Registration number: 03859614

Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Mander Duffill Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor The Old Post Office 41 - 43 Market Place Chippenham Wiltshire SN15 3HR

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Company Information

Directors Mr Eric Karel Struik

Company secretary Mrs Bibi R Ally

Registered office 4 Syms Building

Bumpers Way Bristol Road Chippenham Wiltshire SN14 6LH

Solicitors Macfarlanes

10 Norwich Street

London EC4A 1BD

Auditors Mander Duffill

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

The Old Post Office 41 - 43 Market Place Chippenham

Wiltshire SN15 3HR

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Mitchell Franklin Aiello (ceased 8 January 2021)

Mr Eric Karel Struik

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a Trading Company. The directors do not expect any changes in the activity of the company in the forseeable future

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The director has taken steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Mander Duffill, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the director on 16/5/22 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Eric Karel Struik

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law 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 he is 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities 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 company 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, 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements, which indicate the existence of uncertainties which raise doubts over the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from
 the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited

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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

In planning and designing our audit tests, we identify and assess the risks of material mis-statements, whether due to fraud or error. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiries of management about the entities policies and procedures on compliance with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance together with the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Enquiries of management about the entities policies and procedures on fraud risks, including any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Considered the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets.
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the entity operates in, through discussions with the director, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector in which the company operates, to enable us to identify the key laws and regulations applicable to the company. We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statement or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override of controls including the following:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited

- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Enquiry of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims.
- Reviewing correspondence with HMRC, and the company's legal advisors.
- Addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessing whether judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias, and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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

Use of our report

This report is made soley 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 auditors 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 out audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aavid Thermalloy UK Limited

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Julian Duffill FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Mander Duffill, Statutory Auditor

The Old Post Office 41 - 43 Market Place Chippenham

Wiltshire SN15 3HR

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover		102,424	101,555
Gross profit		102,424	101,555
Distribution costs		(68,519)	(68,141)
Administrative expenses		(33,905)	(33,489)
Operating loss	•	<u> </u>	(75)
Loss before tax		<u> </u>	(75)
Loss for the financial year		_	(75)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss for the year	·	(75)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(75)

(Registration number: 03859614) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	492,371	484,952
Cash at bank and in hand		2,006	5,475
		494,377	490,427
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(121,150)	(117,200)
Net assets	:	373,227	373,227
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	7,281,279	7,281,279
Share premium reserve		3,000,000	3,000,000
Profit and loss account		(9,908,052)	(9,908,052)
Shareholders' funds		373,227	373,227

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the director on ...16/5/22

Mr Eric Karel Struik

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

At 1 January 2021	Share capital £ 7,281,279	Share premium £ 3,000,000	Profit and loss account £ (9,908,052)	Total £ 373,227
,				
At 31 December 2021	7,281,279	3,000,000	(9,908,052)	373,227
	Share capital	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2020 Loss for the year	7,281,279 	3,000,000	(9,907,977) (75)	373,302 (75)
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>		(75)	(75)
At 31 December 2020	7,281,279	3,000,000	(9,908,052)	373,227

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 Statutory Information

The company is a incorporated in England and Wales. The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

The address of its registered office is: 4 Syms Building Bumpers Way Bristol Road Chippenham Wiltshire SN14 6LH

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The company is reliant for its working capital requirements on its parent company with whom it also trades. As with many companies placing reliance on others for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that ongoing support will continue indefinitely or be available when required.

The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast covering a period extending beyond 12 months from the date that these financial statements were approved and they consider that the company will operate within its current facilities. However, there is clearly a risk that additional funds may be required. Should additional funding be required, the parent company has confirmed its willingness to support the company should such a situation arise.

For these reasons, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future and therefore considers it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors have considered the effects of the Covid-19 on the future operations of the company. It is their opinion that no major changes to profitability or company structure will be caused by the recent pandemic.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when: The amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

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

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (excluding the director) during the year, was 1 (2020 - 1).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

4 Auditors' remuneration				
			2021	2020
			£	£
Audit of the financial statements			4,050	3,640
5 Debtors				
			2021	2020
	1 1 4.11 4.1	Note	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertaking the company has a participating inter		cn 8	491,843	484,332
Other debtors		· ·	528	620
			492,371	484,952
6 Creditors				
Creditors: amounts falling due with	hin one year			
_	-		2021	2020
			£	£
Due within one year			£	£
Due within one year Taxation and social security				£
Due within one year Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income			1,900 119,250	£ - 117,200
Taxation and social security			1,900	-
Taxation and social security			1,900 119,250	117,200
Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income			1,900 119,250	117,200
Taxation and social security			1,900 119,250	117,200
Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income	nares		1,900 119,250	117,200
Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 7 Share capital	nares 2021		1,900 119,250	117,200
Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 7 Share capital		£	1,900 119,250 121,150	117,200
Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 7 Share capital	2021 No.		1,900 119,250 121,150	117,200 117,200
Taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 7 Share capital Allotted, called up and fully paid sl	2021 No. 4,139,589	£ 4,139,589 3,141,690	1,900 119,250 121,150	117,200

8 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Income and receivables from related parties

		Parent
2021		£
Receipt of services		102,424
Amounts receivable from related party		491,843
		Entities with
		joint control or
	Parent	significant influence
2020	£	£
Receipt of services	101,555	101,555
Amounts receivable from related party	484,332	484,332

9 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Aavid Thermalloy LLC, incorporated in USA.

The ultimate parent is Basilisk Holdings Inc., incorporated in USA.

iXBRL Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover/revenue	102,424	101,555
Cost of sales		
Opening stock/inventories	-	•
Closing stock/inventories		
Gross profit	102,424	101,555
Distribution costs		
Vehicle costs	(8,424)	(8,424)
Wages and salaries excluding directors	(49,589)	(48,617)
Bonuses excluding directors	(4,568)	(4,369)
Social security costs excluding directors	(2,971)	(3,588)
Pension costs defined contribution schemes excluding directors	(2,967)	(3,143)
Staff costs excluding directors	(60,095)	(59,717)
Administrative expenses		
Audit and accountancy audit costs	(4,050)	(3,640)
Audit and accountancy other services	(18,510)	(18,920)
Audit and accountancy costs	(22,560)	(22,560)
Rent, rates and services costs	(5,141)	(5,141)
Travel and subsistence	(455)	(760)
Legal and professional costs	(463)	-
Bank charges	(234)	(186)
Insurance costs	(1,107)	(1,026)
Telecommunications	(2,410)	(2,378)
Printing, postage and stationery	(1,535)	(1,438)
Other operating income		
Other items		
Loss for the financial year	-	(75)