electrium

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 02226729

September 30, 2024

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	C Ennis
	J Murnieks
Registered number	02226729
Registered office	Pinehurst 2
	Pinehurst Road
	Farnborough
	Hampshire
	GU14 7BF
Independent auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
	Savannah House
	3 Ocean Way
	Southampton
	SO14 3TJ

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ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

The directors of Electrium Sales Limited ("the Company") present the annual report containing a strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2024.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activities

Electrium Sales Limited is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of domestic and industrial circuit protection and wiring accessory products.

General business review - Statement of Income

The turnover for the year decreased to £76,082k (2023: £91,828k).

During the year, the Company made an operating profit of £3,916k (2023: profit £5,421k). The result before taxation was a profit of £4,392k (2023: profit £5,749k).

The Company made a net profit for the financial year, net of taxation of £3,193k (2023: profit £4,458k).

The Directors work closely with management to anticipate risks from economic or global factors and plan accordingly. Like many businesses we have been affected by disruption to global supply chains and face inflationary pressures, exacerbated by geo-political uncertainty. However, this has not had a significant effect on the figures presented, and we continue to monitor and take steps to mitigate these issues.

General business review - Statement of Financial Position

Total assets decreased during the year by £9,009k to £66,891k (2023: £75,900k), a 12% decrease (2023: 17% increase). The movement was primarily driven by decreases in trade and other receivables of £7,446k, inventories of £4,249k and property, plant and equipment of £2,566k. This was partially offset by an increase in assets classified as held for disposal of £2,697k.

Total liabilities at the year-end amounted to £27,449k (2023: £38,695k), a decrease of 29% (2023: 37% increase). The movement mainly consisted of decreases in other current liabilities of £4,159k, post-employment benefits of £3,872k, contract liabilities of £2,373k, trade and other payables of £1,572k and long-term debt of £1,262k. This was in part offset by an increase in liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal of £1,448k.

General business review – Statement of Cash Flows

The overall cash position increased in the year by £350k to a balance of £350k (2023: decreased by £222k to a zero balance).

This was driven by a net cash inflow from operating activities during the year of £6,007k (2023: inflow £7,692k), resulting mainly from an operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions of £5,728k (2023: profit £6,846k) and interest received of £696k (2023: inflow £250k) being partially offset by outflows from income taxes paid of £1,374k (2023: outflow £2,068k) and changes in assets and liabilities of £958k (2023: inflow £2,664k).

The net cash inflow from operating activities was further offset by outflows from financing activities of £3,714k (2023: outflow £6,602k) and investing activities of £1,943k (2023: outflow £1,312k).

New orders received

New orders in the year amounted to £77,281k. New orders received in the year increased by 5% compared to the prior year. Total new order backlog £4,990k.

Analysis of Financial Key Performance Indicators

Electrium Sales Limited measures its performance on a number of key performance indicators, including revenue, profit from operations and net cash from operations as discussed above. In addition, new orders received are considered to be a key performance indicator.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company has implemented a co-ordinated set of risk management and control systems, including strategic planning, the assessment of ESG risk in our downstream value chain and management reporting, to help anticipate, measure, monitor and manage its exposure to risk. Risks which the Company faces include price and product competition, the impact of exchange rate movements, performance risks under long term fixed price contracts, climate related risks, loss of supply of raw materials and product components, changes in the regulatory and legal environment, and credit and interest rate risks, which may increase due to the global shortage of credit. The Company has a diversified range of customers, revenue streams and products.

Statement related to Section 172 of Companies Act 2006 (known as Section 172(1) statement)

The Directors of the Company must act in accordance with a set of general duties. These include a duty under s.172 of the Companies Act 2006 to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

1) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;

2) the interests of the company's employees;

3) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;

4) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;

5) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and

6) the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

Understanding the perspectives of the Company's stakeholders and building good relationships enables their views to be taken into account in Senior Leadership Team ("SLT") discussions, discussions among the board of directors of the Company ("Board") and in decision-making. Two Board members, the MD and FD are also members of the SLT, along with the Head of People & Organisation (HR). The SLT plays an important business-focused and commercial role in the UK and Export operations, covering all aspects of the business. Given the size and nature of Electrium Sales Limited ("Electrium" or "Company") in the UK, stakeholder engagement often takes place at both an operational and senior management level, as well as by the Board. Further information and examples of how the Company engages with its key stakeholders is provided below.

