Registered number: 08284457

SEV Automotive and Plant Limited

Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Company Information

Directors GE Allison

Dr MA Scheidler (Appointed 1 February 2020,

Resigned 7 May 2021)

Dr M Zuther (Appointed 8 June 2021)

Company Secretary A Kara

Registered number 08284457

Registered Office Aquarius Building

Solihull Parkway, Birmingham Business Park,

Birmingham, England,

B37 7YN

Independent auditor KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

One Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham B4 6GH

Bankers Allied Irish Bank (GB)

1 Trinity Gardens Broad Chare

Newcastle NE1 2HF

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their Strategic Report for SEV Automotive and Plant Limited ("SEV" or the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Review of business and future developments

SEV's prime focus is the provision of mobile vehicle maintenance and servicing to its customers.

SEV and its customers benefit from the relationship with Rivus Fleet Solutions, as this provides choice, consistency and resilience, and minimises the amount of time their vehicles are off the road, delivering cost efficiencies and competitive advantages.

During the year the decision was taken to transfer the trade and assets of the Company up into Rivus Fleet Solutions Limited at a future date. As such, the company will cease trading at that point and therefore the financial statements are being prepared on a non-going concern basis. This is consistent with prior year financial statements. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements as a consequence of this.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks to which SEV is exposed are margin erosion due to market competition and technological advancements within the industry. These risks are managed by the directors of Rivus Fleet Solutions at a group level and by the leadership team at a business unit level.

The Company has been and will continue to be impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic. The Company has a degree of flexibility of cost base that enables the business to react to and mitigate the financial and operational impacts of changes in customer demand driven by events such as the pandemic. The Company will utilise solutions offered by the Government and financial institutions to minimise the impact on the financial and operational performance of the business. The Company has an established and tested business continuity plan to ensure operations can withstand further interruptions. These plans are actively managed by the Company's leadership team at a national and local level.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators against which the directors manage the Company are engineer productivity and sales value. Performance against these KPIs is tracked and discussed regularly.

By order of the Board

Altaf Kara (Jun 10, 2021 08:55 GMT+1)

Altaf Kara

Company Secretary

10th June 2021

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Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their Report and the audited financial statements of SEV Automotive and Plant Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and future developments

The Company's principal activity is to provide mobile vehicle maintenance and servicing. Further details of future developments are given in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Employees

All employment costs for employees are incurred by Rivus Fleet Solutions and have been recharged to the Company.

Results

Results for the current period are for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The loss before taxation was £371,229 (2019: £216,695 loss). The credit for taxation was £7,823 (2019: £134 credit) which left a retained loss for the financial year of £363,406 (2019: £216,561 loss).

Dividends

No dividends have been declared or paid in the current or prior period.

Financial instruments

Other than trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations and intercompany funding, the Company does not hold any financial instruments. The Company has not entered into any hedging arrangements or derivative financial instruments. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. Their existence exposes the Company to a number of financial risks.

The main risks arising are interest rate risk and credit risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks that are summarised below. These policies are consistent with the prior year.

Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The principal credit risk arises therefore from trade debtors.

In order to manage credit risk the Directors set credit limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed on a risk basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

Interest rate risk

The Company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and intra group funding arrangements. The Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations is managed by the use of fixed and floating facilities.

Company policy throughout the period has been to manage this risk through the day-to-day involvement of management in business decisions designed to minimise the Company's borrowings.

Directors

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated were:

GE Allison
Dr MA Scheidler (Appointed 1 February 2020, Resigned 7 May 2021)
Dr M Zuther (Appointed 8 June 2021)

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of a Directors' and Officers' liability insurance, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. This indemnity, purchased by Rivus Fleet Solutions and applicable to the directors of SEV Automotive and Plant Limited, was in force throughout the last financial period and is currently in force. Neither the insurance nor the indemnity provides cover where the person has acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of S172 of the Companies Act 2006

The directors exercise their duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole in accordance with section 172(1)(a) to (f) Companies Act 2006.

Our stakeholders

The directors consider that the following groups are the Company's key stakeholders:

- Rivus Fleet Solutions (the Parent Company)
- Customers
- Employees
- Suppliers.

