosures were appropriate and in conformity with the reporting standards.

The Group experienced a decline in both revenue and profits generated during 2020 as a result of the impact of COVID-19. The continuation of this global pandemic is expected to cause further delays in commencement and execution of certain contracts over the going concern assessment period.

CONCLUSION

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 Group and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern from when the financial statements are authorised for issue until 30 June 2022.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

OVERVIEW OF OUR AUDIT APPROACH

Audit scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We performed an audit of the complete financial information of all components. • The components where we performed full audit procedures accounted for 100% of profit before tax 100% of revenue and 100% of total assets.
Key audit matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of misstatement due to management override, fraud and error, specifically around revenue recognition. • Risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
Materiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Group materiality of \$331,000 which represents 5% of profit before tax.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT CONTINUED

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SCOPE OF THE PARENT COMPANY AND GROUP AUDITS

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for each company within the Group. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. All trading activity is managed and reported through the Group's Dubai subsidiary, and we have classified this entity as full scope providing 100% coverage of the Group's trading activities. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Group and effectiveness of Group-wide controls, changes in the business environment and other factors when assessing the level of work to be performed.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the Group financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative coverage of significant accounts in the financial statements, we designated the Dubai entity as full scope and performed an audit of the complete financial information.

The reporting components where we performed audit procedures accounted for 100% (2019: 100%) of the Group's profit before tax, 100% (2019: 100%) of the Group's revenue and 100% (2019: 100%) of the Group's total assets.

All audit work performed for the purposes of the audit was undertaken by the primary audit team.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
<p>Risk of misstatement due to management override, fraud and error, specifically around revenue recognition.</p> <p>Refer to accounting policies (page 62) and Notes 5 and 6 of the consolidated financial statements (page 68).</p> <p>Auditing standards require that we consider the risk of fraud or management override of internal controls in relation to revenue recognition.</p> <p>The Group generates revenue through 3 service channels: integrated facilities management (\$31.3m), construction (\$19.1m) and supply chain services (\$14.0m) (see accounting policies Note 4, page 62). We recognise that sales arrangements vary depending on the service being provided with accommodation and supply requiring minimal judgement. Accordingly, we focused on construction and longer-term services contracts.</p> <p>The complexity and judgements are mainly related to estimation of the cost to complete of the projects, expected revenues and the related percentage of completion which the group applies for recognising revenues. The determination of the cost to complete impacts the value and timing of revenue and profit recognised over the life of the project, and is the key area of judgement and estimation that could have a material impact on the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our principal audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing walkthroughs of the different revenue cycles to gain an understanding of when the revenue should be recognised, identification and assessment of judgements or assumptions applied. • Obtaining an understanding and evaluating the key internal controls which support the project management and accounting. These included on the percentage of completion, estimates to complete for both revenue and costs and provisions for loss making projects or unbilled receivables. • Detailed substantive procedures on individually significant projects as well as high risk projects, such as loss making or particular locations. This included challenging the assumptions and estimates applied by management and substantiating transactions with underlying documents including contracts and change orders. • Utilising computer assisted data analytics techniques to examine the correlation of revenue streams through debtors to cash; highlighting anomalies and non-routine transactions (business activities) and perform focused procedures on these transactions. • Made enquiries of non-finance staff, to challenge our understanding and accounting applied on open or active projects at year end. Discussions undertaken with CEO, COO, in-country management team and project managers. • Detailed manual journal entry testing and review of top side entries, applying particular focus to individually unusual and/or material revenue manual journals. • Reviewing management's assessment of IFRS 15 applied to new contracts and challenging key assumptions applied in their assessment to ensure consistent application of standard and accounting policies. 	<p>We communicated to the Audit Committee that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through our walkthrough procedures performed, and assessment of key internal controls, we assessed the design and implementation of the controls in place to be appropriate. • After examination of the correlations between revenue streams through debtors to cash, no material issues were identified. • Through our journal entry testing, specifically revenue manual journal postings near year end and related to any judgements or assumptions applied by management, we had identified no material issues. • Revenue had been recorded appropriately. <p>We concluded that revenue recognition accounting policies adopted are inline with requirements of IFRS15 and have been applied consistently.</p>

We performed full scope audit procedures over this risk area, which covered 100% of the risk amount.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
CONTINUED

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
<p>Risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations</p> <p><i>Refer to accounting policies and Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements (page 62).</i></p> <p>Auditing standards require that we consider the risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations on the financial statements.</p> <p>RA International operate in countries that rank amongst the highest on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index and have limited legal structures. Both factors increase the risk of corruption and bribery.</p> <p>There is a risk that if the controls and policies in place are not sufficient to prevent or detect bribery or instances of corruption, there could be a material impact on the financial statements due to unrecorded liabilities or impact of reputational risk such as recoverability of assets or continued revenue / profit generation.</p>	<p>Our principal audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of management (including the Group's Legal Counsel, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Group) as well as the Audit Committee, as to whether the entity is in compliance with such laws and regulations. • Review of company policies and procedures related to risk management, including Anti Bribery and Corruption ("ABC") and whistleblowing policies. • Review of Board minutes, inspection of correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities, review of significant contracts (including external advice on legal, tax and jurisdiction specific matters). • Performance of targeted procedures on the procurement process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Performed walkthrough of the expenditure cycle to gain an understanding of different procurement processes and controls in place to address risks associated with ABC. ○ Using data analytical tools to identify unusual journal postings originating from cash (such as manual cash payments and receipts). ○ Detailed testing of cash payments and higher risk expenditure (including travel and entertainment, advances and bonuses). <p><i>We performed full scope audit procedures over this risk area.</i></p>	<p>We communicated to the Audit Committee that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through our walkthrough of the expenditure cycle, we assessed the design and implementation of the relevant controls to be effective. • Through our journal entry testing, specifically those manual journal postings affecting cash balances, no transactions of an unsupported or non-bona fide business nature were identified. • Through our testing of large and unusual cash receipts and payments, all items tested were considered to be bona-fide business transactions. <p>Based on the audit procedures performed, no instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations were noted.</p>

In the prior year, our Auditor's Report included a key audit matter in relation to management's consideration of the potential impact on going concern due to the impact of COVID-19 on the wider financial markets and the Company's share price. In the current year, there is greater certainty as to the impact of COVID-19 and implications from a going concern perspective. The level of uncertainty and need for significant judgements to be applied by management has reduced, as a result we no longer consider going concern to be a key audit matter.

