Trench (UK) Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

30 September 2011

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Trench (UK) Limited

Registered No 03803568

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Directors

M Galley R Koenig M Meiger

Secretary

A Bowkett

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC Reading Service Centre 4th Floor Apex Plaza Forbury Road Reading RG1 1AX

Solicitors

Eversheds LLP
Eversheds House
70 Great Bridgewater Street
Manchester
M1 5ES

Registered Office

Trench (UK) Limited South Drive Hebburn Tyne & Wear NE31 1UW

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2011

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the manufacture and sale of high voltage bushings primarily for the electrical power industry

Following a review of the world markets for High Voltage Bushings, Siemens have concluded that in order to maintain its competitive position, a consolidation of its Bushing manufacturing operations is required due to world wide overcapacity in the bushings market. As previously recorded, on 21 May 2010 Trench (UK) Limited, announced the proposal to close its operations. Following this announcement the company entered into collective consultations with its Employee Consultative Forum (ECF). These extensive discussions resulted in an announcement on 18 August 2010 that Trench (UK) Limited plans to close at the end of September 2012. As part of the commitment from Trench (UK) Limited, an extensive programme of retraining and up skilling is being undertaken for those employees wishing to seek alternative employment either within Siemens or externally. The closure date of September 2012 will allow Trench (UK) Limited to work with its customers to ensure a smooth transfer to alternative products whilst fulfilling the existing customer orders locally. The company ceased quoting for the supply of new bushings on 30 September 2011 in line with the closure program.

Business review

Turnover remained constant at £20,155,000 compared to £20,148,000 in 2010 Operating profit was £8,345,000 compared to £8,012,000 in the previous year, whilst the profit on ordinary activities before taxation increased to £7,027,000 (2010 £4,930,000). A restructuring cost of £1,347,000 is included in the reported profit figures for the year. The underlying performance of the business in 2011 although exceeding the expectations of the directors reflects the business improvements measures deployed in recent years. The company made a profit for the year after taxation of £4,741,000 (2010 £3,461,000). The directors work closely with management to anticipate risks from economic or global factors and plan accordingly.

Financial position

The balance sheet showed an overall increase in net assets of £241,000 (3%) to £8,594,000 arising from the profit for the year, offset by a dividend payment of £4,500,000 in the year

Net current assets decreased by £1,953,000 to give net current assets of £7,066,000

Principal risks and uncertainties

Regarding risks and uncertainties, the company has implemented a coordinated set of risk management and control systems, including strategic planning and management reporting, to help anticipate, measure, monitor and manage its exposure to risk. Risks which the company face include, loss of supply of product components, loss of key employees, changes in the regulatory and legal environment, and credit and interest rate risks.

Up until the year ended 30 September 2010 the financial statements were prepared on the going concern basis. However as a result of the worldwide uncertainty of the bushings market the decision has been taken to close the company's trading operations by September 2012, the company is no longer a going concern and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis. The company ceased quoting for new orders on the 30 September 2011, and a run down of operations has commenced which will be concluded by 30 September 2012. The company expects to be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business until closure, the goodwill is expected to be recovered by sale to other companies within the Siemens group. Furthermore, based on the cash flow forecasts and associated risks the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue its operations until the planned closure.

Directors' report

Analysis of financial KPIs

The major financial KPIs measured by the business are those relating to sales and profit

Proposed dividend

A dividend of £4,500,000 was paid on 14 September 2011 (2010 nil) The directors do not propose the payment of a further dividend

Payment policy to creditors

It is the company's policy to negotiate terms with its suppliers in all sectors and to ensure that they know the terms on which payment will take place when the business is agreed. It is our policy to abide by these terms

Creditors days at 30 September 2011 were 55 days (2010 95 days)

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were as follows

M Galley

R Koenig

M Meiger

None of the directors holding office at 30 September 2011 had notified a beneficial interest in any contract to which the company was a party during the period

Directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the period and at the date of this report

Equal opportunities

The company is committed to equal opportunities for all, free of discrimination and harassment. Trench (UK) Limited values the contribution of all employees. All job applicants and employees, customers, visitors or contractors will receive equal treatment regardless of sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion or belief, age, colour, marital status, trade union membership, nationality or ethnic or national origins.