Employees

Striving to be an employer of choice, the Company places value on creating a culture of learning, promoting diversity and fostering equity

Engagement	Key topics, decisions and outcomes influenced by this stakeholder group
Electrium succeeds through its people. Fostering the health and performance of its employees as well as safeguarding their working conditions are core to the Company's social and business commitment. Our people, including apprentices and graduates, are supported in growing and developing in their roles via comprehensive training programmes and regular performance reviews and development discussions, to equip them for both current and future roles. In addition to technical training, we have an 'always on' learning philosophy where our people self-serve using our online integrated platform and 'My Learning World' accessing the most relevant digital learning from a range of learning sources. This is embedded with learning targets to ensure the ongoing resilience and relevance of our people. Over the last 12 months, we have focussed on the strategic learning priority of Digital Skills for Life, introducing a digital dexterity index assessment and Learning Jams to support the development of digital confidence. The Company regularly updates its training and competency matrices, to maintain the focus on developing our employees. We have also continued with the Growth Talks process, which was originally introduced in 2022. These are both reflective and future focused and can happen at any time. They can be dialogues between manager and employee, amongst team members, or within a team of peers. Instead of rigid and complex performance management processes, Growth Talks are simple and agile - strengthening our culture of empowerment and trust and focusing around 4 key elements: Clear	The Company commits to supporting the wellbeing of all. It works closely with its Occupational Health and Employee Assistance Programme suppliers, together with external partners to ensure that our people feel equipped to cope with the stresses and strains of life. Across the Company, employees have access to services and resources to support their mental and physical wellbeing, such as counselling, workplace assessments, physiotherapy helpline, wellbeing training courses, menopause & neurodiversity awareness and nutrition & physical activity advice. These resources, together with our Mental Health First Aiders are part of a strategic approach to employee wellbeing, which aims to equip our managers and employees to care for their mental and physical health. Employees have many opportunities to learn about and influence Company decisions, including: • The annual employee engagement survey • Monthly communications and quarterly town hall meetings, including Q&As (the current briefing format was introduced as a result of feedback from the engagement survey) • Quarterly Consultative Committee meetings at site and Company level • Trade Union representation (Electrium has good partnership working arrangements with GMB and Unite) Electrium has always been committed to flexibility in the workplace and has brought together a number of initiatives, in line with Siemens AG, to promote empowerment and support the concept of hybrid working (a combination of in-office work and remote working) 2/3 days per week where practical and

Expectations, Growth Perspective, Timely Recognition and Everyday Learning. There is a strong focus on encouraging all employees to adopt a growth mindset.

The views of our employees are critical in helping us continually improve ourselves as an organisation, and regular employee engagement surveys enable us to both further understand our employees' perspective and generate ideas which can benefit everyone. The Company also employs its own Engagement Lead.

Employees can also make their views known through employee representative bodies, whether at a local site level or business wide. These bodies provide a mechanism for ongoing dialogue between Company management and the employees' representatives on all aspects of the Company's operation. Furthermore, a confidential whistle-blowing hotline called 'Tell Us' enables employees to raise concerns about any aspect of Company practices or behaviour.

The Siemens plc. Board (parent company) has an appointed Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Lead to support the achievement of the company goal of 'Belonging Transforms' where everyone feels a sense of belonging. This has been building on the work of FY23 on inclusive culture, LGBT inclusion, racial and gender equality and equal opportunities for people with disabilities. Our employee network groups continue to thrive and have extended to include others such as Working Families, Lean-In, Neurodiversity and Carers. As part of our DE&I Strategy, we have continued to work on a number of initiatives shared below.

Since FY23, the Company has participated in the Siemens AG (Ultimate parent) Gender Equity Program and developed its own actions to enable it to achieve the commitments around equitable promotion and also recruitment of more women into technical roles.

As a member of the Siemens group of companies, Electrium continues to work with the Race at Work Charter, an initiative, developed in partnership with Business in the Community (BiTC) and the UK Government, designed to improve outcomes for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic employees in the UK. The Race at Work Charter embodies the same common values Electrium shares on diversity, inclusion and respect for all its people.

feasible to do so. This approach has been further supported by the introduction of a Hybrid Working policy giving guidance to our people and leaders on how (as part of our suite of Flexible Working Policies) to get the right balance of the needs of the customer, the individual and the organisation.