OUR APPLICATION OF MATERIALITY

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

MATERIALITY

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Group to be \$442,000 (2019: \$644,000), which is 5% (2019: 5%) of profit before tax. We believe that profit before tax provides us with an appropriate basis for determining misstatements of importance to the users of the financial statements.

We determined materiality for the Parent Company to be \$588,000 (2019: \$695,000), which is 1% (2019: 1%) of total equity. The Parent Company is nontrading and principal activity that of a holding company; therefore we consider it appropriate to adopt equity as basis for materiality as this is considered the key performance metric of users of accounts.

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality for the Group based on the final results position. This resulted in final materiality being assessed at \$331,000, which is a decrease of \$111,000. No change was noted for Parent Company materiality.

PERFORMANCE MATERIALITY

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Group's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2019: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely \$331,000 (2019: \$483,000). We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to various considerations including the past history of misstatements, our ability to assess the likelihood of misstatements, the effectiveness of the internal control environment and other factors affecting the entity and its financial reporting.

REPORTING THRESHOLD

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of \$22,000 (2019: \$32,000), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. Our reporting threshold was updated after reassessing materiality to \$17,000, being 5% of our final materiality.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information within the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT CONTINUED

material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

OPINIONS ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the parent company financial 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 40, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors 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 Group and Parent 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 Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S 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 Auditor's 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.

EXPLANATION AS TO WHAT EXTENT THE AUDIT WAS CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES, INCLUDING FRAUD

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

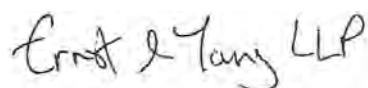
However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Company and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (IFRS, Companies Act 2006, AIM Listing Rules) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations in relation to health and safety, employee matters and anti-bribery and corruption practices.
- We understood how the Group is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the Company Secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of Board minutes, papers provided to the Audit Committee and correspondence received from regulatory bodies and noted that there was no contradictory evidence.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures included a review of Board minutes to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations, a review of the reporting to the Audit Committee on compliance with regulations, enquiries of legal counsel and management as well as utilisation of data analytical tools to review for potential non-compliance with laws and regulations with a focus on manual journals and transactions which have heightened risk by nature. Further details of the procedures performed, and our observations are included in the key audit matters section of this report.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management, including within various parts of the business, to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and the potential for management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of analysts. Where this risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. Areas identified the greatest potential for fraud included revenue recognition and in common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. Based on this understanding we designed audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of management (including CEO, COO, CFO, Non-Executive Directors and internal legal counsel), review of the Group's policies and procedures related to risk management, review of Board minutes, inspection of correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities, and review of significant contracts. Further details of the procedures performed, and our observations are included in the key audit matters section of this report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

USE OF OUR REPORT

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.



Paul Copland (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
Date: 30 March 2021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000 Restated
Revenue	7	64,441	69,064
Cost of sales	9	(45,647)	(47,174)
Gross profit		18,794	21,890
Administrative expenses	9	(8,429)	(8,204)
Underlying operating profit		10,365	13,686
Non-underlying items	9	(3,046)	(46)
Operating profit		7,319	13,640
Investment revenue		278	294
Finance costs		(970)	(675)
Profit before tax		6,627	13,259
Tax expense	11	(61)	(384)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		6,566	12,875
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	12	3.8	7.4

* The Company has modified the presentation of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income to reclassify holding company expenses as administrative expenses. See note 5.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	16	50,886	28,516
Goodwill	17	138	138
		51,024	28,654
Current assets			
Inventories	18	9,142	6,178
Trade and other receivables	19	12,666	24,520
Cash and cash equivalents	20	17,632	21,393
		39,440	52,091
Total assets		90,464	80,745
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	21	24,300	24,300
Share premium		18,254	18,254
Merger reserve		(17,803)	(17,803)
Treasury shares	22	(1,363)	—
Share based payment reserve		177	47
Retained earnings		48,509	44,685
Total equity		72,074	69,483
Non-current liabilities			
Loan notes	23	6,471	—
Lease liabilities	24	3,720	2,397
Employees' end of service benefits	25	517	391
		10,708	2,788
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	24	318	437
Trade and other payables	26	7,364	8,037
		7,682	8,474
Total liabilities		18,390	11,262
Total equity and liabilities		90,464	80,745

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Soraya Narfeldt
CEO



Andrew Bolter
CFO

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital USD'000	Share premium USD'000	Merger reserve USD'000	Treasury shares USD'000	Share based payment reserve USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total USD'000
As at 1 January 2019	24,300	18,254	(17,803)	—	16	34,013	58,780
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	12,875	12,875
Share based payments (note 13)	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Dividends declared and paid (note 14)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,203)	(2,203)
As at 31 December 2019	24,300	18,254	(17,803)	—	47	44,685	69,483
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	6,566	6,566
Share based payments (note 13)	—	—	—	—	130	—	130
Dividends declared and paid (note 14)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,674)	(2,674)
Purchase of treasury shares (note 22)	—	—	—	(2,600)	—	—	(2,600)
Issuance of treasury shares (note 22)	—	—	—	1,237	—	(68)	1,169
As at 31 December 2020	24,300	18,254	(17,803)	(1,363)	177	48,509	72,074

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Operating activities			
Operating profit		7,319	13,640
Adjustments for non-cash and other items:			
Depreciation on property, plant, and equipment	16	3,731	2,577
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	16	93	46
Unrealised differences on translation of foreign balances		5	(165)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	25	209	174
Share based payments	13	1,299	31
		12,656	16,303
Working capital adjustments:			
Inventories		(2,964)	(1,607)
Trade and other receivables		12,240	(8,306)
Trade and other payables		(616)	2,559
Cash flows generated from operations		21,316	8,949
Tax paid	11	(117)	(144)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	25	(83)	(133)
Net cash flows from operating activities		21,116	8,672
Investing activities			
Investment revenue received		278	294
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	16	(24,450)	(12,358)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	16	24	170
Acquisition of subsidiary (net of cash acquired)		—	(106)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(24,148)	(12,000)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	23	6,084	—
Repayment of lease liabilities	24	(564)	(370)
Finance costs paid		(970)	(675)
Dividends paid	14	(2,674)	(2,203)
Purchase of treasury shares	22	(2,600)	—
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(724)	(3,248)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,756)	(6,576)
Cash and cash equivalents as at start of the period	20	21,393	27,804
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		(5)	165
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the period	20	17,632	21,393

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The principal activity of RA International Group plc ("RAI" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") is providing services in demanding and remote areas. These services include construction, integrated facilities management, and supply chain services.