Although the company has announced its closure by September 2012, all Trench (UK) Limited applicants and employees will continue to be recruited, selected and trained on objective grounds i.e. on the basis of their ability, skills and aptitudes and on the requirements of the job. This will enable them to further develop to the best of their abilities, thus increasing their opportunities to continue their careers either within Siemens, or in the outside market. Wherever possible, we will assist disabled employees to enable them to work for the company and maximise their contribution and performance.

Employee participation

The directors continue to encourage employee participation within the company Trench (UK) Limited uses various methods in encouraging an open and participative style of management and communication that has been introduced in recent years, these include team briefings, intranet information and notices of staff forums. We encourage suggestions and innovations for improving business performance, business suggestion schemes and the staff dialogue process.

Political and charitable donations

The company made no political or charitable donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2010 £nil)

Directors' report

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

Auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution for the reappointment of Ernst and Young LLP as auditor of the company is to be proposed

By order of the Board

A Bowkett

Secretary

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Trench (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Trench (UK) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds and the related notes 1 to 18 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

These financial accounts have been prepared on a break up basis as disclosed in note 1

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non financial information in the report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Trench (UK) Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Comst & Joung Lip
Lloyd Brown (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London / 2011

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 September 2011

		2011	2010
	Note	£000	£000
Turnover	2	20,155	20,148
Cost of sales		(7,806)	(4,448)
Gross profit		12,349	15,700
Administrative expenses		(4,004)	(7,688)
Operating profit	3	8,345	8,012
Restructuring costs		(1,347)	(3,082)
Interest receivable	6	29	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		7,027	4,930
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(2,286)	(1,469)
Profit for the financial year	15	4,741	3,461
	;	=======================================	

All activities of the company are continuing

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 30 September 2011

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit of £4,741,000 attributable to the shareholders for the period ended 30 September 2011 (2010 £3,461,000)

Balance Sheet

at 30 September 2011

2000		2011	2010
	Note	£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	-	1,674
Intangible assets	9	-	1,751
			3,425
Current assets	0	741	
Tangible assets Intangible assets	8 9	741	-
Stocks	10	1,567 1,708	1,900
Debtors	10	13,543	
Deplots	11	13,343	14,288
Current liabilities		17,559	16,188
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,462)	(7,169)
Provisions	13	(4,503)	(7,109)
Tiovisions	13		<u>-</u>
		(8,965)	(7,169)
Net current assets		8,594	9,019
Total assets less current liabilities	,	8,594	12,444
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13	-	(4,091)
Net assets	,	8,594	8,353
		=	
Called up share contain	1.4		
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14 15	8,594	9 252
From and loss account	15	<u> </u>	8,353
		8,594	8,353
	;	 =	

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 November 2011 and were signed on its behalf by

M J Gailey Director

Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds

for the year ended 30 September 2011

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Profit for the financial year	4,741	3,461
Dividend paid	(4,500)	
Net addition to shareholders' funds	241	3,461
Opening shareholders' funds	8,353	4,892
Closing shareholders' funds	8,594	8,353

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to the financial statements

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules

The company is exempt from the requirement of Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) to prepare a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Siemens AG, and its cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statement of the company

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Siemens AG, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group. The consolidated financial statements of the Siemens AG, within which this company is included, can be obtained from the address given in note 18.

Up until the year ended 30 September 2010 the financial statements were prepared on the going concern basis. However as a result of the worldwide uncertainty of the bushings market the decision has been taken to close the company's trading operations by September 2012, the company is no longer a going concern and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis. The company ceased quoting for new orders on the 30 September 2011, and a run down of operations has commenced which will be concluded by 30 September 2012. The company expects to be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business until closure, the goodwill is expected to be recovered by sale to other companies within the Siemens group. Furthermore, based on the cash flow forecasts and associated risks the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue its operations until the planned closure.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the cost of an acquired entity and the aggregate of the fair value of that entity's identifiable assets and liabilities

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its expected useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if any event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset over its expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets have been adjusted to ensure all assets will be fully depreciated by the planned closure date of September 2012.

