

Silcotec Europe Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Period ended 30 March 2025

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors

P Bullock
J Boaden

Solicitors

CITCO
Citco Vilnius, UAB
Gynėjų st.16
LT-01108
Vilnius
Lithuania

Secretary and Registered Office

J. Boaden

Carraroe Industrial Estate
Carraroe
Galway
H91 WR82

Registered Number: 397377

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Bank Place
Charlotte's Quay
Limerick
Ireland
V94 HT2Y

Bankers

HSBC Continental Europe, Ireland
(Subsidiary of HSBC Holdings PLC)
1 Grand Canal Square
Grand Canal Harbour
Dublin Docklands
Dublin 2
D02 P820

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their Directors' Report and the audited financial statements of Silcotec Europe Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 30 March 2025. The comparative period was the period ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activities and review of the business

The Company is a manufacturer and seller of cable harnesses and electronic sub-assemblies for the medical, telecommunications and nanotechnology industries. The Company also earns management fees.

In the periods ended 30 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 our customers' demand fully recovered from adverse impact of the pandemic and now the Company is facing new challenges as our customers revise their stock holding policies and implement new purchasing strategies in the post pandemic years.

Results and dividends

The income statement and statement of financial position for the period ended 30 March 2025 are set out on pages 9 and 10 respectively.

The profit for the financial period amounted to €1,325,712 (2024: Profit €1,859,645). At the end of the financial period, the company has assets of €17,645,919 (2024: €20,293,691) and has liabilities of €8,123,635 (2024: €12,106,752). The net assets of the company have increased by €1,325,712.

The Directors do not propose any dividend payments in relation to 2025 (2024: none).

Future developments

The company plans to continue its present activities and current trading levels.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no post balance sheet events requiring disclosure at 30 March 2025.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Group's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The Company is part of Volex plc and the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Group are discussed in more detail in the annual report of the Group. The company is in a very competitive industry in which customers are continuously seeking cost reductions from their suppliers.

The Company also has a number of UK customers and suppliers. The Trade Agreement between the UK and the European Union is fully implemented in our dealings with our UK customers and suppliers. Management are monitoring any possible alterations to the trade agreement and are preparing to make any necessary changes to our processes if any alterations to the trade agreement become legally binding.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- as far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT – continued

Directors

The names of the persons who were directors at any time during the financial period ended 30 March 2025 are set out below:

P Bullock
J Boaden

Accounting records

To ensure that proper books and accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems.

The accounting records are located at the company's office at Carraroe Industrial Estate, Carraroe, County Galway, H91 WR82.

Political donations

The Electoral Act, 1997, (as amended by the Electoral Political Funding Act 2012) requires companies to disclose all political donations to any individual party over €200 in value made during the financial period. The directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations in excess of this amount have been made by the company.

Research and development

The company has not engaged in research and development activities during the period ended 30 March 2025.

Directors' and secretary's interests in shares

The Directors and secretary had no disclosable interests in the shares of the company or any other group company at 30 March 2025.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers continue in office in accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT – continued

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial period and the profit or loss of the company for the financial 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 the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a 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:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in debt market prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to manage the financial exposures of the group by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance cost.

Price risk

The company is exposed to price risk as a result of its operations. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

Foreign exchange risk

The company bears minimal foreign exchange risk as its activities are primarily denominated in Euro.

DIRECTORS' REPORT – continued

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed at group level. The group maintains an appropriate level of available finance to ensure *the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.*

Interest rate and cash flow risk

The company has both interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Cash balances are the only interest-bearing asset which earn interest at a fixed rate. The company has an interest-bearing loan payable to its ultimate parent company. The company does not use any derivative financial instruments.

Directors' compliance statement

The directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the company's compliance with its relevant obligations.

The directors confirm that;

- (i) A compliance framework, in line with Silcotec Europe Limited policy and guidelines is in place. This ensures that the company is in compliance with group policies, which would include its relevant obligations under the Companies Act 2014.
- (ii) Appropriate arrangements or structures that are designed to secure material compliance with the company's relevant obligations have been put in place.
- (iii) A formal review of the arrangements and structures referred to at (ii) will be conducted during the 4th quarter of the financial period ended the 29 March 2026.