RAI was incorporated on 13 March 2018 as a public company in England and Wales under registration number 11252957. The address of its registered office is One Fleet Place, London, EC4M 7WS.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They have been prepared under the historical cost basis and have been presented in United States Dollars (USD). All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (USD'000), except where otherwise indicated.

Going concern

In assessing the basis of preparation of the financial statements the Board has undertaken a rigorous assessment of going concern, considering financial forecasts covering a period to 30 June 2022 and utilising scenario analysis to test the adequacy of the Group's liquidity. These include multiple scenarios which specifically forecast the continued impact of COVID-19 on the Group's trading, principally the impact of delays relating to the timing of new project awards and commencement date of new projects. Under all scenarios, the Group has concluded that it has sufficient cash reserves to fund trading, continued capital investment and payment of proposed dividends through the going concern period. The Group has access to a USD 2m overdraft facility, which is not expected to be utilised at any point throughout the going concern period, and there are no capital repayments associated with the loan notes issued during the year.

The Group has performed a comprehensive analysis with respect to the potential operational and financial risks associated with COVID-19. The primary impact of COVID-19 on the Group is that new contract awards and the commencement of new projects continue to be delayed as a result of the Group's clients being unable to travel to project sites. Based on discussions with customers, the Board expects that many of these pending awards will be formally made in the second half of 2021 and that execution of substantial project work will commence towards the end of 2021 or early 2022.

The Board has approved financial forecasts that take into account the above referenced scenario as well as potential downside sensitivities which include the delay of all new significant contract awards until 2022. Under all of these scenarios the Group continues to be cash positive and further mitigations, such as delaying capex spend, have been identified to preserve cash if required to provide additional headroom and remain cash positive if there was a worsening of conditions beyond the downside scenarios considered. Any scenario whereby trading performance is worse than those modelled is considered to be remote given the level of committed contracted work in place.

The Board has also assessed the Group's ability to overcome the operating challenges associated with continuing to service clients throughout the term of the pandemic and has concluded that the Group will be able to continue to meet its contractual commitments. The Board has come to this conclusion given that the Group has been able to meet its contractual requirements throughout the COVID-19 pandemic period. Additionally, the Group's primary activity is undertaking projects in locations where a crisis situation is either ongoing or there is a reasonable expectation that a crisis will occur during the term of the project. As a result, the Group has existing plans in place to address the operating challenges associated with restrictions on both the movement of people and goods. It also has existing infrastructure, procedures, and insurance in place to address the safety and security of its staff and assets.

Under all scenarios, the Group has sufficient cash reserves to be able to operate for the foreseeable future. On that basis, the Board is therefore satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

3 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements, and
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control over the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a subsidiary to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest, and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at the fair value on the acquisition date. The net identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair values on the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in acquisition costs.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all its revenue arrangements.

Sale of goods (supply chain services)

Revenue from the sale of goods and the related logistics services is recognised when control of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Construction

Typically, revenue from construction contracts is recognised at a point in time when performance obligations have been met. Generally, this is the same time at which client acceptance has been received. Dependant on the nature of the contracts, in some cases revenue is recognised over time using the percentage of completion method on the basis that the performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Contract revenue corresponds to the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract and any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured.

Services (integrated facilities management)

Revenue from providing services is recognised over time, applying the time elapsed method for accommodation and similar services to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales represent costs directly incurred or related to the revenue generating activities of the Group, including staff costs, materials and depreciation.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, meaning only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due.

Accrued revenue

Accrued revenue represents the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer in connection with fulfilling contractual performance obligations. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before invoicing, accrued revenue is recognised in an amount equal to the earned consideration that is conditional on invoicing. Once an invoice has been accepted by the customer accrued revenue is reclassified as a trade receivable.

Customer advances

If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a customer advance is recognised when the payment is received by the Group. Customer advances are recognised as revenue when the Group meets its obligations to the customer.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of an asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Capitalisation commences when the Group incurs costs for the asset, incurs borrowing costs and undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation ceases when the asset is ready for use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that are incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated until the asset is ready for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. At the end of the useful life, assets are deemed to have no residual value. Contract specific assets are depreciated over the lesser of the length of the project, or the useful life of the asset. The useful life of general property, plant and equipment is as follows:

Buildings	Lesser of 5 to 20 years and term of land lease
Machinery, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment	2 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of 10 years and term of land lease

The carrying values of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down, with the write down recorded in profit or loss to their recoverable amount, being the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant, and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property, plant, and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as the expense is incurred.

An item of property, plant, and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Assets' residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Goodwill

Goodwill is stated as cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost is calculated as the total consideration transferred less net assets acquired.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs include those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred in disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances with banks, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. This definition is also used for the consolidated cash flow statement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An asset's recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used maximising the use of observable inputs. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecasts generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified, or impaired.

Other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. When arriving at the ECL we consider historical credit loss experience including any adjustments for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is deemed to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Income from financial assets

Investment revenue relates to interest income accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently classified at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables. Loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loan notes.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as held at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Loans and payables

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

Leases

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised and initial direct costs incurred. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments.

Short-term leases and leases on low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees in accordance with local labour laws. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. The Group accounts for these benefits as a defined contribution plan under IAS 19.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are held as a deduction from equity and are held at cost price.

Share based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are provided in note 13.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense, included in administrative expenses, together with a corresponding increase in equity (share based payment reserve), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements, they are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Foreign currencies

The Group's financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of all Group companies. Items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that 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 at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency share capital (including any related share premium or additional paid-in capital) is translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transaction. The value is not remeasured.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

5 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

Amendments and interpretations that apply for the first time in 2020 do not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Presentation of Statement of Consolidated Income

The Company has modified the presentation of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income to reclassify holding company expenses as administrative expenses, so as to increase the similarity of presentation to sector comparators. The Company believes this provides a more meaningful basis for users of the financial statements. Prior period results have been restated accordingly, resulting in administrative expenses as previously disclosed in the prior period income statement increasing from USD 7,156,000 to USD 8,204,000 with no change to operating profit as a result of these reclassifications. Prior period underlying operating profit has decreased from USD 14,734,000 to USD 13,686,000 as a result of this reclassification. Current year holding company expenses amount to USD 1,140,000 and are included in administrative expenses.

