

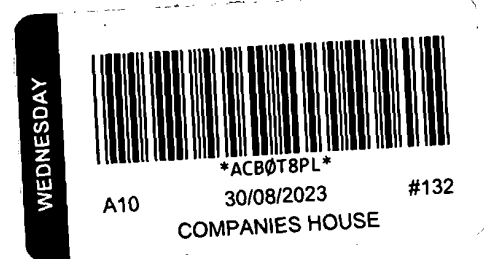
Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2022

Company Number 00202224



Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Company Information

Directors	B R Horth D M Pearce
Company secretary	D M Pearce
Registered number	00202224
Registered office	Unit 1A Badminton Road Trading Estate Yate Bristol Avon BS37 5JS
Independent auditor	BDO LLP Two Snowhill Birmingham B4 6GA

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

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Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is the sale of commercial vehicle body fittings and associated products in the United Kingdom, Europe and other overseas markets.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,253,000 (2021 - £1,103,000). The interim dividend of £600,000 paid during the year was declared final for 2022 (2021 - £Nil).

Directors

The Directors who served the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

B R Horth
D M Pearce

Directors' liabilities

The Company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Going concern

In assessing the going concern of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 the Directors have considered the Company's cashflows, liquidity and business activities through to December 2024.

The Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements based on their assessment of the Company's plan (authorised annually by the Board) and an monthly rolling forecast to December 2024. The Directors have considered the ongoing Russia/Ukraine conflict and its effects on the UK economy. The trading forecasts which support the ongoing assessment has been prepared to December 2024. The current conditions of the UK Economy present their own unique impact of a slowdown in the economy and high inflation. The company operates in a number of sectors and is well prepared to meet either growth or downturn depending on the performance of the UK Economy. This assessment has taken into account actual business performance achieved to June 2023 and forecasts from July 2023 onwards. The Company has not needed to utilise external funding facilities or rely on the ultimate parent company, Citadel Enterprises B.V ('parent company') for funding support for at least the last 10 years. The assessment prepared to December 2024 indicates that the Company can continue to operate without requiring external funding, or the support of its parent company, through this assessment period.

In arriving at their going concern assessment, the Directors have also modelled the impact of more severe trading conditions and considered downside scenarios in respect of unanticipated reductions in business activity and volumes to stress test the resilience of the Company including a significant reduction in sales while paying all the fixed costs. The financial impact of the more severe trading scenario indicates that the Company would continue to operate without requiring funding through to December 2024.

Based on these assessments the Directors has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Auditor

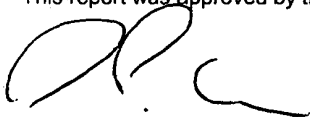
The auditor Ernst & Young LLP, resigned during the year and BDO LLP were appointed in their place.

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

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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



D M Pearce
Director

Date: 10/09/2023

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 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 including Financial Reporting Standard 102). 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 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 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.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited (continued)

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 contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report have 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 Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited (continued)

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.

Extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Group and the industry in which it operates through enquiry of management, review of board minutes and where relevant correspondence with legal advisors and utilising our relevant sector knowledge and experience.

The engagement team discussed and assessed how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulation. As part of this process we considered the risk of acts by the Group which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations. These included, but were not limited to, compliance with the Companies Act 2006, corporate taxes and VAT legislation, employment taxes, health and safety and the Bribery Act 2010.

We focused on areas that could give rise to a material misstatement in the Group financial statements. Our testing included, but was not limited to:

- challenge of key estimates and judgements by management in the financial statements to check that they are free from management bias; this included provisions against inventory and trade receivables;
- identifying and testing a sample of journal entries for the following journal types:
 - any journals outside of the normal course of business or indicative of manipulation of the financial statements;
 - all journals posted to revenue to ascertain if any unusual transactions exist which are outside the normal course of business; and
- performing the following revenue tests in response to the ISA240's presumed fraud risk:
 - reviewed the revenue nominal accounts for any unusual transactions
 - tested revenue cut off for each revenue stream on a sample of transactions posted to the nominal ledger around the year end;
 - reperformed the calculation of deferred revenue relating to maintenance contracts paid in advance;
- considering management's assessment of related parties and any other unusual transactions and evaluating the process for identifying and monitoring any such transactions, and
- considering the total unadjusted audit differences for indications of bias or deliberate misstatement.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that 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, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.