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction

Monetary assets and habilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date

All differences are taken to the profit and loss account

Operating lease agreements

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is based on purchase cost, on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. A provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes

Deferred tax is recognised without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19

Research and development

All research and development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover is the total amount receivable for goods and services supplied, excluding value added tax and trade discounts. The timing of revenue recognition for sales of electrical equipment depends on the nature of each sales contract. When sales contracts include substantive customer acceptance clauses, the company recognises revenue when customers have acknowledged acceptance of the equipment. When sales contracts do not include substantive customer acceptance clauses, the company recognises revenue when the terms of the contract with the customer have been substantially met (i.e. when control is transferred to the customer)

The company also engages in certain bill-and-hold sales arrangements with customers. Such arrangements are requested in writing by customers, and include a fixed delivery date. Equipment held for customers is segregated from other inventory, cannot be used to fill other customer orders and is complete and ready for shipment. The transfer of control and the risk of loss of such equipment pass to the customer prior to delivery. The company does not retain any specific performance obligations related to this equipment such that the earnings process is not complete. The company and others in this industry normally engage in this practice when certain larger installations may not be ready to accept goods as initially scheduled due to construction delays.

Shipping costs are expensed in the 'cost of sales' line in the income statement

Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' funds

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements

2. Turnover

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
European Union	9,686	7,249
Other	10,469	12,899
	20,155	20,148
3. Operating profit This is stated after charging		
This is stated their sharging	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,018	348
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	184	184
Hire of machinery and equipment – rentals payable under operating leases	2	2
Other operating lease rentals	13	16
Research and development	12	72
Auditor's remuneration	12	12
		

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

4. Directors' emolum	ients	ŝ
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	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Directors' emoluments	291	265
Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	23	23
	314	288
		

Only one of the directors of the company received remuneration in respect of their services to the company for the year

Number o	of directors
<i>2011</i>	2010

Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under

Money purchase schemes 1 1

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows

		Number of employees	
		2011	2010
	Production	77	83
	Administration	5	9
		82	92
	The state of the s		
	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows	2011	2010
		2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Wages and salaries	3,709	3,750
	Social security costs	410	408
	Other pension costs (note 17)	139	153
	Redundancy provision	(137)	2,608
		4,121	6,919
6.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Net amounts receivable from group undertakings	29	-

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	2,282	2,157
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	78	(35)
Total current tax (note 7(b))	2,360	2,122
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences – current year	(109)	(664)
Origination and reversal of timing differences – prior year	(26)	10
Effect of reduced tax rate on closing position	61	1
Total deferred tax	(74)	(653)
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	2,286	1,469

(b) Factors affecting current tax charges for the year

For the year ended 30 September 2011, the Company was subject to UK corporation tax at a rate of 27% (28% during the 6 months to 31 March 2011 and 26% during the 6 months to 30 September 2011). For the year ended 30 September 2010 the UK corporation tax rate was 28%

The difference between the current tax charge for the period of £2,360,000 (2010 a charge of £2,122,000) and the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK are explained below

	<i>2011</i>	2010
	£000	£000
Current tax reconciliation Profit on ordinary activities	7,027	4,930
Current tax at 27% (2010 28%)	1,897	1,380
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and non-taxable income Depreciation in excess of capital allowances and movements on short term timing differences	276 109	88 689
Adjustments in respect of prior years	78	(35)
Total current tax (note 7(a))	2,360	2,122

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(c) Deferred tax (asset)/liability

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The Finance BAct 2011, which includes a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 26% from April 2011 and 25% from April 2012 has been enacted and so UK deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated accordingly at 25%

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows

(Asset)/liability		Recognised	ı	Inrecognised
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	£000	£000	£000	£000
(Decelerated)/Accelerated capital allowances	(118)	38	-	-
Other timing differences	(641)	(723)	-	-
Total tax (asset) (note 11)	(759)	(685)		-
				
Asset at the start of the period	(685)			
Deferred tax credited to the profit and loss account	(109)			
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(26)			
Deferred tax rate change adjustment	61			
Asset at the end of the period	(759)			