On behalf of the Board



J Boaden



P Bullock

25 November 2025

Independent auditors' report to the members of Silcotec Europe Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Silcotec Europe Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30 March 2025 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 March 2025;
 - the Income Statement for the period then ended;
 - the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the period ended 30 March 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Maria O'Connell

Maria O'Connell
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Limerick
25 November 2025

INCOME STATEMENT

For the period ended 30 March 2025 (31 March 2024)

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	4	33,330,726	38,895,851
Cost of sales		<u>(27,394,595)</u>	<u>(32,699,559)</u>
Gross profit		5,936,131	6,196,292
Administrative expenses		(4,073,263)	(3,052,826)
Other operating expenses		<u>(165,168)</u>	<u>(972,567)</u>
Operating profit	7	1,697,700	2,170,899
Interest payable	6	(364,016)	(410,732)
Other finance costs	6	<u>(25,614)</u>	<u>(22,567)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,308,070	1,737,600
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	<u>17,642</u>	<u>122,045</u>
Profit for the financial period		<u>1,325,712</u>	<u>1,859,645</u>

The Company has no other Comprehensive Income other than that shown above and therefore, no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 March 2025 (31 March 2024)

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Non current assets			
Goodwill	9	3,210,743	3,210,743
Intangible assets	10	-	161,978
Tangible assets	11	155,423	203,633
Investment in subsidiaries	12	553,062	553,062
		<u>3,919,228</u>	<u>4,129,416</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	13	6,284,566	7,180,313
Debtors	14	7,351,811	8,766,324
Cash at banks and in hand		90,681	217,638
		<u>13,727,058</u>	<u>16,164,275</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(8,123,288)</u>	<u>(12,049,606)</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,603,770</u>	<u>4,114,669</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		9,522,998	8,244,085
Creditors			
Provisions for liabilities	16	<u>(10,347)</u>	<u>(57,146)</u>
Net assets		<u>9,512,651</u>	<u>8,186,939</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	100	100
Profit and loss account	17	<u>9,512,551</u>	<u>8,186,839</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>9,512,651</u>	<u>8,186,939</u>

These financial statements on pages 9 to 23 were approved by the board of directors on 25 November 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

On behalf of the board



J Boaden
Director



P Bullock
Director

Date of signing

25 November 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the period ended 30 March 2025 (31 March 2024)

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	€	€	€
At 2 April 2023	100	6,327,194	6,327,294
Profit for the period	-	1,859,645	1,859,645
At 31 March 2024	100	8,186,839	8,186,939
Profit for the period	-	1,325,712	1,325,712
At 30 March 2025	100	9,512,551	9,512,651

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

Silcotec Europe Limited (the 'Company') is a private Company and is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland under the registered number 397377. The address of its registered office is Carraroe Industrial Estate, Carraroe, County Galway, H91 WR82. The Company is a manufacturer and seller of cable harnesses and electronic sub-assemblies for the medical, telecommunications and nanotechnology industries.

The Company is a subsidiary of Volex plc, a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom, and included in the consolidated financial statements of Volex plc which are publicly available. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 300 of the Companies Act 2014 not to prepare consolidated financial statements as the results of this Company and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Volex plc.

2. Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are as follows:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101) and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared for the period ended 30 March 2025. The comparative period is the 52 week period ended 31 March 2024. The functional and presentational currency of the Company is Euro. These financial statements reflect the results of the Company and not the Group.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions available under that standard. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of Volex plc. The group accounts of Volex plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 22.

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- 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
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

2. Accounting policies - continued

New standards, amendments, IFRIC interpretations and new relevant disclosure requirements

No new accounting standards, or amendments to accounting standards that are effective for the 52 week period ended 30 March 2025 have had a material impact on the company.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash reserve and intercompany facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over the level of demand for the company's products. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities.