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenue, expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities, and the resultant provisions and fair values. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors and actual results may differ from reported amounts.

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 affected.

a) Judgements

Use of Alternative Performance Measures

IAS1 requires material items to be disclosed separately in a way that enables users to assess the quality of a company's profitability. In practice, these are commonly referred to as 'exceptional' items, but this is not a concept defined by IFRS and therefore there is a level of judgement involved in arriving at an Alternative Performance Measure (APM) which excludes such exceptional items. The Group refers to these as non-underlying items and considers items suitable for separate presentation that are outside normal operations and are material to the results of the Group either by virtue of size or nature. See note 9 for further details on specific balances which are classified as non-underlying items.

b) Estimates and assumptions

Percentage of completion

The Group uses the output percentage-of-completion method when accounting for contract revenue on its long-term construction contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to estimate the progress of contracts based on surveys of work performed. The Group has determined this basis of revenue recognition is the best available measure on such contracts and where possible seeks customer verification of percentage-of-completion calculations as at financial reporting dates.

The accuracy of percentage-of-completion estimates has a material impact on the amount of revenue and related profit recognised. As at 31 December 2020, USD 1,083,000 of accrued revenue had been calculated using the percentage-of-completion method (2019: USD 2,806,000), of which USD 398,000 is supported by customer verifications (2019: USD 884,000).

Revisions to profit or loss arising from changes in estimates are accounted for in the period when the changes occur.

IFRS 16 – interest rate

In some jurisdictions where the Group holds long-term leases, the incremental borrowing rate is not readily determinable. As a result, the incremental borrowing rate is estimated with reference to risk adjusted rates in other jurisdictions where a market rate is determinable, and the Group's cost of funding.

7 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into one segment based on its products and services, which is the provision of services in demanding and remote areas. Accordingly, the Group only has one reportable segment. The Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of the business as a single unit for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. The CODM is considered to be the Board of Directors.

Operating segments

Revenue, operating results, assets, and liabilities presented in the financial statements relate to the provision of services in demanding and remote areas.

Revenue by service channel:	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Integrated facilities management	31,265	28,600
Construction	19,085	27,634
Supply chain services	14,091	12,830
	64,441	69,064

Revenue by recognition timing:	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Revenue recognised over time	40,118	38,450
Revenue recognised at a point in time	24,323	30,614
	64,441	69,064

Geographic segment

The Group primarily operates in Africa and as such the CODM considers Africa and Other locations to be the only geographic segments of the Group. The below geography split is based on the location of project implementation.

Revenue by geographic area of project implementation:	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Africa	61,161	68,735
Other	3,280	329
	64,441	69,064

Non-current assets by geographic area:	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Africa	47,687	27,527
Other	3,337	1,127
	51,024	28,654

Revenue split by customer	2020 %	2019 %
Customer A	24	30
Customer E	10	3
Customer F	10	2
Customer D	9	6
Customer G	9	9
Customer B	7	13
Customer C	4	11
Other	27	26
	100	100

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8 GROUP INFORMATION

The Company operates through its subsidiaries, listed below, which are legally or beneficially, directly or indirectly owned and controlled by the Company.

The extent of the Company's beneficial ownership and the principal activities of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Beneficial ownership	Registered address
RA Africa Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	3rd floor, J&C Building, PO Box 362, Road Town, Tortola Virgin Islands (British) VG110
RA Asia Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	3th floor, J&C Building, PO Box 362, Road Town, Tortola Virgin Islands (British) VG110
RASB Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	3th floor, J&C Building, PO Box 362, Road Town, Tortola Virgin Islands (British) VG110
RA International Limited	Cameroon	100%	537 Rue Njo-Njo, Bonaprisi, PO Box 1245, Douala, Cameroon
RA International RCA	Central African Republic	100%	Avenue des Martyrs, Bangui, Central African Republic
RA International Chad	Chad	100%	N'djamena, Chad
RA International DRC SARL	Democratic Republic of Congo	100%	Kinshasa, Sis No106, Boulevard Du 30 Juin, Dans La Commune De La Gombe EN RD, Congo
RA Property ApS	Denmark	100%	Tuborg Boulevard 12, 4 DK-2900 Hellerup, Denmark
RA International Guyana Inc.	Guyana	100%	210 New Market Street, Georgetown, Guyana
Raints Kenya Limited	Kenya	100%	770 Faith Ave, Runda Estate, Nairobi City (North), Nairobi, Kenya
RA International Limited	Malawi	100%	Hanover House, Hanover Avenue, Independence Drive, Blantyre, Malawi
Raints Mali	Mali	100%	Bamako-Niarela Immeuble Sodies Appartement C/7, Mali
RA International Limitada	Mozambique	100%	Distrito KAMPFUMO, Bairro Sommarchield, Rua. Jose Graverinha, no 198, R/C, Maputo, Mozambique
Royal Food Solutions S.A	Mozambique	100%	Distrito Urbano 1, Bairro Central, Rua do Sol, 23 Maputo, Mozambique
RA International Niger	Niger	100%	Niamey, Quartier Cite Piudriere, Avenue du Damergou, CI-48, Niger

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Beneficial ownership	Registered address
RA Contracting and Facility Management LLC	Qatar	100%	63 Aniza, Doustor St. 905, Salam International, Qatar
RA International*	Somalia	100%	Mogadishu, Somalia
RA International FZCO	South Sudan	100%	Plot no. 705, Block 3-K South, , Airport Road, Hai Matar South Sudan
Reconstruction and Assistance Company Ltd	Sudan	100%	115 First Quarter Graif west-Khartoum, Khartoum, Republic of Sudan
RA International Limited	Tanzania	100%	369 Toure Drive, Oysterbay, PO Box 62, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
RA International FZCO	UAE	100%	Office Number S101221O39, Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
RA International General Trading LLC	UAE	100%	Building 41, 3B Street, Al Quoz Industrial Area 1, PO Box 115774, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
RA SB Ltd.	UAE	100%	RAK International Corporate Centre, Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates
RA International Global Operations Limited	UK	100%	1 Fleet Place, London, EC4M 7WS, United Kingdom
RA International Limited	Uganda	100%	4th Floor, Acacia Mall, Plot 14-18, Cooper Road, Kololo, Kampala, Uganda
REMSCO Uganda (SMC) Limited	Uganda	100%	4th Floor, Acacia Mall, Plot 14-18, Cooper Road, Kololo, Kampala, Uganda
Berkshire General Insurance Limited	United States of America	100%	1 Church Street, 5th Floor, Burlington, Chittenden, Vermont, 05401, United States of America

* RA International in Somalia is not an incorporated legal entity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONTINUED

9 PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD

Profit for the period is stated after charging:	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Staff costs	19,845	21,775
Materials	17,571	20,671
Depreciation	3,731	2,577
Holding company expenses	1,140	1,048

Staff costs relate to wages and salaries plus directly attributable expenses.