The Board seeks to understand the respective interests of such stakeholder groups so that these may be properly considered in the Board's decisions. We do this through various methods, including: direct engagement by Board members; receiving reports and updates from members of management who engage with such groups; and coverage in our Board meetings of relevant stakeholder interests with regard to proposed courses of action. Additionally, the Board takes active steps to ensure that the suggestions, views and interests of the workforce are captured and considered in our decision-making through regular engagement and employee surveys.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be decreed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Altaf Kara (Jun 10, 2021 08:55 GMT+1)

Altaf Kara

Company Secretary

10th June 2021

Aquarius Building Solihull Parkway, Birmingham Business Park, Birmingham, England, B37 7YN

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEV AUTOMOTIVE AND PLANT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEV Automotive and Plant Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2. These financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unexpected pairing of journals crediting revenue and unexpected cash pairings and journals posted to seldom used accounts during the financial year.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEV AUTOMOTIVE AND PLANT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: GDPR compliance, health and safety legislation, employment law and anti-bribery, recognising the nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEV AUTOMOTIVE AND PLANT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEV AUTOMOTIVE AND PLANT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

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Nicola Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snow Hill
Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

10th June 2021

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

		Year ended 31 December 2021 £	13 month period ended 31 December 2019 £
Turnover	4	2,258,854	2,519,178
Cost of sales		(1,906,020)	(2,067,379)
Gross profit		352,834	451,799
Administrative expenses		(719,312)	(1,026,594)
Exceptional Items	20	-	363,398
Operating loss		(366,478)	(211,397)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	100	4,431
Interest payable	7	(4,851)	(9,729)
Loss before taxation	5	(371,229)	(216,695)
Tax on loss	10	7,823	134
Loss for the financial period		(363,406)	(216,561)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income expense for the year		(363,406)	(216,561)

All results derive entirely from continuing activities. The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

There are no items to be classified within Other comprehensive income in the current or prior periods.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	26,892	49,849
ROU assets	12	106,997	153,637
		133,889	203,486
Current assets			
Stocks	13	16,666	3,855
Debtors	14	236,064	199,106
Cash at bank and in hand		253,303	408,465
Deferred tax asset	15	7,823	
		513,856	611,426
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(995,038)	(766,155)
Net current liabilities		(481,182)	(154,729)
Total assets less current liabilities		(347,293)	48,757
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	17	(74,754)	(107,398)
Net liabilities	- '	(422,047)	(58,641)
Equity	•	(122,011)	(60,611)
Called up share capital	18	100	100
Capital contribution reserve		282,801	282,801
Retained earnings		(704,948)	(341,542)
Total deficit		(422,047)	(58,641)

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 10th June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by

GEAllison GEAllison (Jun 10, 2021 14:31 GMT+1)

GE Allison

Director

SEV Automotive and Plant Limited

Registered number 08284457

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Capital contribution reserve	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
At 1 December 2018	100	282,801	(124,982)	157,919
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense)				
Loss for the period	-	-	(216,560)	(216,560)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense) for the period	-	-	(216,560)	(216,560)
At 31 December 2019	100	282,801	(341,542)	(58,641)
At 1 January 2020	100	282,801	(341,542)	(58,641)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense)				
Loss for the period	-	-	(363,406)	(363,406)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense) for the period	-	-	(363,406)	(363,406)
At 31 December 2020	100	282,801	(704,948)	(422,047)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 General Information

SEV Automotive and Plant Limited ("the Company") principal activity is to provide mobile vehicle maintenance and servicing.

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is Aquarius Building Solihull Parkway, Birmingham Business Park, Birmingham, England, B37 7YN.

2 Basis of preparation and accounting policies

Preparation of the financial statements

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.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101). The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of complexity, or areas involving assumptions and estimates are disclosed in note 3 to these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation and accounting policies (continued)

Exemptions

As permitted by FRS101, the Company has taken advantage of available disclosure exemptions. The following exemptions have been taken:

- The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 Share-based Payments (details of the number and weighted-average exercise price of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined)
- The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
- The requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.
- The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements';
 - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements':
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements including cash flow statements);
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - 134 to 136 (capital management disclosures).
- The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The Company intends to continue to take advantage of these exemptions in future years.