A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited (continued)

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 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.

DocuSigned by:

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Gareth Singleton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Senior Statutory Auditor
Birmingham
United Kingdom

Date: 10 August 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover		7,844	7,471
Cost of sales		(4,135)	(3,914)
Gross profit		<u>3,709</u>	<u>3,557</u>
Distribution costs		(666)	(659)
Administrative expenses		(1,584)	(1,629)
Operating profit		<u>1,459</u>	<u>1,269</u>
Interest receivable and similar income		125	89
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(11)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,347</u>
Tax on profit	5	(331)	(244)
Profit for the financial year		<u>1,253</u>	<u>1,103</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Remeasurement on defined benefit scheme (loss)/gain	13	(527)	686
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension gain/(loss)		132	(143)
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>858</u>	<u>1,646</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited
Registered number: 00202224

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	88	59
Current assets			
Stocks	7	1,627	1,426
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	3,435	3,435
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,527	1,561
Cash at bank and in hand		2,312	2,299
		<u>8,901</u>	<u>8,721</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(866)	(915)
Net current assets		<u>8,035</u>	<u>7,806</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,123</u>	<u>7,865</u>
Net assets		<u><u>8,123</u></u>	<u><u>7,865</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	78	78
Share premium account	12	5	5
Profit and loss account	12	8,040	7,782
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>8,123</u></u>	<u><u>7,865</u></u>

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

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



B R Horth
Director

Date: 10/02/2023

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2021	78	5	6,136	6,219
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,103	1,103
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit scheme	-	-	686	686
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension	-	-	(143)	(143)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,646	1,646
At 1 January 2022	78	5	7,782	7,865
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,253	1,253
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit scheme	-	-	(527)	(527)
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension	-	-	132	132
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	858	858
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Equity dividends paid	-	-	(600)	(600)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(600)	(600)
At 31 December 2022	78	5	8,040	8,123

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page where copies of the financial statements can be obtained. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling and all values rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

In assessing the going concern of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 the Directors have considered the Company's cashflows, liquidity and business activities through to December 2024.

The Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements based on their assessment of the Company's plan (authorised annually by the Board) and an monthly rolling forecast to December 2024. The Directors have considered the ongoing Russia/Ukraine conflict and its effects on the UK economy. The trading forecasts which support the ongoing assessment has been prepared to December 2024. The current conditions of the UK Economy present their own unique impact of a slowdown in the economy and high inflation. The company operates in a number of sectors and is well prepared to meet either growth or downturn depending on the performance of the UK Economy. This assessment has taken into account actual business performance achieved to June 2023 and forecasts from July 2023 onwards. The Company has not needed to utilise external funding facilities or rely on the ultimate parent company, Citadel Enterprises B.V ('parent company') for funding support for at least the last 10 years. The assessment prepared to December 2024 indicates that the Company can continue to operate without requiring external funding, or the support of its parent company, through this assessment period.

In arriving at their going concern assessment, the Directors have also modelled the impact of more severe trading conditions and considered downside scenarios in respect of unanticipated reductions in business activity and volumes to stress test the resilience of the Company including a significant reduction in sales while paying all the fixed costs. The financial impact of the more severe trading scenario indicates that the Company would continue to operate without requiring funding through to December 2024.

Based on these assessments the Directors has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover which is stated net of value added tax, represents the invoiced amount of goods sold and services provided in the ordinary course of business in respect of continuing activities. The majority of revenue arose in the United Kingdom. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

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

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of assets evenly over their expected useful lives, as follows:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant, machinery and equipment	- 10%-33% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% per annum

The carrying values of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

2.6 Debtors

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

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to a significant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Creditors

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

2.9 Financial instruments

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

Debt instruments that are payable within one year, typically trade payables or receivable, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Amounts denominated in foreign currency are included in the financial statements at rates ruling at the date of the transactions. At the Balance Sheet date assets and liabilities are stated at the rates ruling at that date. Any gain or loss on translation is taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Finance costs

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

2.14 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Operating lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.15 Pensions

Defined benefit pension plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. The plan is closed to new members since 2001 and to future service accrual since 31 December 2014.