Non-underlying items

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Acquisition costs	175	46
COVID-19 costs	1,433	—
Restructuring costs	269	—
<u>Other share based payments (note 13)</u>	1,169	—
	3,046	46

Acquisition costs

Costs incurred by the Group related to potential corporate acquisitions are expensed as incurred. Acquisition costs mainly comprise professional fees and travel costs. The acquisition of new companies is not considered to be part of the Group's normal operations, and therefore management has chosen to disclose these costs separately on the basis as that outlined above.

COVID-19 costs

These costs were incurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic and almost entirely comprise of incremental staff costs. These incremental staff costs primarily relate to staff salaries paid to employees unable to work due to local lockdowns or international travel restrictions preventing their access to worksites (USD 853,000) and discretionary payments made to employees working throughout the pandemic (USD 388,000). All payments made were non-contracted and at the discretion of executive management. Incremental project costs associated with PPE consumption and COVID-19 testing are also included in this balance (USD 192,000). General inefficiencies experienced as a result of COVID-19 have not been included given the high level of judgement inherent in undertaking this exercise and as a result, continue to be included within cost of sales.

Restructuring costs

In 2020, the Group closed two offices in the United Arab Emirates and consolidated all country staff into a larger corporate office (Head Office). In addition, the Group relocated staff from other geographical locations to Head Office. The Group anticipates the increased centralisation of its project management, support, and administrative functions to both improve executional capabilities through increased communication, and result in cost savings as the Group continues to grow. This restructuring exercise was completed in 2020 and is considered to be non-recurring.

Auditor compensation

Amounts paid or payable by the Group in respect of audit and non-audit services to the Auditor are shown below.

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Fees for the audit of the interim accounts	—	25
Fees for the audit of the Company annual accounts	138	115
Fees for the audit of the subsidiary annual accounts	72	60
Additional fee for the prior year audit of the Group annual accounts	45	—
Total audit fees	255	200
Non-audit related services	—	54
Total non-audit fees	—	54

10 EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

The average number of employees (including Directors) employed during the period was:

	2020	2019
Directors	7	7
Executive management	6	6
Staff	1,645	1,763
	1,658	1,776

The aggregate remuneration of the above employees was:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Wages and salaries	18,200	17,466
Social security costs	95	77
Share based payments	1,299	31
	19,594	17,574

The remuneration of the Directors and other key management personnel of the Group are detailed in note 30.

11 TAX

The tax charge on the profit for the year is as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	—	—
Non-UK corporation tax	61	240
Adjustment for prior years	—	144
Tax charge for the year	61	384

Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax assessed for the year varies from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Profit before tax	6,627	13,259
Expected tax charge based on the standard average rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	1,259	2,519
Effects of:		
Deferred tax asset not recognised	102	86
Exemptions and foreign tax rate difference	(1,300)	(2,365)
Adjustment for prior years	—	144
Tax charge for the year	61	384

The main UK corporation tax rate reduced from 20% to the current rate of 19% on 1 April 2017. The Finance Act 2016 includes legislation to reduce the tax rate further to 17% from 1 April 2020. This became law when The Finance Act 2016 received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016. Following the budget resolution on 17 March 2020, the main UK corporation tax will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 (cancelling the enacted cut to 17%) therefore a rate of 19% as been applied.

The Group benefits from tax exemptions granted to its customers who are predominantly governments and large intragovernmental organisations, as well as zero corporate tax rates in certain countries of operation. The CODM is not aware of any factors that indicate the tax rates in these countries will materially change in future periods or that tax exemptions granted will no longer be available to the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

12 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	2020	2019
Profit for the period (USD'000)	6,566	12,875
Basic weighted average number of ordinary shares	172,451,137	173,575,741
Effect of employee share options	1,407,232	—
Diluted weighted average number of shares	173,858,369	173,575,741
Basic earnings per share (cents)	3.8	7.4
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	3.8	7.4

13 SHARE BASED PAYMENT EXPENSE

The Group recognised the following expenses related to equity-settled payment transactions:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Performance share plan	31	31
Employee retention share plan	99	—
Other share based payments	1,169	—
	1,299	31

Performance Share Plan

On Admission, the Company introduced a Performance Share Plan (“PSP”) whereby options may be granted to eligible employees. Awards vest after a performance period of 3 years subject to continuous employment and the achievement of a hurdle total shareholder return (“TSR”) as at the end of the performance period.

Employee Retention Share Plan

In October 2020, the Company introduced an Employee Retention Share Plan (“ERSP”) and granted share options to a number of senior employees. Awards vest annually subject to continuous employment. There are no TSR linked vesting conditions associated with these options.

At 31 December, the following unexercised share options to acquire ordinary shares under the PSP and ERSP were outstanding:

Year of grant	Share plan	Vesting date	Exercise price GBP	Number of options 2020	Number of options 2019
2018	PSP	29 June 2021	0.10	2,065,216	2,826,085
2020	ERSP	1 May 2021	0.10	291,054	—
	ERSP	1 May 2022	0.10	582,108	—
	ERSP	1 May 2023	0.10	873,162	—
				3,811,540	2,826,085

	Number of options 2020	Weighted average exercise price 2020 GBP	Number of options 2019	Weighted average exercise price 2019 GBP
Outstanding at 1 January	2,826,085	0.10	2,826,085	0.10
Granted during the year	1,843,047	0.10	—	—
Forfeited during the year	(857,592)	0.10	—	—
Outstanding at 31 December	3,811,540	0.10	2,826,085	0.10

Options issued under the PSP were valued using the Monte Carlo Simulation model using the following inputs:

Weighted average share price	56p (USD 0.74)
Expected volatility	10.10%
Risk free rate	1.24%

This method is considered to be the most appropriate for valuing options granted under schemes where there are changes in performance conditions by which the options are measured, such as for TSR based awards. The fair value of the options at the grant date was USD 96,000 and a charge of USD 31,000 (2019: USD 31,000) was recognised in administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended 2020.