Managers are encouraged to undertake 'Walk and Talk' tours of their department which enables a Psychosocial Safe working environment that also promotes well-being, Inclusion (problem solving), Learning (Empowerment) & Resilience (Development).

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's progress in closing the gender pay gap and publishes each year a Gender Pay Gap report. An evidence-based action plan has been implemented in response to the Gender Pay Gap outcomes.

The Company has been working on a programme of activities to enhance its status as a Disability Confident Employer. This programme focusses on providing equal opportunities for disabled talent and ensuring our existing employees have all the necessary adjustments in place to support their work. Additionally, it aims to ensure that Electrium benefits from the talents which disabled employees bring.

Electrium participated in the Siemens Global Belonging Day, which is an employee event held twice a year, designed to educate, engage, and inspire us all to become better role models, allies and ambassadors for DEI.

As a Siemens owned company Electrium has also recently committed externally to becoming a Menopause Friendly organisation to best support people that are impacted, directly or indirectly by the menopause.

As part of World Day for Safety and Health at Work employees joined a Be Well and Work Well session which highlighted the dual importance of prioritising health and wellbeing while also fostering safe working conditions in and out of work.

Electrium took part in the Siemens Transform 2024 event which was a unique opportunity to be immersed in the technology we create to transform the everyday, to learn about the future of Siemens, and to build our understanding of our business. Over 1,000 Siemens' employees attended the Employee Day including 300 friends and family.

Customers, Suppliers and Business Partners
Business relationships with the Company's customers, suppliers, and other business partners are fundamental.

Engagement	Key topics, decisions and outcomes influenced by this stakeholder group
Customers are always at the centre of our thinking with regard to technology, innovation and how to best to consult and support them. Our main goal is to establish ourselves as the partner of choice for our customers by fostering close and trusted partnerships. Electrium has continued to keep its customers and suppliers informed of its ongoing supply chain resilience planning which has been overseen by the SLT to ensure business continuity. Actions have included resource planning, reviewing, and where necessary, adjusting our systems and processes and working with our supply chain in order to minimise disruption to our operations. Electrium has a zero-tolerance approach to forced labour, slavery and human trafficking in any form in any part of our business or supply chain. We support all our suppliers through our "Sustainability in the Supply Chain" and "Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Third-Party Intermediaries" brochures and the basis of all our supplier relationships is the commitment of our suppliers to observe the principles of the code. Our efforts in this area are detailed in our Modern Slavery Statement, which can be accessed via our website. The Company regularly organises industry and product relevant CPD seminars, with the ultimate aim of these being to improve the technical knowledge of the designers and installers and hence improve the design, quality and safety of electrical installations. As a Siemens company, Electrium is part of the Buy Social Corporate Challenge, an initiative aimed at embedding positive social and environmental impact into everyday business spend. The UK Government-backed Challenge sees a group of businesses committed to collectively spend £1 billion by 2026 with social enterprise suppliers. As of 2024 the 30 corporate partners have achieved a cumulative spend of £477 million. As part of Siemens' commitment to the Challenge it has now included over 60 Social Enterprises into its supply chain, these range from recycled wood, hotels in London, coffee with Change Please and office supplies through WildHearts. Following our virtual SCM Supplier Sustainability event in July we have >120 commitments from Key Suppliers to explore social initiatives such as the use of Social Enterprises, use of diverse Suppliers, accreditation to Real Living Wage and Prompt Payment Code.	Electrium works closely with all of its customers and suppliers to ensure a sustainable and transparent supply chain. Recently Electrium has begun to focus this effort at component and product level in order to enhance its supply chain understanding. Electrium plans to expand its product data provision to include relevant sustainability information to allow for future customer, legislative and regulatory requirements. In July 2024 Siemens hosted and Electrium participated in Transform 2024, a three-day technology exhibition and conference in Manchester where over 4,000 visitors had the opportunity to hear from and collaborate with experts, experience transformative technology and work with a vibrant community to solve real-world challenges. As part of our ongoing commitment to the environment, we have reviewed and continue to monitor both our inbound and outbound supply chain, for the use of plastic material in our packaging and as a result have significantly reduced it, replacing it with alternative sustainable packaging solutions.

Communities and Environment

The Company serves society wherever it operates and as a globally active company with innovative and investment capabilities the Company shares responsibility for sustainable development worldwide.

Engagement	Key topics, decisions and outcomes influenced by this stakeholder group
Electrium supports charitable endeavours of its employees and customers and is involved with its local communities and environment via its extensive CSR activities at its sites in the UK. Each site's CSR committee match funds amounts raised by their employees, up to the value of £1k p.a. per site. As a Siemens company, we recognise the importance of helping the most vulnerable communities. In addition to backing DEC appeals, we encourage our employees to give to charity though the Give As you Earn program with all associated fees covered by the Company. The Company has recently been awarded gold membership status within the sustainable business initiative, of Groundwork, which is a charity working nationally and locally to transform lives in the UK's most disadvantaged communities. They help people to carry out thousands of diverse, locally led projects each year, in particular projects that tackle climate change and help people out of fuel poverty and that bring out the best in young people by helping them to improve their local area. The projects also help to build stronger communities by improving green space or getting people back into work by creating green jobs. Electrium runs a biodiversity project at its Hindley Green site to support local wildlife and ecosystems. This has included introducing bird boxes (made from obsolete products) and bird feeders, plus growing bee friendly plants and digging a small pond. This work was carried out by our own employees, which has helped to promote engagement across the business.	Alongside its fully integrated Quality, Environmental, Health & Safety management system, Electrium has also gained the ISO50001:2018 Energy Management Standard. Electrium's Sustainability committee is dedicated to exploring and implementing sustainability opportunities aligned with local and global initiatives. Every employee is offered two paid volunteering days every year to participate in community initiatives. Electrium aims to achieve carbon neutrality in the near future and a net zero carbon footprint by 2030. As part of that goal, we have installed biomass burners at our operational sites, in order to significantly decrease our carbon footprint. The business has implemented an energy reduction and data analysis programme via the Siemens' Building X energy management system. Life Cycle Assessments and ECO design are a key part of Electrium's Product Life Cycle process, this includes identifying circular economy opportunities. Electrium has recently installed an additional 15 submeters with ambitions to install more, to identify energy saving opportunities. The Company has plans to expand its product data provision to include relevant sustainability information to allow for future customer, legislative and regulatory requirements. We have also installed LED lighting across all of our facilities, to improve our energy efficiency. Solar panels have been installed at both operations locations, which has further reduced our carbon emissions footprint. Electrium is a zero-landfill company, with all our waste being reused, recycled, or diverted to energy from waste facilities. During the year, the Company again reviewed, updated and approved its Sustainability Statement. From an environmental and social perspective, we have fully aligned our strategy with the Siemens AG DEGREE framework. The Group wide DEGREE program has intensified the focus of all Siemens businesses, including Electrium, on ambitious sustainability goals comprising of targets for environmental and social sustainability as well as good governance.

Government, Regulators and Trade Associations

Continuous dialog with policy-makers is extremely important for the success of a company like Electrium.

Engagement	Key topics, decisions and outcomes influenced by this stakeholder group
As a member of the Siemens group of companies, Electrium is politically neutral, but we operate in markets which are shaped by UK Government policy, either directly or indirectly. Our external engagement is governed by our Company commitment to responsible and sustainable business.	The Company is a member of BEAMA and as such engages with policy makers at all levels of the UK Government, on a cross-party basis and with regulators including working with: • MHCLG to improve all areas of regulation and building policy and contributing to the Future Homes Standard consultation. • Defra on the current consultation on two proposals from external organisations for a WEEE compliance fee methodology. • UK BIM Alliance, BSI and CDBB on an overarching approach to implementing BIM in the UK. Elsewhere, membership of Make UK involves dialogue with other manufacturing companies to raise awareness of specific issues impacting on the wider manufacturing community.

Siemens AG Group Companies

The Siemens Group is setting the course for long-term value creation through accelerated growth and stronger profitability with a simplified and leaner company structure.

Engagement	Key topics, decisions and outcomes influenced by this stakeholder group
The strategic decisions of the Siemens AG Group guide the decisions taken by the Board and SLT which, in turn, adapts the Group strategy for the UK market, and in line with the duties set out within the Companies Act 2006, taking into account UK customer, employee and other stakeholder interests. The Directors and SLT have strong relationships with all key stakeholders across the wider Siemens Group to ensure the global strategy and expectations are understood and considered as part of the Company's strategic decisions for the UK.	The SLT and wider management population participate in Siemens' forums and conferences at a global and UK level. Employees are also able to join regular webinar updates given by Siemens management with regard to the Company's strategy and performance. These take place at a global, country and business level. Dividend proposals are also a key decision made each year with the Board having regard to the ability of the Company to make a dividend taking into account, amongst other considerations, the needs of the parent company.