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the Balance Sheet date less the fair value of plan assets at the Balance Sheet date out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the Company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the year; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a 'finance expense', within interest payable & similar charges.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.16 Dividends

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

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Pension and other post-employment benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The Company engages suitably qualified actuaries to compile this information and engages investment managers to manage the assets of the scheme in the most effective manner.

4. Employees

The monthly average number of employees during the year was 22 (2021 - 22).

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Taxation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	187	152
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	3
Total current tax	187	155
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	109	106
Effect of changes in tax rate	34	(17)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	1	-
Total deferred tax (note 10)	144	89
Taxation on profit	331	244

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit before tax	1,584	1,347
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	301	257
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses	1	1
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	1	3
Tax rate changes	34	(17)
Fixed asset differences	(4)	-
Other matters	(2)	-
Total tax charge for the year	331	244

In addition to the amounts charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, during the year £132,000 was credited to Other Comprehensive Income (2021 - £143,000 charge) in relation to the defined benefit pension scheme.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The March 2021 Budget announced a further increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023. Deferred tax for timing differences that are forecast to unwind in the UK on or after 1 April 2023 have been re-measured and recognised at 25% in these financial statements.

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant, machinery and equipment £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	452	100	552
Additions	50	12	62
Disposals	(30)	-	(30)
At 31 December 2022	472	112	584
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	411	82	493
Charge for the year	28	5	33
Disposals	(30)	-	(30)
At 31 December 2022	409	87	496
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	63	25	88
At 31 December 2021	41	18	59

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7. Stocks

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,627	1,426

In the Directors opinion there were no significant differences between replacement cost and the amount at which goods for resale were stated in the financial statements. Impairment losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income were £13,437 (2021 - £10,750).

8. Debtors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,435	3,435
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,478	1,488
Prepayments	46	58
Deferred tax asset (note 10)	3	15
	1,527	1,561

The amounts owed by group undertakings comprises a loan which is repayable in one installment and is subject to an agreement that provides for interest equal to the interest rate paid by the wider group on its external borrowings, currently 2.66% pa. Interest income earned on this balance during the year was £89,000 (2021 - £89,000). On 2 January 2020, the terms of the loan agreement were renegotiated between the Company and its parent, Citadel Enterprises B.V, the loan is now repayable after more than one year, on 31 December 2025.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade creditors	486	546
Corporation tax	92	77
Other taxation and social security	113	130
Accruals	175	162
	866	915

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

10. Deferred taxation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
At beginning of year - asset	15	247
Charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income	(144)	(89)
Deferred tax credit/(charged) to other comprehensive income	132	(143)
At end of year - asset	3	15

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed asset timing differences	(13)	(5)
Other timing differences	16	20
	3	15

11. Share capital

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
78,150 (2021 - 78,150) Ordinary shares of £1 each	78	78

12. Reserves

The Company's reserve is as follows:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the issued and fully paid up equity share capital of the Company.

Share premium account

Share premium account represents amounts subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value, net of issue cost.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents the cumulative profit and loss attributable to the Company to the end of the year.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates the following pension schemes:

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of defined contribution schemes was £98,000 (2021 - £98,000).

There were no outstanding contributions payable to the scheme at the year end (2021 - £Nil).

Defined benefit pension scheme

The Company operates a Defined benefit pension scheme.

Throughout the year certain employees of the Company were members of the Stokvis Pension and Life Assurance Scheme, a defined benefit scheme. This is a group scheme in which other group companies also participate. Approximately half of the scheme's membership consists of the Company's past or present employees. Under adoption of FRS 102, effective 1 January 2014, the deficit and ongoing costs and actuarial gains/losses have been split equally between the two participating employers, Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Ltd and Steril UK Ltd and charged to reserves. Steril UK Limited is a fellow subsidiary of the ultimate parent company Kroymans Holdings Ltd. There is no contractual agreement to the allocation of actuarial gains/losses between the employers other than a consensus based on the membership numbers and consistent with prior years treatment of service costs and recovery plan payments. The Directors have provided details below of the assets, liabilities, main assumptions and movements in the total scheme during the year, under FRS 102, for the purposes of providing information for shareholders. In the event of either employer leaving the scheme they are obliged to secure the accrued benefits for their members on a buyout basis. If this is not possible, responsibility for the total liabilities of the scheme will rest with the remaining employer.