Options issued under the ERSP were valued using the Black Scholes model using the following inputs:

Weighted average share price	49p (USD 0.64)
Expected volatility	49.70%
Risk free rate	0.00%

The fair value of the options at the grant date was USD 722,000. A charge of USD 35,000 (2019: nil) was recognised in cost of sales and USD 64,000 (2019: nil) was recognised in administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended 2020. The expected volatility input utilised represents the historic volatility of the share price of the Company since Admission.

Other share based payments

On 19 October 2020, the Company agreed to issue a total of 1,840,449 restricted Ordinary Shares (the "Restricted Shares") to senior members of staff, including certain persons discharging managerial responsibilities. The Restricted Shares are subject to a six month lock-in from the date of issue, during which they cannot be sold or transferred. Ordinary Shares issued pursuant to the award of the Restricted Shares were satisfied from the pool of Ordinary Shares held in Treasury. The fair value of the shares on the grant date was GBP 0.49 (USD 0.64) per share. A charge of USD 1,169,000 (2019: nil) was recognised as a non-underlying item given the non-reoccurring nature of this transaction and since the discretionary awards are not part of the formal share based payment performance plan of the Company

Warrants

On Admission, in exchange for brokerage services provided to the Company during its IPO, the Company issued a warrant instrument granting its primary broker the right to subscribe for 671,514 ordinary shares of the Company. The warrants are exercisable for five years from the date of Admission at a subscription price of GBP 0.728 (USD 0.923) per ordinary share. They are non-transferrable and are subject to typical anti-dilution rights to adjust on a proportional basis for share consolidations, share splits and stock dividends. The Company used the Black-Scholes model to value the warrants at the grant date. The fair value of the warrants is nil.

14 DIVIDENDS

During the period, a dividend of 1.25 pence (USD 0.02) per share (173,575,741 shares) totalling GBP 2,170,000 (USD 2,674,000) was declared and paid (2019: 1 pence (USD 0.01) per share (173,575,741 shares) totalling GBP 1,736,000 (USD 2,203,000)).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONTINUED

15 ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

APMs used by the Group are defined below along with a reconciliation from each APM to its IFRS equivalent, and an explanation of the purpose and usefulness of each APM. APMs are non-IFRS measures.

In general, APMs are presented externally to meet investors' requirements for further clarity and transparency of the Group's financial performance. APMs are also used internally by management to evaluate business performance and for budgeting and forecasting purposes.

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Profit	6,566	12,875
Tax expense	61	384
Profit before tax	6,627	13,259
Finance costs	970	675
Investment income	(278)	(294)
Operating profit	7,319	13,640
Non-underlying items	3,046	46
Underlying operating profit	10,365	13,686
Share based payment expense	130	31
Depreciation	3,731	2,577
Underlying EBITDA	14,226	16,294

Underlying Operating Profit ("UOP")

The Group uses UOP as an alternative measure to Operating Profit to allow comparison of the profitability of its operations across financial periods. UOP is calculated as Operating Profit adjusted for costs which are considered to be unrelated to the Group's underlying trading performance.

Underlying Operating Margin is calculated as UOP divided by revenue.

Underlying EBITDA

Management defines Underlying EBITDA as Operating Profit adjusted for depreciation, share based payments, and costs which are considered to be unrelated to the Group's underlying trading performance. Underlying EBITDA facilitates comparisons of operating performance from period to period and company to company by eliminating potential differences caused by variations in capital structures, tax positions and the age and booked depreciation on assets. The Group has introduced this APM in the current year for the reasons stated above.

Underlying EPS

Underlying EPS reflects underlying operating profit after deducting net finance costs and taxation, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. This alternative measure of EPS enables shareholder return from the underlying business operations to be better evaluated across periods.

	2020 cents	2019 cents
Reported EPS, basic	3.8	7.4
Impact of non-underlying items	1.8	—
Underlying EPS, basic	5.6	7.4
Reported EPS, diluted	3.8	7.4
Impact of non-underlying items	1.7	—
Underlying EPS, diluted	5.5	7.4

Net Cash

Net cash represents cash less overdraft balances, term loans and notes outstanding. This is a commonly used metric, helpful to stakeholders when analysing the business.

16 PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

	Right-of-use assets - land and buildings USD'000	Land and buildings USD'000	Machinery, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment USD'000	Leasehold improvements USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2020	3,375	16,605	14,892	471	35,343
Additions	1,768	22,372	1,206	872	26,218
Disposals	—	(4)	(601)	(151)	(756)
At 31 December 2020	5,143	38,973	15,497	1,192	60,805
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2020	940	1,475	4,290	122	6,827
Charge for the year	675	961	2,030	65	3,731
Relating to disposals	—	(4)	(566)	(69)	(639)
At 31 December 2020	1,615	2,432	5,754	118	9,919
Net carrying amount:					
At 31 December 2020	3,528	36,541	9,743	1,074	50,886

	Right-of-use assets - land and buildings USD'000	Land and buildings USD'000	Machinery, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment USD'000	Leasehold improvements USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2019	2,814	9,605	10,515	451	23,385
Additions	561	7,288	5,090	20	12,959
Disposals	—	(288)	(713)	—	(1,001)
At 31 December 2019	3,375	16,605	14,892	471	35,343
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2019	585	888	3,233	55	4,761
Charge for the year	355	606	1,549	67	2,577
Relating to disposals	—	(19)	(492)	—	(511)
At 31 December 2019	940	1,475	4,290	122	6,827
Net carrying amount:					
At 31 December 2019	2,435	15,130	10,602	349	28,516

During the year, capitalised interest of USD 136,000 was included in Land and Buildings (2019: nil), representing 100% of borrowing costs.

Information related to lease liabilities is available in note 24.

The table below indicates the rents resulting from lease contracts which are not capitalised and are therefore expensed in the year.

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Short-term leases	1,112	1,599

Short-term leases include amounts paid for vehicles and heavy equipment rental, as well as short-term property leases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONTINUED

17 GOODWILL

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
As at 1 January	138	—
Acquisitions	—	138
As at 31 December	138	138

18 INVENTORIES

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Materials and consumables	8,166	4,839
Goods-in-transit	976	1,339
	9,142	6,178

There was no write down to NRV made in relation to inventory as at 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

19 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Trade receivables	7,319	10,820
Accrued revenue	2,410	10,916
Deposits	116	221
Prepayments	1,021	1,381
Other receivables	1,800	1,182
	12,666	24,520

Invoices are generally raised on a monthly basis, upon completion, or part completion of performance obligations as agreed with the customer on a contract-by-contract basis.