The UK government intends to reduce the UK corporate income tax rate further, to 23%, in annual increments of 1% per annum which will be enacted in successive Finance Acts. Consequently, the company will only recognise the impact of the rate change which is substantively enacted at that time in its financial statements. However, for indicative purposes only, the effect of the proposed reduction in the corporate income tax rate for each year on the gross deferred tax balance at 30 September 2011 is shown below

	Deferred tax (asset)
Year ended	
30 September 2012 (substantively enacted tax rate = 25%)	(759)
30 September 2013 (proposed tax rate = 24%)	(729)
30 September 2014 (proposed tax rate = 23%)	(698)

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

8. Tangible assets

	Plant,		
	machinery,		
	fixtures and	IT	
	fittings	equipment	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost			
At 1 October 2010	3,887	618	4,505
Additions	79	6	85
At 30 September 2011	3,966	624	4,590
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2010	2,296	535	2,831
Charge for year	964	54	1,018
At 30 September 2011	3,260	589	3,849
Net book value			
At 30 September 2011	706	35	741
At 1 October 2010	1,591	83	1,674

These assets have been reclassified from fixed assets to current assets

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

9. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £000
Cost At 1 October 2010	3,673
Amortisation At 1 October 2010 Charged in year	1,922 184
At 30 September 2011	2,106
Net book value At 30 September 2011	1,567
At 1 October 2010	1,751

The goodwill, arising as a result of the acquisition of the trade and assets of VA Tech Reyrolle Limited and VA Tech Properties (UK) Limited on 18 April 2000, is being amortised on a straight line basis over 20 years. Upon the planned closure of Trench (UK) Limited in September 2012, the goodwill held in the balance sheet will be sold to other companies within the Siemens group

The goodwill has been reclassified from fixed assets to current assets

10. Stocks

Sidens	2011 £000	2010 £000
Raw materials Work in progress Finished goods	546 1,012 150	664 973 263
-	1,708	1,900

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

11	Debtors		
		2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Trade debtors	1,980	2,425
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,637	10,950
	Other debtors	146	190
	Prepayments and accrued income	21	38
	Deferred tax asset (see note 7(c))	759	685
		13,543	14,288
			
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2011	2010
		£000	£000
	Trade creditors	1,219	1,971
	Other creditors	564	700
	Corporation tax	2,282	3,810
	Other taxation and social security	86	91
	Accruals and deferred income	311	597

4,462

7,169

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

13.	Provisions	for	liabilities	and	charges
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_		2011	2010
		£000	£000
Provisions for			
Warranties		780	765
Restructuring		3,723	3,326
		4,503	4,091
Current provisions	:	4,503	
Non-current provisions		-	4,091
	Warranties Re	structuring	Total
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 October 2010	765	3,326	4,091
Charged to the profit and loss account	15	397	412
At 30 September 2011	780	3,723	4,503
			

Warranties

Warranties relate to ongoing customer complaints received with regard to products sold which are still within their contractual warranty period

Restructuring

The company announced a closure programme in 2010, this programme is planned to commence during 2011 and is due for completion by 30 September 2012 Restructuring relates mainly to redundancy costs

14. Called up share capital

		ed, called up			
	and fully paid			Authorised	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	
	£	£	No.	No	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1	
					

Notes to the financial statements

At 30 September 2011

15. Reserves

16.

		Profit and
	l	oss account
		£000
At 1 October 2010		8,353
Profit for the year		4,741
Dividend paid		(4,500)
At 30 September 2011		8,594
Commitments		
Annual commitments under operating leases are as follows		
	2011	2010
	Other	Other
	£000	£000

17. Pension commitments

Expiring within one year

Expiring in 2-5 years inclusive

The company operates a defined contribution pension plan. The pension cost charge for the year represents amounts payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £139,000 (2010 £153,000)

There were outstanding contributions at the year end of £32,000 (2010 £33,000) and these are included within creditors

18. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Siemens Holdings Plc, a company registered in the UK

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Siemens AG, incorporated in Germany, Siemens AG is the only parent undertaking of which the company is a member for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements are available on the internet at www.siemens.com/annualreport or can be obtained from

Siemens AG Wittelsbacherplatz 2 D-80333 Munich Germany 2

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