Contributions to the scheme were determined using the actuarial valuation as at 1 January 2021 performed by independent actuaries using the attained age method. Contributions are based on pension costs across the group of companies participating in the scheme.

A valuation of the entire scheme in accordance with FRS 102 as at 31 December 2022 showed a total market value of assets at £17.3 million (2021 – £26.3 million) and a surplus of £3.0m (2021 – a surplus of £3.4m). This surplus has not been recognised as there is no binding obligation for the trustees to repay this. The scheme was closed to future service accrual as at 31 December 2014. As the scheme is closed to new members and future accrual, under the projected unit method the current service cost will increase as the scheme members approach retirement.

The valuation used for FRS 102 disclosures has been based on an approximate adjustment to the results of the actuarial valuation as at 1 January 2021 and updated by the actuary to take account of the requirements of FRS 102 in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 31 December 2022. Scheme assets are stated at their market value as at 31 December 2022.

The figures included in this note is for the full pension scheme of which the Company's share is 50%.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of the Company's share of the present value of plan liabilities:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
At the beginning of the year	11,447	15,427
Interest cost	205	176
Past service cost	2	185
Actuarial gains	(3,883)	(2,012)
Benefits paid	(616)	(329)
Liabilities settled - ETV exercise	-	(2,000)
At the end of the year	7,155	11,447

Reconciliation of the Company's share of the present value of plan assets:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
At the beginning of the year	13,165	14,189
Interest cost	241	165
Actuarial losses	(4,638)	393
Contributions	491	785
Benefits paid	(616)	(329)
Settlements - ETV exercise	-	(2,038)
At the end of the year	8,643	13,165

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fair value of plan assets	8,643	13,165
Present value of plan liabilities	(7,155)	(11,447)
Effects of limit of recoverable plan surplus	(1,488)	(1,718)
Net pension scheme liability	-	-

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13. Pension commitments (continued)

The amounts recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Interest on net defined pension liability	(36)	(11)
Past service cost and effects of all ETV settlements	2	(185)
Total	(34)	(196)

The Company expects to contribute £NIL to its Defined Benefit Pension Scheme in 2023.

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Analysis of actuarial loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) - return on plan assets excluding interest income	(4,638)	393
Remeasurement gains on plan liabilities	3,883	2,012
Effect of limit of recoverable plan surplus	228	(1,719)
	(527)	686

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2022 %	2021 %
Rate of increase to pensions in payments accrued pre 31 December 2004	5.00	5.00
Rate of increase to pensions in payments accrued post 31 December 2004	3.05	3.4
Rate of increase to pensions in payments accrued post 31 March 2008	2.13	2.25
Discount rate	4.93	1.84
Inflation assumption	3.15	3.57
Revaluation of pensions in deferment (CPI)	2.32	2.77
Post retirement mortality (in years)		
Current pensioners at 65 - male	21.9	22.1
Current pensioners at 65 - female	24.3	24.5
Future pensioners at 65 - male	23.2	23.3
Future pensioners at 65 - female	25.8	25.9

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13. Pension commitments (continued)

The assets and liabilities of the scheme and the expected rate of return at 31 December 2022 are:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Equities, Bonds & Gilts	-	4,476
Annuities	1,781	2,475
Liability Driven Investments	5,341	4,292
Diversified Growth Fund	1,711	14,981
Cash	8,453	105
Total market value of assets	17,286	26,329
Present value of scheme liabilities	(14,309)	(22,891)
Effect of limit of recoverable plan surplus	(2,977)	(3,438)
Net pension deficit	-	-

14. Other financial commitments

	Land and buildings 2022 £000	Other 2022 £000	Land and buildings 2021 £000	Other 2021 £000
Lease payments due:				
Within one year	141	33	141	19
In two to five years	313	35	454	34
Over five years	-	-	-	-
	454	68	595	53

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102, not to disclose transactions with other group companies which meet the criteria that all subsidiary undertakings which are party to the transactions are wholly owned by the ultimate controlling party.

Stedall (Vehicle Fittings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors, Kroymans Holding B.V., a company incorporated in The Netherlands, is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

The parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Kroymans Holding B.V., and the parent undertaking of the smallest such group is Defiance Tools Limited., a company incorporated in The United Kingdom. Copies of group financial statements can be obtained from Kroymans Holding B.V., Soestdijkerstraatweg 66A, 1213 XE, Hilversum, The Netherlands.