Registered number: 02290856

PSM International Holdings Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022



Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Company information

Registered office

25 Bloom Lane Normanby Enterprise Park Scunthorpe England DN15 9AJ

Directors

L Jonsson

A Nystrom

A Akerblad

C Brown S Lee

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Kingsway, Cardiff **CF10 3PW**

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their strategic report of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company. The financial position of the company is set out on page 9.

Review of business and future developments

The statement of comprehensive income for the year is set out on page 8. The directors were satisfied with the performance of the company during the year and the year-end financial position. The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to foreign exchange fluctuation.

On 7th December 2022, the Bulten Group announced the decision to close down the plant located in Pembroke, UK. The plant had continued with low profitability, and was not likely to turn a profit during the coming years. The closure started with immediate effect following the announcement and expected to be fully implemented by the end of 2023. As a result of this decision the investment in PSM International Fasteners Ltd of £4,517,442 and accounts receivable of £2,390,757 were fully impaired and written down to £nil in the 2021 financial statements.

The future activity of the company is likely to remain that of a holding company.

Key performance indicators

The company holds investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, therefore the only financial measure considered relevant is the level of dividends received from these investments.

Financial Risk Management

The company makes little use of financial instruments other than an operational bank account and so its exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company.

On behalf of the board

Director

etor Dolers Nystrum 2023-12-13

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Results

The profit for the financial year amounted to £7,908,000 (2021: loss £5,486,000).

Strategic report

The following information required in the Directors' Report has been included in the Strategic Report:

Financial risk management (see page 2)

Future developments (see page 2)

Dividends

During the year total dividends recommended and paid by the company to Bulten Fasteners AB amounted to £7,413,000 (2021 - £1,179,000).

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

L Jonsson A Nystrom A Akerblad C Brown S Lee

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis notwithstanding the net current liabilities of £3,210,000 which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company's parent undertaking, Bulten AB, has indicated that for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. The directors consider that this should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements:
- make judgements 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 directors 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution concerning their re-appointment as auditors to the Company will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

ctor Anches Mystam
2023-12-13

Independent auditors' report to the members of PSM International Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, PSM International Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022; the Statement of comprehensive income and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements

does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated 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 overstate the performance or position of the Company. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with Management, including considerations of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations of fraud;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular those having unusual account combinations; and
- · Obtaining third party confirmations of all of the Company's banking arrangements.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Bruan Trehame (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Cardiff

14 December 2023

Brun Till

Registered number: 02290856

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022

•			
	Notes	2022	2021
		2000	£000
Administrative income		113	86
Operating profit	5	113	86
Income from shares in group undertakings		8,490	1,373
Income from participating interests		38	29
Other operating income		•	5
Impairment of intercompany debtor		(322)	(2,391
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries		•	. (4,517)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		8,319	(5,415
	<i>.</i>		
Tax on profit / (loss)	7	(411)	(71
Profit / (loss) for the financial year		7,908	(5,486

Registered number: 02290856

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		6000	£000
Fixed assets			
Investments	. 8	17,327	17,327
Current assets			
Debtors	9	1,244	1,169
Cash at bank and in hand		1,487	1,109
		2,731	2,278
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(5,941)	(5,983)
Net current liabilities		(3,210)	(3,705)
Total assets less current liabilities		14,117	13,622
Net assets		14,117	13,622
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 11	.,	
Profit and loss account	• •	14,117	13,622
Total equity		14,117	13,622

The notes on pages 11 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 9 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on and were signed on its behalf.

Director Anchers Nystrum 2023-12-13

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	2000	2000	0003
Balance as at 1 January 2022	•	13,622	13,622
Profit for the financial year	•	7,908	7,908
Total comprehensive profit for the year	•	7,908	7,908
Dividends		(7,413)	(7,413)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		(7,413)	(7,413)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	-	14,117	14,117

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	2000	2000	. £000
Balance as at 1 January 2021	•	20,287	20,287
Loss for the financial year	•	(5,486)	(5,486)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(5,486)	(5,486)
Dividends	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1,179)	(1,179)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	•	(1,179)	(1,179)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	·•	13,622	13,622

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

PSM International Holdings Limited's ("the company") principal activity is that of a holding company.

The company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 25 Bloom Lane, Normanby Enterprise Park, Scunthorpe England, DN15 9AJ.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of PSM International Holdings Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis notwithstanding the net current liabilities of £3,210,000 which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company's parent undertaking, Bulten AB, has indicated that for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. The directors consider that this should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Consolidation

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bulten AB and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bulten AB which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows paragraphs 7.1B, from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Bulten AB, includes the company's cash flow in its own consolidated financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7, from disclosing the total compensation of key management personnel, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Bulten AB, includes the company's compensation in its own consolidated financial statements.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bulten AB as at 31 December 2022, which registered in Sweden at Box 9148, Gothenburg, Sweden SE-400 93.

Foreign currency

i) Functional and presentation currency

The company financial statements are presented in pound sterling.

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

ii) Transactions and balances

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling when the transaction was entered into. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are included in operating profit.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in the equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profits for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at that date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be sustainable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and/or from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Investments

Investments in a subsidiary company or joint venture company is held at cost less accumulated impairment losses. At each balance sheet date, investments are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset or the asset's cash generating unit.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks less bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

The company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

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 payables or receivables, 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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, 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.

The Company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Distribution to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Dividends

Income from shares in group undertakings and participating interests are accounted for when receivable.

Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be appropriate and reasonable in the circumstances.

a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

In the directors' judgment there are no critical judgements substantially affecting the preparation of these financial statements.

b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definitions, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

i) Carrying value of investments

The company considers whether investments are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable values requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

ii) Impairment of intercompany debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of intercompany debtors. When assessing impairment of intercompany debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and the associated impairment provision.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

5 Operating profit

2022 £000	2021 £000
	fr
149	56
14	4
	£000 149

6 Employees and directors

No salaries or wages have been paid to employees (2021: nil), including the directors. It is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remuneration in respect to this company.

7 Tax on profit / (loss)

a) Tax expense included in profit or loss

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
The charge for taxation is made up as follows:		
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax on profits / (losses) of the year	411	71

b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit before tax is lower (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit / (loss) tax before tax	8,319	(5,415)
Profit / (loss) before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	1,581	(1,029)
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible	61	1,312
- Income not taxable	(1,613)	(261)
- Deferred tax not provided	(25)	(14)
- Withholding tax expensed	(3)	(8)
- Withholding tax	411	71
Total tax charge for the year	411	71

The company has tax losses of £840,225 (2021: £974,280) that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the company. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as there is uncertainty over whether suitable profits will arise in future periods against which the deferred tax assets would reverse.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

7 Tax on profit

The corporation tax rate remains unchanged at 19%. However, changes to the UK corporation tax rate were enacted during 2021 increasing the rate to 25% from 1 April 2023. As a result, deferred tax balances have been recognised at 25% this year, similarly to 2021 (or a hybrid rate in the case of tax losses based on when the deferred tax is expected to reverse).

nvestments		Subs	idiaries	Joint	Total	ļ
			2000	ventures . 0002	2000)
Cost and net book valu	le					- `.
Balance as at 31 Decem	ber 2021		16,407	920	17,327	,
Balance as at 31 Decen	nber 2022		16,407	920	17,327	•
Subsidiary undertakings and joint ventures	Country of incorporation	Registered address	Principal	activity	Class	%
PSM Fasteners International BV	· Netherlands	Verrijin Stuartweg 103, NL- 1112AW, Diemen	Holding co	ompany	Ordinary	100
PSM Fasteners (Wuxi)Co Ltd	China	Plainvim International (Wuxi) Industrial Park, No.30 WanQuan Road, Xishan District, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China	Manufactu distribution	ure and n of fasteners	Ordinary	100
PSM Fasteners Asia Ltd	Taiwan	No 17, Lane 180 Nanyang St, Shijr City, Talpei Taiwan R.O.C	Manufactu distribution	ure and n of fasteners	Ordinary	100
PSM Fasteners (Singapore) PTE Ltd	Singapore	2 Ang Mo Kio Street 64, #02-01, Econ Industrial Building, Singapore 569084	Distributio	n of fasteners	Ordinary	100
PSM Fasteners Corporation	USA	1100 North Meridian Road Youngstown, OH 44509, USA	Manufactu distribution	ure and n of fasteners	Ordinary	100
PSM Fasteners (Hong Kong) Limited	China	Room 1601, 16/F, Chow Tai Fook Centre, No. 580 A-F Nathan Road, Mong Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong	Distributio	n of fasteners	Ordinary	100
PSM Celada Fasteners*	lialy	Via Porpora 24, Milano, Italy 20131	Manufactu distribution	ure and n of fasteners	Ordinary	50
PSM Fasteners AB	Sweden	P.O BOX 550, 175, 26 Jarfalla, Sweden	Distribution	n of fasteners	Ordinary	50
Japan PSM Company.Ltd	, Japan	8-10 Denenchofu-Minami, Ohta, Tokyo, 145-0076	Distribution	n of fasteners	Ordinary	50

Japan

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

8 Investments

Subsidiary undertakings and joint ventures	Country of incorporation	Registered address	Principal activity	Class	%
PSM-ZJK Fasteners (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	China	Whole Floor of 201, Building B, No.8 Jingqiang Road, Xiuxin Community, Kengzi Sub-district, Pingshan District, Shenzhen	Manufacture and distribution of fasteners	Ordinary	51
PSM International Fasteners Ltd	UK .	Ferry Lane, Pembroke Wales, UK, SA71 4RE	Manufacture and distribution of fasteners	Ordinary	100

PSM Celada Fasteners is held indirectly through PSM Fasteners International BV.

PSM-ZJK Fasteners (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd is held indirectly through PSM Fasteners (Wuxi) Co Ltd

On 7th December 2022, the Bulten Group announced the decision to close down the plant located in Pembroke, UK. The plant had continued with low profitability, and was not likely to turn a profit during the coming years. The closure started with immediate effect following the announcement and expected to be fully implemented by the end of 2023. As a result of this decision the investment in PSM International Fasteners Ltd of £4,517,442 and accounts receivable of £2,390,757 were fully impaired and written down to £nil in the 2021 financial statements.

PSM Fasteners Corporation was acquired from PSM International Holdings Limited to Bulten Fasteners AB in May 2023.

9 Debtors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,244	1,169
	1,244	1,169

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

There are £2,713,000 provisions for impairment (2021: £2,391,000).

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	5,941	5,983
Other creditors	96	81
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,845	5,902
	0003	2000
	2022	2021

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11 Called up share capital

Ordinary shares of £1 each Allotted and fully paid	Number	£
At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	2	2

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

12 Transactions with related parties

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the company received dividends from joint venture entities as follows:

Joint venture	2022 £000	2021 £000
PSM Fasteners Pty Ltd	-	39
Japan PSM Company Ltd	180	166
PSM Fasteners AB	32	•
	212	205

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

13 Controlling parties

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Bulten AB, a company registered in Box 9148 400 93 Gothenburg, Sweden, which is the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member that prepares group financial statements including the results of the company.

14 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

15 Financial instruments

Total financial assets and financial liabilities equate to total debtors (note 9) and creditors (note 10), respectively.