

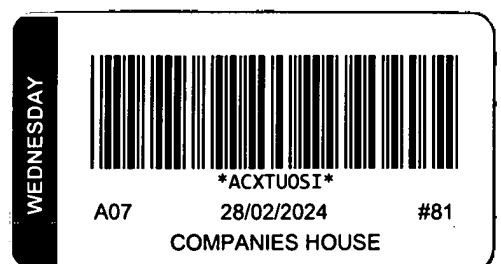
Registered number: 03380812

**SEMIKRON DANFOSS LIMITED (FORMERLY SEMIKRON LIMITED)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**



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**SEMIKRON DANFOSS LIMITED (FORMERLY SEMIKRON LIMITED)**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03380812**

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**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	-	2,915
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	2,915
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	659,509	2,756,197
Cash at bank and in hand	6	588,770	233,929
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,248,279	2,990,126
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(357,719)	(501,807)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>890,560</b>	<b>2,488,319</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>890,560</b>	<b>2,491,234</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>890,560</b>	<b>2,491,234</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		200	200
Profit and loss account		890,360	2,491,034
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<b>890,560</b>	<b>2,491,234</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



**P Sontheimer**  
Director

Date: 20th February 2024

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

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**SEMIKRON DANFOSS LIMITED (FORMERLY SEMIKRON LIMITED)**

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

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**1. General information**

Semikron Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, Ground Floor Office Suite, RO24 Harlow Business Park, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5QB.

**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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in £ sterling, the functional currency, rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

It is the intention of the directors to cease the company's trade and to wind up the company within 12 months of approval of the financial statements.

Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. As a result, assets have been recognised at their recoverable amounts and full provision has been made for any liabilities and any costs of winding up. This does not result in any differences to the carrying values or disclosures compared to the going concern basis.

**2.3 Foreign currency translation****Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**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.

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.6 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.7 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.

**2.8 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 3-10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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.

**2.13 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.

**2.14 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

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**SEMIKRON DANFOSS LIMITED (FORMERLY SEMIKRON LIMITED)**

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.15 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2022 - 3).

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
At 1 January 2023	4,611	8,948	13,559
Disposals	(4,611)	(8,948)	(13,559)
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-
At 1 January 2023	1,696	8,948	10,644
Disposals	(1,696)	(8,948)	(10,644)
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	2,915	-	2,915

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**SEMIKRON DANFOSS LIMITED (FORMERLY SEMIKRON LIMITED)**

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

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**5. Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	651,067	514,705
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,234,540
Other debtors	8,442	4,200
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2,752
	<u>659,509</u>	<u>2,756,197</u>

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	588,770	233,929
	<u>588,770</u>	<u>233,929</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	8,371	10,261
Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,087	345,345
Corporation tax	-	5,566
Other taxation and social security	204,881	106,250
Accruals and deferred income	102,380	34,385
	<u>357,719</u>	<u>501,807</u>

**8. Pension commitments**

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 pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £14,218 (2022: £13,267).

No contributions were payable to the fund at either balance sheet date.

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**SEMIKRON DANFOSS LIMITED (FORMERLY SEMIKRON LIMITED)**

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

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**9. Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the group.

**10. Parent Entity**

The smallest group in which the results of this company are included are the consolidated financial statements of Semikron Danfoss International GmbH, Nürnberg, Germany. The consolidated financial statements (presented in German) are available to the public and may be obtained from the German Federal Gazette ([www.unternehmensregister.de](http://www.unternehmensregister.de)).

**11. Auditors' information**

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 was unqualified.

In their report, the auditors emphasised the following matter without qualifying their report:

We draw attention to Note 2.2 to the financial statements which explains that the directors intend to liquidate the company and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 2.2. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The audit report was signed on *26 February 2024* by John Coverdale, BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA.