Company registration number: NI038846



Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited

Financial statements

31 December 2022

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Directors and other information

Directors Mr Aidan Strain

Mrs Leontia Strain Mr Fergus Clinton Mrs Gillian Clinton

Secretary Mr Aidan Strain

Company number NI038846

Registered office 40 Maphoner Road

Mullaghbawn Newry Co. Down BT35 9TR

Business address 40 Maphoner Road

Mullaghbawn Newry Co. Down

Co. Down BT35 9TR

Auditor ASM (N) Limited

30 Monaghan Street

Newry Co. Down BT35 6AA

Bankers Danske Bank Limited

Donegall Square West

Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 6JS

Bank of Ireland Clanbrassil Street

Dundalk Co. Louth

Strategic report Period ended 31 December 2022

Introduction

The directors are pleased to present their Strategic Report for the period ended 31st December 2022.

Principal Activities and Business Review

The principal activity of the company remains the undertaking of specialist engineering and electrical engineering contracts. Geographically the company has significant contracts in the UK, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Spain.

Profitability on all contracts remains good. Overall the company maintained its level of operating profit in 2022.

The directors are confident that the company has substantial and profitable work in the pipeline.

Key performance Indicators

As part of the management of the company the directors constantly monitor the Key Performance Indicators. These include overall gross profit, profitability on individual contracts, staff numbers, tenders in progress and availability of cash resources.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The directors have identified the following areas of risk and uncertainty:

Quality Risk

The company operates in a very competitive environment however the main driver in obtaining new work is the quality performance on existing contracts. The directors therefore ensure that all employees are properly trained and adequately supervised.

Exchange Risk

The company's revenues are in both Euro and Sterling. The company seeks to mitigate the exchange risk by matching, where possible, the income and expenditure in each currency.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is managed through regular stage payments on contracts and by obtaining written variation orders from the client when alterations are made to plan. Similarly where disputes do arise company policy is to deal with these promptly and efficiently.

Health and Safety Risk

The company is committed to ensuring a safe working environment. The company promotes a strong culture of adherence to its Health and Safety Policies.

Environmental Risk

The company is conscious of the environment and the impact we have on it. We strive to achieve industry best practices and compliance with all applicable environmental legislation in all aspects of our operations.

Strategic report (continued) Period ended 31 December 2022

This report was approved by the board of directors on 27 April 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

- DocuSigned by:

Aidan Strain

Mr Aidan Strain

Director

<u>Directors report</u> Period ended 31 December 2022

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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the period were as follows:

Mr Aidan Strain Mrs Leontia Strain Mr Fergus Clinton Mrs Gillian Clinton

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report.

In accordance with section 414C (11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors Report) Regulations 2013, the company has chosen to report details of the company's financial risk, management objectives and policies, and information on its future developments in the company's strategic report.

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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 judgments and accounting 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; 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 responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

<u>Directors report (continued)</u> <u>Period ended 31 December 2022</u>

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 27 April 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Aidan Strain
OTFOOTFOOTEANO...
Mr Aidan Strain
Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited Period ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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

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

Other Information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited (continued) Period ended 31 December 2022

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and the 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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:

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit, we also:

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited (continued) Period ended 31 December 2022

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
 forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited (continued) Period ended 31 December 2022

Michael O'Han

Michael O'Hare, ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of ASM (N) Limited Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 30 Monaghan Street Newry Co. Down BT35 6AA

Date: 5/2/2023

Statement of income and retained earnings Period ended 31 December 2022

		Period ended	Year ended 28/02/22
	Note	31/12/22 £	28/02/22 £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	67,331,312 (54,633,328)	27,737,085 (20,042,983)
Gross profit		12,697,984	7,694,102
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	(5,211,060) 6,264	(5,188,325) 334,114
Operating profit	6	7,493,188	2,839,891
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	9 10	2,534 (1,174)	18,945 (2,338)
Profit before taxation		7,494,548	2,856,498
Tax on profit	11	(1,293,842)	(174,601)
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income		6,200,706	2,681,897
Retained earnings at the start of the period		29,775,394	27,093,497
Retained earnings at the end of the period		35,976,100	29,775,394

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31 December 2022

		31/12/22	28/0	2/22
	Note	££	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	12 6,350,5	524	4,436,050	
Investments	13	87	87	
		 6,350,611		4,436,137
		-,,-		•
Current assets				
Stocks	14 7,888,5	597	4,907,530	
Debtors	15 31,497,1	127	15,575,562	
Cash at bank and in hand	4,552,0	008	14,479,847	
	43,937,7	732	34,962,939	
Creditors: amounts falling due				
within one year	16 (12,949,7	721)	(6,715,615)	
Net current assets		30,988,011		28,247,324
Total assets less current liabilities		37,338,622		32,683,461
Creditors: amounts falling due				
after more than one year	17	(22,316)		(26,576)
Provisions for liabilities	19	(1,340,204)		(2,881,489)
Net assets		35,976,102		29,775,396
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	23	2		2
Profit and loss account	24	35,976,100		29,775,394
Shareholders funds		35,976,102		29,775,396
Snareholders lungs		35,976,102		=====

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 April 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Oocusigned by:
Aidan Strain
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Mr Aidan Strain

Director

Company registration number: NI038846

Notes to the financial statements Period ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited, 40 Maphoner Road, Mullaghbawn, Newry, Co. Down, BT35 9TR.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - No Depreciation

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% reducing balance Motor vehicles - 20% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end

Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value is expensed on a straight-fine basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity. This is based upon the company's estimate of the shares or share options that will eventually vest which takes into account all vesting conditions and non-market performance conditions, with adjustments being made where new information indicates the number of shares or share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. All market conditions and non-vesting conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the shares or share options. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, no adjustment is made irrespective of whether market or non-vesting conditions are met.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction are modified, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the fair value of the transaction, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled transaction is cancelled or settled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation or settlement, and any expense not yet recognised in profit or loss is expensed immediately.

Cash-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the fair value of the liability is re-measured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the period.

4. Turnover

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	Period	Year
	ended	ended
	31/12/22	28/02/22
	3	£
United Kingdom	1,249,343	1,360,509
Europe	66,081,969	26,376,576
	67,331,312	27,737,085
And the second s		

5. Other operating income

	Period	Year
	ended	ended
	31/12/22	28/02/22
	£	£
Government grant income	•	334,114
Other operating income	6,264	•
	6,264	334,114

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

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,	Period	Year
	ended	ended
	31/12/22	28/02/22
Depreciation of tangible assets	80,684	115,483
Impairment of trade debtors	-	(2,808)
Foreign exchange differences	(838,756)	172,461
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	20,000	20,000

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the directors, amounted to:

	Period	rear
	ended	ended
	31/12/22	28/02/22
Directors	4	4
Administrative staff	8	10
Office staff	27	30
Site staff	99	78
	138	122

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the period were:

	Period	Year ended
	ended 31/12/22	28/02/22
	3	£
Wages and salaries	9,212,371	7,385,088
Other pension costs	48,825	79,960
	9,261,196	7,465,048

8. Directors remuneration

Remuneration	219,799	228,549
Company contributions to pension schemes in respect of qualifying services	15,073	25,461
	234,872	254,010

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

9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		Period	Year
		ended	ended
		31/12/22	28/02/22
		£	3
	Bank deposits	2,534	18,945
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		Period	Year
		ended	ended
		04/40/00	00/00/00

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

11. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

•	Period ended	Year ended
	31/12/22	28/02/22
	3	3
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	1,188,148	252,030
Double taxation relief	(83,637)	(97,413)
Total UK current tax	1,104,511	154,617
Foreign current tax expense	180,422	107,012
Deferred tax:		
	9.000	(07.000)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8,909	(87,028)
Tax on profit	1,293,842	174,601
		

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the period is lower than (2022: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%).

	Period ended	Year ended
	31/12/22	28/02/22
	£	£
Profit before taxation	7,494,548	2,856,498
Profit multiplied by rate of tax	1,423,964	542,735
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	37	37
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(16,575)	(20,270)
Higher tax rates on overseas earnings	96,785	9,608
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8,909	(87,028)
Research & development tax credit	(219,278)	(270,481)
Tax on profit	1,293,842	174,601

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

12.	Tangible assets					
	•	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 March 2022	3,901,754	719,261	115,770	430,846	5,167, 6 31
	Additions	2,023,936	-	88,472	-	2,112,408
	Disposals	-	(120,270)	-	-	(120,270)
	At 31 December 2022	5,925,690	598,991	204,242	430,846	7,159,769
	Depreciation					
	At 1 March 2022	-	405,778	98,245	227,558	731,581
	Charge for the year	-	32,837	13,951	33,896	80,684
	Disposals	-	(3,020)	-	-	(3,020)
	At 31 December 2022		435,595	112,196	261,454	809,245
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2022	5,925,690	163,396	92,046	169,392	6,350,524
	At 28 February 2022	3,901,754	313,483	17,525	203,288	4,436,050
	·					
13.	Investments					
					Shares in	Total
					group	
					undertakings	
	^				£	3
	Cost At 1 March 2022 and 31 Dece	ember 2022			87	87
	Impairment					
	At 1 March 2022 and 31 Dece	ember 2022				-
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2022				<u>87</u>	87
	At 28 February 2022				87	87

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

14.	Stocks		
		31/12/22	28/02/22
		3	3
	Work in progress	7,888,597	4,907,530
15.	Debtors		
		31/12/22	28/02/22
		3	£
	Trade debtors	15,210,824	7,017,001
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,947,338	918,092
	Prepayments and accrued income	246,181	•
	Other debtors	10,092,784	7,491,815
		31,497,127	15,575,562
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
10.	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year	31/12/22	28/02/22
		3	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	283	882
	Deferred Income	1,093,361	551,442
	Trade creditors	3,011,363	787,974
	Accruals	4,719,758	2,377,471
	Corporation tax	1,384,689	575,098
	Social security and other taxes	699,364	587,200
	Obligations under finance leases	6,534	7,193
	Other creditors	2,034,369	1,828,355
		12,949,721	6,715,615
17.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	· ·	31/12/22	28/02/22
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	22,316	26,576

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

18. Obligations under finance leases

	The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements	are as follows:	
		31/12/22	28/02/22
		£	£
	Not later than 1 year	6,534	7,193
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	22,316	26,576
		28,850	33,769
	Present value of minimum lease payments	28,850	33,769
		31/12/22	28/02/22
19.	Provisions		
	Othe Provision:		Total
	•	£	£
	At 1 March 2022 2,925,964	(44,475)	2,881,489

20. Deferred tax

Release

Charges against provisions

At 31 December 2022

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	31/12/22	28/02/22
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 19)	(35,566)	(44,475) ———

(1,550,194)

1,375,770

(1,550,194)

1,340,204

8,909

8,909

(35,566)

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

The defened tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in resp	Ject of.	
,	31/12/22	28/02/22
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(35,556)	(44,475)

21. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £48,825 (2022: £79,960).

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

22. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	31/12/22 £	28/02/22 £
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	-	334,114

23. Called up share capital

Authorised share capital

	31/12/22		28/02	28/02/22	
	No	£	No	£	
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	2	2	2	2	

24. Reserves

All reserves of the company consist of retained earnings from prior periods.

25. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with Group companies.

26. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is ASEE Holdings Limited a company which is registered in the United Kingdom.

27. Restructuring

During the financial year the group underwent a restructuring process. A new holding company called ASEE Holdings Ltd was set up. The shares of Aidan Strain Electrical Engineering Limited were transferred into the holding company making it the parent company of the group from 1st March 2022.