After making enquiries and considering the letter of support obtained, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Income Tax

Income tax credit for the financial period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial period. Income tax credit is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (income statements or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax credit.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial period or past financial periods. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial periods. The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Taxation

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

Timing differences are temporary differences between profit as computed for taxation purposes and profit as stated in the financial statements which arise because certain items of income and expenditure in the financial statements are dealt with in different periods for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

2. Accounting policies - continued

Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of acquisition-date fair values of assets and liabilities transferred to the Group. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred over the net acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised and measured as set out above. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. As the goodwill is expected to have an indefinite useful economic life the Company has used the 'true and fair view' override concept to supersede the requirements of paragraph 22 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations to amortise Goodwill. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss and is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Intangible assets

Customer contracts and relationship acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. These intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Amortisation is charged to other operating expenses.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales relates to materials costs, freight costs, labour costs, variable overhead costs and fixed factory overhead costs.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Trade creditors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

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

Employee benefits

- (i) Pension obligations
Employees are entitled to a defined contribution pension benefit.
- (ii) Profit-sharing and bonus plans
The company operates a bonus plan for its employees, that is paid when the group's operating profit targets are met for the financial period and if key personal objectives are achieved by individual employees at the end of the financial period.

Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable and similar charges are charged to the income statement 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

2. Accounting policies - continued

Share capital

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

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant, machinery and tooling	5 Years
Office and computer equipment	3-5 Years

All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Stocks

Stocks are valued on the first-in, first-out basis, at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on normal levels of activity and represents material, direct labour and an attributable proportion of production overheads but excludes any selling or administrative overheads.

Net realisable value represents estimated net selling price, less all further costs expected to be incurred to completion and all costs expected to be incurred in marketing, distribution and selling.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies relating to revenues, costs and non-monetary assets are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates on which the transaction occurred.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. The resulting profits or losses are taken to the income statement.

Pension costs

Pension benefits for employees are met by payments to a defined contribution pension fund. Payments are made to a pension fund which is financially separate from the company. Contributions are charged to the income statement in the financial period in which they fall due.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised in accordance with the satisfaction of performance obligations of contracts. The majority of the company's contracts have just one performance obligation which is the delivery of goods, which under IFRS 15 is recognised as a single point, on delivery or pick up depending on the agreed terms with the customer. This is normally when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Management fees are recognised when the services are rendered. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Directors consider the following to be the key judgements and estimates that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Stock

Stock is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value, which is calculated as the estimated sales proceeds less costs of sale. Factors considered in the determination of net realisable value are the ageing, category and condition of inventories, recent inventory utilisation and forecasts of projected inventory utilisation. Reviews of provisions held against damaged, obsolete and slow-moving inventory are carried out at least quarterly by management and these reviews require the application of judgement and estimates. As of 30 March 2025, the Company has an obsolete and excess stock provision of €378,002 (2024: €315,143). Changes to these estimates could result in changes to the net valuation of inventory. The Directors do not see significant risks in relation to the methodology used in the process of stock provision calculation.

4. Turnover

Turnover comprises the sale of cable harnesses and electronic sub-assemblies for the medical, telecommunications and nanotechnology industries as well as management fees and is analysed by geographical area as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
United Kingdom	5,013,380	7,658,635
Netherlands	9,875,639	9,994,291
Other European countries	14,335,244	16,619,689
United States, Canada and South America	2,695,778	2,488,336
Asia and Australia	1,410,685	2,134,900
	<u>33,330,726</u>	<u>38,895,851</u>

5. Employee and Director information

The average number of persons employed by the company (excluding the Directors) during the financial period:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Administration	5	5
Selling and Distribution	2	2
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

The aggregated remuneration comprised:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	496,783	462,882
Social welfare costs	55,131	50,950
Pension costs	44,668	41,051
Staff costs	<u>596,582</u>	<u>554,883</u>
	2025	2024
	€	€
Director's remuneration	-	-
Pension costs	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Directors who held office during the period have been paid by other subsidiaries within the Group and not by Silcotec Europe Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued**6. Interest payable and other finance cost**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank Interest and charges	25,614	22,567
Intercompany interest payable	364,016	410,732
	<u>389,630</u>	<u>433,299</u>

7. Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):		
Amortisation (Note 10)	161,978	971,832
Depreciation (Note 11)	77,566	81,902
Auditors' remuneration	65,252	62,561
Gain on foreign exchange	<u>(91,516)</u>	<u>(1,221)</u>

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Following discussions with the relevant authorities, the Company has determined that since the date of the acquisition of the Silcotec business it has been resident in the United Kingdom for corporate tax purposes. As such, the income tax position of the Company is calculated on this basis. The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024: 25%) is applicable to the Company.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Current tax:		
Irish corporation tax on profit for the period	5,000	4,000
Tax refunded in respect of previous periods	-	(367)
UK corporation tax on profit for the period	-	125,933
Underprovision in respect of previous periods	24,157	-
Current tax charge for the period	<u>29,157</u>	<u>129,566</u>
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax utilised in the period	(46,955)	(251,587)
Effect of future tax rate change	-	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	156	(24)
Deferred tax credit for the period	<u>(46,799)</u>	<u>(251,611)</u>
Total tax credit	<u>(17,642)</u>	<u>(122,045)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

The differences to the charge that would result from applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to profit before taxation are explained below:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,308,070	1,737,600
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by effective rate of corporation tax 25% (2024: 25%)	327,018	434,400
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible and income that is not taxable	46,955	251,712
Group relief claimed for nil consideration	(368,973)	(556,179)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	24,313	(391)
Tax effect of recognised deferred tax	(46,955)	(251,587)
Total tax credit	<u>(17,642)</u>	<u>(122,045)</u>

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

OECD Pillar Two Model Rules

The Company is a constituent entity of a multinational group that is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted in the United Kingdom, where the Company is tax resident, and in Ireland, and is effective in both jurisdictions beginning with the current period. No current tax liability arises to the Company for the period under the Pillar Two Rules because the group qualifies for one or more of the safe harbour exemptions in both the United Kingdom and Ireland. The Company applies the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

9. Goodwill

Associated with the purchase of the Silcotec Europe business on the 8 June 2018 the Company has recognised Goodwill.

	Goodwill
	€
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	<u>3,210,743</u>
At 30 March 2025	<u>3,210,743</u>
Net book amount	
At 30 March 2025	<u>3,210,743</u>

The Company annually assesses goodwill for impairment, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. The recoverable amount of goodwill is determined from value in use calculations. The key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, revenue and costs growth. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the business unit. The growth rates are based upon industry growth forecasts.

The rate used to discount the forecast cash flows is a pre-tax discount rate of 10.3% (2024: 13.6%), which reflects the Group's estimated cost of capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

There are no reasonable changes in the assumptions that would result in a material difference to the impairment charge for goodwill.

10. Intangible Assets

Associated with the purchase of the Silcotec Europe business the Company identified a customer orderbook and relationship asset.

	Customer contracts and relationships €
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	6,117,000
At 30 March 2025	<u>6,117,000</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 April 2024	5,955,022
Charge for the financial year	<u>161,978</u>
At 30 March 2025	<u>6,117,000</u>
Net book amount	
At 30 March 2025	- <u>0</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>161,978</u>

11. Tangible assets

	Plant, machinery and tooling €	Office and computer equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	451,326	336,009	787,335
Additions	29,356	-	29,356
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 March 2025	<u>480,682</u>	<u>336,009</u>	<u>816,691</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	264,227	319,475	583,702
Charge for the financial period	71,313	6,253	77,566
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 March 2025	<u>335,540</u>	<u>325,728</u>	<u>661,268</u>
Net book amount			
At 30 March 2025	<u>145,142</u>	<u>10,281</u>	<u>155,423</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>187,099</u>	<u>16,534</u>	<u>203,633</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

12. Investment in subsidiaries

	Total Shares €
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	553,062
At 30 March 2025	<u>553,062</u>
Net book amount	
At 30 March 2025	<u>553,062</u>

Company Name	Registered address	Country of incorporation or registration	Proportion of ownership interest
Silcotec Europe (SK) s.r.o	Družstevná 14, Komárno, 945 05	Slovakia	88.7%*

*The remaining 11.3% of Silcotec Europe (SK) s.r.o is owned by Volex plc, Silcotec Europe Limited's ultimate controlling company.

13. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Raw materials and work in progress	4,958,601	6,377,385
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,325,965	802,928
	<u>6,284,566</u>	<u>7,180,313</u>

Stock is stated after provisions for impairment of €378,002 (2024: €315,143). The replacement cost of stocks was not significantly different from that disclosed in the statement of financial position.

14. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	5,604,914	6,965,927
Amounts owed by group undertakings	134,051	51,011
Loans owed by group undertakings	1,200,000	1,200,000
Corporation tax	367	-
VAT receivable	412,479	549,386
	<u>7,351,811</u>	<u>8,766,324</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

15. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	3,218,520	3,159,850
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,774,225	2,282,828
Loans owed to group undertakings	1,938,822	6,308,681
Income tax deducted under PAYE/PRSI	17,150	23,975
Accruals	174,571	206,471
Corporation tax	-	67,801
	<u>8,123,288</u>	<u>12,049,606</u>

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

Loans owed to group undertakings due within one year are unsecured, bear interest at Euribor +3% and are repayable on demand.

Trade creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

Taxation and social security are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

16. Provisions for liabilities

At the reporting date, a deferred tax liability of €10,347 (2024: €57,146) has been recognised relating to the intangible and fixed assets recognised on the acquisition of the Silcotec business and other timing differences.

	Intangible Assets €	Fixed Assets & other timing differences €	Total €
At 2 April 2023	<u>(283,452)</u>	<u>(25,305)</u>	<u>(308,757)</u>
Credit to Income	242,957	8,654	251,611
At 31 March 2024	<u>(40,495)</u>	<u>(16,651)</u>	<u>(57,146)</u>
Credit to Income	40,495	6,304	46,799
At 30 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,347)</u>	<u>(10,347)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued**17. Capital and Reserves**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Authorised Shares:		
1,000 (2024: 1,000) ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 (2024: 100) ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

All shares rank par passu in all respects.

Profit and loss account:

The profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the financial period and prior financial periods.

18. Commitments and contingencies

(i) Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at the 30 March 2025 (2024: nil)

(ii) Securities

The Company, along with its ultimate parent, Volex plc has entered into an omnibus guarantee and a set of agreements dated 12 December 2008 with Lloyds TSB for the purposes of cash pool operation.

During the period Volex plc Group had a multi-currency combined revolving overdraft and guarantee facility. The syndicate comprised HSBC and Lloyds Banking Group. Subsequently, the Group signed a new three-year facility on the 12 November 2020 with HSBC, JP Morgan and Citi. As part of this facility there are cross guarantees in place from Volex plc, , Silcotec Europe Limited, Volex Group Holdings Limited, Volex Holding Inc., Volex Inc., "Volex Poland" sp. z.o.o, GTK (Holdco) Limited, G.T.K. (U.K.) Limited, MC Electronics, LLC.

19. Retirement benefits

The Company operates voluntary defined contribution schemes for management and staff.

Total contributions for the financial period amounted to €44,668 (2024: €41,051). The balance outstanding at 30 March 2025 is €4,935 (2024: € 4,138).

20. Derivative financial instruments

There were no derivatives during the financial period (2024: none).

21. Ultimate parent company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Volex Group Holdings Limited a United Kingdom registered Company. Its ultimate parent is Volex plc, also a United Kingdom registered company. Copies of the financial statements of Volex plc, can be obtained from Unit C1 Antura, Bond Close, Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom, RG24 8PZ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

22. Cash flow statement

A cash flow statement has not been prepared as the Company's ultimate parent company publishes a consolidated cash flow statement dealing with the cash flows of the overall group, therefore an exemption has been taken in the current period.

23. Related party transactions

The Company has taken the exemption provisions available under IAS 24: Related Party Transactions, from disclosure of intergroup related party transactions as the consolidated accounts of Volex plc, Unit C1 Antura, Bond Close, Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom, RG24 8PZ are publicly available.

24. Post balance sheet events

There have been no post balance sheet events requiring disclosure at 30 March 2025.

25. Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 25 November 2025.