

AEV Holdings Limited

Registered number: 06430770

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

AEV HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	J J Kemp
Registered number	06430770
Registered office	6 Marion Street Birkenhead Merseyside CH41 6LT
Independent auditor	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor One St. Peter's Square Manchester M2 3DE

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**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

Introduction

The Director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principle activities and review of business

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company, owning 100% of the share capital in the global group of companies that is comprised of: A.E.V. Limited, AEV Process Technology Ltd, AEV Asia Sdn Bhd and AEV Europe Kft.

The principal activity of the Group is the manufacture of electrically insulating resins, varnishes, and compounds. AEV products are used in the manufacture of a wide range of electrical machines and electronics, from domestic appliances to industrial products for the defence, energy, and transport industries.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Businesses are currently facing many uncertainties, such as the consequences of Brexit, Covid-19, environmental sustainability, and geopolitical events such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine. These uncertainties have contributed to an environment where there exists a range of issues and risks, including inflation, rising interest rates, labour shortages, disrupted supply chains and new ways of working.

The Director has carried out an assessment of the potential impact of these uncertainties upon the business, including the impact of mitigation measures, and has concluded that these are non-adjusting events with the greatest impact upon the business expected to be from the economic ripple-effect upon the global economy. The Director has taken account of these potential impacts in their going concern assessment.

AEV Holdings Limited continues to work with its partners to minimise any impacts from these events and to maximise the realisation of any opportunities that they may provide to the business.

Financial key performance indicators

As a holding Company producing services to other group companies, there are no financial key performance indicators utilised.

This report was approved by the board on 30 April 2024 and signed on its behalf.

J J Kemp
Director

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

The Director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Director's responsibilities statement

The Director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Director is 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 to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

J J Kemp

Going Concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AEV HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30 April 2024 and signed on its behalf.

J J Kemp
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEV HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AEV Holdings Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the 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 "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 2023 and of its loss 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.

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.

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 financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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 director is responsible for the other information contained 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 our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEV HOLDINGS LIMITED

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 material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to 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 this 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Director's 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, 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEV HOLDINGS LIMITED

Responsibilities of Director

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director intends either to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEV HOLDINGS LIMITED

In addition, we evaluated the director's and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of override of controls, and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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 auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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.

Neil Barton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

One St. Peter's Square

Manchester
M2 3DE

30 April 2024

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Administrative expenses		(260,400)	(228,832)
Operating loss	3	(260,400)	(228,832)
Income from fixed assets investments	6	258,994	937,454
Amounts written off investments		-	(33,333)
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(29,854)	(13,504)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(31,260)	661,785
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	-	(17,465)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u>(31,260)</u>	<u>644,320</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022: £NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	2,154,949	2,154,949
		<u>2,154,949</u>	<u>2,154,949</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	10	154,010	35
		<u>154,010</u>	<u>35</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(29,782)	(15,420)
		<u>(29,782)</u>	<u>(15,420)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		124,228	(15,385)
		<u>124,228</u>	<u>(15,385)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,279,177	2,139,564
		<u>2,279,177</u>	<u>2,139,564</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(911,657)	(740,784)
		<u>(911,657)</u>	<u>(740,784)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,367,520</u>	<u>1,398,780</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	432,432	432,432
Share premium account	14	210,808	210,808
Profit and loss account	14	724,280	755,540
		<u>1,367,520</u>	<u>1,398,780</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 April 2024.

J J Kemp
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	432,432	210,808	111,220	754,460
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	644,320	644,320
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	644,320	644,320
At 1 January 2023	432,432	210,808	755,540	1,398,780
Comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(31,260)	(31,260)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(31,260)	(31,260)
At 31 December 2023	<u>432,432</u>	<u>210,808</u>	<u>724,280</u>	<u>1,367,520</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

1. General information

AEV Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The Company registered number is 06430770. The address of its registered office is 6 Marion Street, Birkenhead, Merseyside, England, CH41 6LT.

The principal activity is that of a holding company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Constantia Industries AG as at 31 December 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from Opernring 19, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

2.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP, rounded to the nearest £1.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

3. Operating loss

The operating (loss) is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Exchange differences	-	783
Group recharges	<u>255,384</u>	<u>210,454</u>

4. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditor:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements	<u>2,750</u>	<u>2,500</u>

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

6. Income from investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Income from current asset investments	<u>258,994</u>	<u>937,454</u>

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank interest payable	<u>29,854</u>	<u>13,504</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,140	49,440
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(1,140)	(31,975)
Total deferred tax	-	17,465
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	17,465

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(31,260)	661,785
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022 - 19%)	(7,352)	125,739
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	6,333
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	(1,140)	(31,975)
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(60,917)	(178,116)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for change in tax rates	(4,294)	(13,475)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	73,703	105,588
Group relief surrendered	-	3,371
Total tax charge for the year	-	17,465

Factors that may affect future tax charges

From 1 April 2023, the rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom increased from 19% to 25%. Companies with profits of £50,000 or less will continue to be taxed at 19%, which is a new small profits rate. Where taxable profits are between £50,000 and £250,000, the higher 25% rate will apply but with a marginal relief applying as profits increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

9. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2023	2,188,282
At 31 December 2023	2,188,282
Impairment	
At 1 January 2023	33,333
At 31 December 2023	33,333
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	2,154,949
At 31 December 2022	2,154,949

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
A.E.V. Limited	6 Marion Street, Birkenhead, Merseyside, United Kingdom, CH41 6LT	Ordinary	100%
AEV Process Technology Limited	6 Marion Street, Birkenhead, Merseyside, United Kingdom, CH41 6LT	Ordinary	100%
AEV Europe Kft	2518 Leanyvar, Ipartelep 08/26 hrsz, Hungary HUA EV	Ordinary	100%
AEV Asia SDN BHD	33-5-2 Cheras Business Center Jalan 3/101C Taman Cheras 56100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia MYAEV	Ordinary	100%

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>154,010</u>	<u>35</u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21,282	-
Other creditors	-	15,420
Accruals and deferred income	8,500	-
	<u>29,782</u>	<u>15,420</u>

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>911,657</u>	<u>740,784</u>

13. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
432,432 (2022 - 432,432) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>432,432</u>	<u>432,432</u>

14. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account represents premium paid on issued share capital.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss accounts represents profits and losses retained in previous and the current period less any dividends declared.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned members of the group.

16. Controlling party

The immediate parent of the company is Isovolta AG, a company registered in Austria. The ultimate parent company is Constantia Industries AG, a company incorporated in Austria.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.