Where required, equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated financial statements of Aurelius Equity Opportunities SE & CO KGAA.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation and accounting policies (continued)

New and amended accounting standards effective during the year

Amendments to IFRS16: Leases Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 and has not been early adopted. The amendment introduces an optional practical expedient for leases in which the company is a lessee. For leases to which the company applies the practical expedient, the Company is not required to assess whether eligible rent concessions that are a direct consequence of the Covid-19 Coronavirus pandemic are lease modifications.

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

During the year and following the acquisition of the Company's parent Company, Rivus Fleet Solutions Limited by Aurelius Gamma Limited, the decision was taken to transfer the trade and assets of the Company to Rivus Fleet Solutions Limited. As such, the Company will cease trading at that point and therefore the financial statements are being prepared on a non-going concern basis. This is consistent with the prior financial statements. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements as a consequence of this.

Revenue

Revenue, which excludes value-added tax and other sales taxes, comprises the value of services provided and is recognised in line with the requirements of IFRS15. The nature of goods and services sold relates to fleet management, servicing, maintenance and repair of vehicles. Income is accrued on a monthly basis to reflect the value of income earned but not invoiced in each period owing to the incidence of the monthly billing process.

Refunds or additional repair work if appropriate is offered to a customer if deemed necessary by SEV mechanics following a failure in repair work.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost, net of any accumulated depreciation, and any impairment charges. On disposal of tangible fixed assets, the difference between the sale proceeds and the net book value at the date of disposal is recorded in administrative expenses in the income statement. In the case of any indicators of impairment, management review the net book value of the company's tangible fixed assets to ensure they are held at the higher of cost less accumulated depreciation and recoverable value.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Basis of preparation and accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets on a straight line basis from the time the asset is available for use, to write off the asset's cost over the estimated useful life taking into account any expected residual value.

The lives assigned to significant tangible assets are:

Plant and machinery

3 Years

Leases

From 1st April 2019 all leases are accounted for under IFRS16.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Stocks

Stocks mainly comprise items of motor parts and consumable items. They are stated at the lower of cost, including appropriate overheads, and estimated net realisable value, after provisions for obsolescence.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Current tax

Current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of the Company's assets and liabilities and their tax base. A deferred tax asset is recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits, within the same jurisdiction, in the foreseeable future against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that are expected to apply in periods in which the asset is realised or liability settled, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

3 Critical accounting estimates and key judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates, judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider that there are no key areas of judgement/estimation within the financial statements.

4 Turnover

	Year ended 31 December 2020	13-month period ended 31 December 2019
	£'000	£'000
Income from repairs	2,140,788	2,397,142
Income from services	118,066	132,036
	2,258,854	2,529,178

SEV Automotive and Plant Limited's sole geographical market is the United Kingdom, with mobile engineers covering key areas across England.

Products and services are transferred to the customer at the point of completion of repair or service.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

5 Expenses and Auditor Remuneration

Included in profit/loss are the following:

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Period ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
Stocks recognised as an expense in the period	604,171	612,493
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (see note 11)	22,957	19,001
Depreciation of ROU assets (see note 12)	46,640	37,916
Auditors' remuneration; for statutory audit of the Company's financial statements*	16,000	16,000
Management recharge (see note 9)	1,677,388	1,962,679

^{*}No other remuneration for non-audit services was paid to the auditors (2019: £nil).

6 Interest receivable and similar income

		Year ended 31 December 2020	Period ended 31 December 2019
		£	£
. В	ank interest and similar income	100	4,431
7 I	nterest payable	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Period ended 31 December 2019 £
In	terest expense from leasing	4,851	9,729

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

8 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments for services attributable to SEV Automotive and Plant Limited:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Period ended 31 December 2019 £
Aggregate emoluments	-	-
Pension	<u>-</u> _	<u></u>

The emoluments of GE Allison and MA Scheidler were paid by the parent company (Rivus Fleet Solutions Limited).

9 Employee information

The employment costs for employees were incurred by Rivus Fleet Solutions Limited and have been recharged to the company £1,677,388 (£2019: £1,962,679).