During the year 100% of accrued revenue was subsequently billed and transferred to trade receivables from the opening unbilled balance in the period (2019: 100%).

As at 31 December the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was USD 187,000,000 (2019: USD 141,000,000). This represents revenue expected to be recognised in subsequent periods arising on existing contractual arrangements. The Group has not taken the practical expedient in IFRS 15.121 not to disclose information about performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less and therefore no consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from these amounts. All revenue is expected to be recognised within the next 5 years.

As at 31 December the ageing of trade receivables was as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Not past due	5,184	7,396
Overdue by less than 30 days	938	1,058
Overdue by between 30 and 60 days	653	1,383
Overdue by more than 60 days	544	983
	7,319	10,820

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have payment terms of 30 days. No ECL was recorded as at 31 December 2020 (2019: nil) and all receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable.

20 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprised of cash at bank of USD 17,632,000 (2019: USD 21,393,000).

21 SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Authorised, issued and fully paid 173,575,741 shares (2019: 173,575,741 shares) of GBP 0.10 (2019: GBP 0.10) each	24,300	24,300

22 TREASURY SHARES

	2020 Number	2020 USD'000	2019 Number	2019 USD'000
As at 1 January	—	—	—	—
Acquired in the period	3,868,000	2,600	—	—
Issued in the period (note 13)	(1,840,449)	(1,237)	—	—
As at 31 December	2,027,551	1,363	—	—

23 LOAN NOTES

The table below summarises the loan notes:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
As at 1 January	—	—
Additions	6,471	—
As at 31 December	6,471	—

During the year loan notes were issued to retail investors. These notes carry an annual fixed interest rate of 7.00% (2019: nil) for GBP denominated notes and 7.50% (2019: nil) for USD denominated notes. The term of the note issuance is 24 months with principal to be repaid as a bullet payment upon maturity. Interest is paid on a quarterly basis, semi-annual basis, or at maturity, at the option of the investor. At 31 December 2020, USD 387,000 (2019: nil) was included in Other Receivables relating to loan notes committed but where cash was not yet received. This cash was received shortly after year end.

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Current	—	—
Non-current	6,471	—

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

24 LEASE LIABILITIES

Movements in the provision recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
As at 1 January	2,834	2,643
Additions	1,768	561
Interest	533	493
Payments	(1,097)	(863)
As at 31 December	4,038	2,834
Current	318	437
Non-current	3,720	2,397

Interest of USD 533,000 (2019: USD 493,000) relating to the above lease liabilities has been included in Finance Costs for the year.

As at 31 December the maturity profile of lease liabilities was as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
3 months or less	92	332
3 to 12 months	226	105
1 to 5 years	2,000	795
Over 5 years	1,720	1,602
	4,038	2,834

The Group had total cash outflows relating to leases of USD 2,209,000 in 2020 (2019: USD 2,462,000). This is the total of short-term lease payments from note 16 and payments from note 24.

25 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movements in the provision recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
As at 1 January	391	350
Provided during the year	209	174
End of service benefits paid	(83)	(133)
As at 31 December	517	391

26 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Accounts payable	5,163	5,342
Accrued expenses	1,931	1,705
Accrued tax expense	182	150
Customer advances	88	840
	7,364	8,037

All customer advances recorded at 31 December 2019 were subsequently recognised as revenue in 2020 and all customer advances held at 31 December 2020 were subsequently recognised as revenue in 2021.

27 CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	1 January 2020 USD'000	Cash flows USD'000	New leases USD'000	Other USD'000	31 December 2020 USD'000
Non-current liabilities					
Loan notes	—	6,084	—	387	6,471
Lease liabilities	2,397	—	1,642	(319)	3,720
Current liabilities					
Loan notes	—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	437	(1,097)	126	852	318
	2,834	4,987	1,768	920	10,509

	1 January 2019 USD'000	Cash flows USD'000	New leases USD'000	Other USD'000	31 December 2019 USD'000
Non-current liabilities					
Loan notes	—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	2,532	—	301	(436)	2,397
Current liabilities					
Loan notes	—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	111	(863)	260	929	437
	2,643	(863)	561	493	2,834

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of leases to current due to the passage of time, the effect of contracted loan note amounts not yet received, and the effect of accrued interest not yet paid.

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group was not exposed to any significant interest rate risk on its interest-bearing liabilities.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency, as well as cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency accounts.

At 31 December 2020, the Group held foreign cash and cash equivalents of GBP 2,270,000 (USD 3,099,000). Additionally, the Group held GBP denominated loans of GBP 982,000 (USD 1,341,000). UK pound sterling is primarily held by the Group to settle payment obligations denominated in GBP. As at 31 December 2019, the Group held GBP 2,040,000 (USD 2,689,000) and had nil GBP denominated loans.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency variances for all other currencies is not material.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables.

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks as determined by the CODM and with respect to customers by only dealing with creditworthy customers and continuously monitoring outstanding receivables. The Company's five largest customers account for 54% of outstanding accounts receivable at 31 December 2020 (2019: 73%).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONTINUED

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES CONTINUED

Receivables split by customer

	2020 %	2019 %
Customer D	16	2
Customer E	15	—
Customer B	14	12
Customer F	12	9
Customer A	7	31
Customer C	3	29
Other	33	17
	100	100

No material credit risk is deemed to exist due to the nature of the Group's customers, who are predominantly governments and large intragovernmental organisations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group limits its liquidity risk by ensuring bank facilities are available.

The Group's terms of sale generally require amounts to be paid within 30 days of the date of sale. Trade payables are settled depending on the supplier credit terms, which are generally 30 days from the date of delivery of goods or services.

As at 31 December the maturity profile of trade payables and loan notes was as follows:

As at 31 December 2020

	Less than 3 months USD'000	3 to 12 Months USD'000	3 to 12 Months USD'000	12 to 24 Months USD'000	Total USD'000
Loan notes	—	—	—	6,471	6,471
Trade payable	5,163	—	—	—	5,163
	5,163	—	—	6,471	11,634

As at 31 December 2019

	Less than 3 months USD'000	3 to 12 Months USD'000	3 to 12 Months USD'000	12 to 24 Months USD'000	Total USD'000
Loan notes	—	—	—	—	—
Trade payable	5,333	9	—	—	5,342
	5,333	9	—	—	5,342

Liabilities falling due within 12 months are recognised as current on the consolidated statement of financial position. Liabilities falling due after 12 months are recognised as non-current.

The unutilised bank overdraft facilities at 31 December 2020 amounted to USD 2,000,000 (2019: USD 2,000,000) and carry interest of 1M LIBOR +3.50% per annum (2019: 1M LIBOR +3.50%).

The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintaining significant cash reserves.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents balance is substantially all held in institutions holding a Moody's long-term deposit rating of A1 or above.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Capital comprises share capital, share premium, merger reserve, treasury shares, share based payment reserve and retained earnings and is measured at USD 72,074,000 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: USD 69,483,000).

29 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent shareholders, Directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

There were no transactions with related parties during the year (2019: nil). No outstanding balances with related parties are included in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

30 COMPENSATION

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management during the year was as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Short-term benefits	1,734	1,628
Stock-based compensation	1,200	31
	2,934	1,659

The key management personnel comprise of 6 (2019: 6) individuals. Included in key management personnel are 3 (2019: 3) Directors.

Compensation of Directors

The remuneration of Directors during the year was as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Short-term benefits	1,312	1,291
Stock-based compensation	340	14
	1,652	1,305

Highest paid Director

The remuneration of the highest paid Director during the year was as follows:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Short-term benefits	276	423
Stock-based compensation	340	—
	616	423

The amount disclosed in the tables is the amount recognised as an expense during the reporting year related to key management personnel and Directors of the Group.

31 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

No other standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are expected to have a material impact on the Group.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments		50,047	50,047
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	8,009	12,675
Cash and cash equivalents		933	645
		8,942	13,320
Total assets		58,989	63,367
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	5	24,300	24,300
Share premium		18,254	18,254
Merger reserve		9,897	9,897
Treasury shares	6	(1,363)	—
Share based payment reserve		177	47
Retained earnings		7,578	10,788
Total equity		58,843	63,286
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	146	81
Total equity and liabilities		58,989	63,367

The Company has taken the exemption conferred by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to publish the profit and loss of the Parent Company within these accounts. The result for the Company for the year was a loss of USD 536,000 (2019: profit of USD 14,552,000).

The financial statements of the Company (registration number 11252957) were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Soraya Narfeldt
CEO



Andrew Bolter
CFO

The attached notes 1 to 8 form part of the Financial Statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital USD'000	Share premium USD'000	Merger reserve USD'000	Treasury shares USD'000	Share based payment reserve USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total USD'000
As at 1 January 2019	24,300	18,254	9,897	—	16	(1,561)	50,906
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	14,552	14,552
Share based payments	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Dividends declared and paid	—	—	—	—	—	(2,203)	(2,203)
As at 31 December 2019	24,300	18,254	9,897	—	47	10,788	63,286
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	(536)	(536)
Share based payments	—	—	—	—	130	—	130
Dividends declared and paid	—	—	—	—	—	(2,674)	(2,674)
Purchase of treasury shares (note 6)	—	—	—	(2,600)	—	—	(2,600)
Issuance of treasury shares (note 6)	—	—	—	1,237	—	—	1,237
As at 31 December 2020	24,300	18,254	9,897	(1,363)	177	7,578	58,843

NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and the Companies Act 2006), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS101) under the historical cost basis and have been presented in USD, being the functional currency of the Company.

The Company has applied a number of exemptions available under FRS 101. Specifically, the requirement(s) of:

- (a) paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement,
- (b) paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1,
- (c) paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements,
- (d) IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows,
- (e) 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors,
- (f) 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures and IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member, and
- (g) paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except noted below, all accounting policies applied to the Company are consistent with that of the Group.

Investments

Investments held by the company are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

3 EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

The average number of employees employed during the period was:

	2020	2019
Directors	7	7

The aggregate remuneration of the above employees was:

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Wages and salaries	410	400
Social security costs	46	45
	456	445

4 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Prepayments	83	27
Due from subsidiary	7,878	12,636
VAT recoverable	48	12
	8,009	12,675

Amounts due from subsidiary represent amounts due from RA International FZCO, an immediate subsidiary, and are non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

5 SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 Number	2020 USD'000	2019 Number	2019 USD'000
<i>Authorised, issued, and fully paid:</i>				
Ordinary shares of GBP 0.10 each	173,575,741	24,300	173,575,741	24,300

6 TREASURY SHARES

	2020 Number	2020 USD'000	2019 Number	2019 USD'000
As at 1 January	—	—	—	—
Acquired in the period	3,868,000	2,600	—	—
Issued in the period	(1,840,499)	(1,237)	—	—
As at 31 December	2,027,501	1,363	—	—

7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 USD'000	2019 USD'000
Trade payables	44	19
Accruals	102	62
	146	81

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Directors have taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(j) and 8(k) of FRS101 and have not disclosed transactions with other wholly owned group undertakings. There are no other related party transactions.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered office

One Fleet Place
London
EC4M 7WS

Website

www.raints.com

Registered number

11252957

Legal entity identifier code

213800N6RTATELJU6797

Listing information

AIM, London
Symbol: RAI

Date of Annual General Meeting

8 June 2021

ADVISERS:

Nominated adviser and broker

Canaccord Genuity Limited
88 Wood Street
London
EC2V 7QR

Solicitors to the Company

Dentons UK and Middle East LLP
One Fleet Place
London
EC4M 7WS

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
144 Morrison St
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX

Investor and media relations

Bamburgh Capital Limited
50 Brown Street
Manchester
M2 2JT

Registrars

To 30 April 2021:
Computershare Investor Services PLC
The Pavilions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol
BS99 6ZZ

From 1 May 2021:

Equiniti Limited
Equiniti
Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex
BN99 6DA

Company Secretary

To 30 April 2021:
AMBA Secretaries Limited
400 Thames Valley Park Drive
Reading
RG6 1PT

From 1 May 2021:

Elemental Company Secretary Limited
27 Old Gloucester Street
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WC1N 3AX

SHAREHOLDER QUERIES

The investors section of our website contains a wide range of information of interest to institutional and private investors, including: latest news and press releases, annual reports, investor presentations and sustainability reports.

For investor queries please email: investors@raints.com



A large stack of corrugated metal roofing sheets, arranged in a zigzag pattern. The sheets are dark grey or black, with a distinct ridged texture. They are stacked in several layers, creating a sense of depth and repetition.

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