10 Tax on profit

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Period ended 31 December 2019
Current tax:	£	£
United Kingdom corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the period at 19% (2019: 19%)	-	-
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Impact of change in tax laws and rates	(7,823)	(134)
Total deferred taxation	(7,823)	(134)
Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities	(7,823)	(134)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the profit and loss account for the year is different than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are reconciled below.

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Period ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(371,229)	(216,694)
(Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	(70,534)	(41,172)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	7,208
Changes in tax laws and rates	(18,187)	3,575
Deferred tax not recognised	80,898	30,255
Total tax credit for the period	(7,823)	(134)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK Corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax liability as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate.

The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The March 2020 budget also announced that this rate would continue for 2021. The March 2021 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would also apply for the financial year beginning 1 April 2022 with an increase to 25% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2023. This will increase the company's future current tax charge and deferred tax liability accordingly.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

11 Tangible assets

	Plant & machinery £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	83,184
At 31 December 2020	83,184
Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the period	(33,335) (22,957)
At 31 December 2020	(56,292)
Net book value as at 31 December 2020 Net book value as at 31 December 2019	26,892 49,849

There are no fully depreciated assets included within plant and machinery.

12 Right of Use Assets

	Vehicles
	£
At 1 January 2020	191,553
Disposal	(9,658)
At 31 December 2020	181,895
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	(37,916)
Charge for the period	(46,640)
Disposals	9,658
At 31 December 2020	(74,898)
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	106,997
Net book value as at 31 December 2019	153,637

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

13	Stocks	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
	Raw materials and consumables	16,666	3,855
14	Trade Debtors	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	96,795	164,988
	Amounts owed by group undertakings*	123,195	-
	Other debtors	-	39,764
	Prepayments and accrued income	16,074	33,984
	Total debtors falling due within one year	236,064	238,736

^{*}Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, not interest bearing and repayable on demand.

15 Deferred Tax Asset

	Deferred Taxation £
Balance at 1 January 2020	-
Credited to the income statement during the year	7,823
Balance at 31 December 2020	7,823

The deferred taxation asset results from tax effect of timing difference as follows. There are no unrecognised deferred tax liabilities and £80,898 of unrecognised deferred tax assets.

	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£	£
Fixed asset timing differences	7,823	-
Total deferred tax asset	7,823	•

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings* Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income Invoice discounting facility** Lease liabilities	(7,067) (850,616) (15,058) (49,353) (31,980) (40,964)	(43,996) (590,656) (49,794) (28,061) - (53,648)
	(995,038)	(766,155)

^{*}Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, not interest bearing and repayable on demand.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Lease liabilities	(74,754)_	(107,398)

^{**}Amounts owed invoice discounting facilities are secured against outstanding trade debtor balances and interest bearing at 1.95% above the 3 month Libor rate.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

18 Called up share capital

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 (2019: 100) ordinary shares of £ 1 each.	100	100

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings includes all other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

19 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities or guarantees other than those arising in the ordinary course of the Company's business and on these no material losses are anticipated.

20 Controlling entities

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rivus Fleet Solutions Limited which is the immediate parent undertaking. The ownership of Rivus Fleet Solutions was transferred from Aurelius Gamma Limited to Rivus Midco Limited on 4th December 2020. The ultimate controlling entity is Aurelius Equity Opportunities SE & CO KGAA

The ultimate parent undertaking and the largest group of companies into which the results of the Company are consolidated is Aurelius Equity Opportunities SE & CO KGAA, a Company incorporated in Germany.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group of companies into which the results of the Company are consolidated is Aurelius Equity Opportunities SE & CO KGAA, a Company incorporated in Germany. Copies of the financial statements of Aurelius Equity Opportunities SE & CO KGAA are available from Aurelius Equity Opportunities SE & CO KGAA, Ludwig-Ganghofer-Strasse, 682031 Grunwald.

21 Exceptional Items

On 1st October 2019 BT Fleet Limited was purchased by Aurelius Gamma Limited. At this time there were a number of intercompany balances owed to BT Fleet Limited by SEV, which BT agreed to waive post acquisition. £87,445 of this balance related to VAT payments made by BT and the remaining £275,953 related to other intercompany items. These were written off to the P&L in 2019 and have been included in exceptional items within the financial statements.