Approved by the board of directors on June 20, 2025 and signed on its behalf by

Digitally signed by
Ennis Carl
Location: UK
Date: 20.06.2025

Carl Ennis
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors who served the Company during the year and subsequently were as follows:

R J Peters	Resigned 30 May 2025
J Currie	Resigned 7 May 2025
C Ennis	Appointed 13 May 2025
J Murnieks	Appointed 13 May 2025

None of the directors holding office at September 30, 2024 had notified a beneficial interest in any contract to which the Company or its subsidiary undertakings were a party during the financial year.

The directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report.

DIVIDENDS

During the year the directors declared and paid a dividend of £4,457k (2023: £nil).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company continues to invest in research and development in the UK. During the year, the Company spent £165k (2023: £201k) on research and development.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Electrium Sales Limited’s financial risk management objectives and policies, including the exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk are set out in note 25 to the financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have prepared a going concern assessment and cash flow projections for the business. The current trading is in line with the updated forecasts. The Directors do not foresee any future impact on the ongoing trading performance of the Company other than the closure of the electrical wiring accessories portion of the business detailed in the subsequent events. The Directors expect the business to operate under profitable conditions for the foreseeable future with limited cashflow implications on the business and have assessed the potential impact on its business in the short term to be manageable.

The directors have also considered additional risks related to current economic and political climate and do not foresee any significant impact on its business in the light of current assessment. This view is underpinned by business continuity planning, risk management and an integrated internal control framework. Nonetheless, the Directors acknowledge the long-term view remains a challenge and continue to monitor developments and prepare accordingly. Based on the Company's revised cash flow forecasts up until 30 June 2026, the directors consider that the Company will trade profitably and generate positive cash flows from operations. In addition to the base cashflow forecasts management have performed a reverse stress test to consider the level of downturn required for the Company to extinguish their liquid funds. The level of reduction is deemed to be implausible based on forecast and historic performance. This was considered prior to any mitigating actions which management would also implement in this unlikely scenario.

The directors believe there is sufficient liquidity available to cover any severe downturn scenario, accordingly the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for the financial statement.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On the March 31, 2025 the Company announced the closure of the electrical wiring accessories portion of the business, in-line with Siemens’ strategy to exit the British Standard Wiring Accessories markets globally. This has resulted in provisions being booked on March 31, 2025 for £5,725k based on current information. Management continues to assess and plan for an orderly wind down of the inventory to meet current customer requirements for the rest of the calendar year. Management will focus on the Circuit Protection portfolio going forwards.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company does not expect any significant future developments in its activities apart from the closure of the electrical wiring accessories portion described in the subsequent events.

STATEMENT OF ENGAGEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES

The directors continue to encourage employee engagement and participation within the Company. The Siemens' Leadership and

Management Development Programmes provide a basis for inclusive leadership that values the contribution made by all employees. this style of leadership includes team briefings, bulletins, 'townhall" meetings which are open to all employees, and access to information and learning on our intranet pages and through our global learning platform. We recognise and support the right of our employees to seek and enjoy representation. Our Siemens Employee Council (SEC, Employee Representative Committee (ECC) provide employees with opportunities for meaningful engagement and dialogue with the company on matters of concern to them. Through our wide range of opportunities or engagement and participation, we encourage suggestions and ideas for innovation and improvement and in turn we commit to, and do, provide timely responses. More information can be found in the section 172 statement on pages 4 to 7.

STATEMENT OF ENGAGEMENT WITH SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS IN A BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMPANY

Business relationships with the customers, suppliers, and other business partners are fundamental to Siemens. The Group maintains business relationships only with reputable partners who comply with the law. The Group protects the interests of its customers through the careful selection of suppliers and other business partners and through the standards set for its own actions. The Group only works with suppliers who are prepared to eliminate problems or implement risk reduction measures. That is why the Group cooperates with excellent partners worldwide. Amongst others, the Group’s Code of Conduct is based on the UN Global Compact and the principles of the International Labour Organisation, and it reflects the Siemens Business Conduct Guidelines, which apply to the entire Group. More information can be found in the section 172 statement on pages 4 to 7.

STREAMLINED ENERGY & CARBON REPORTING (SECR)

All the SECR data requirements for unquoted 'large' companies have been met and the energy consumption and emissions are reported below. This includes UK consumption of electricity, gas and transport fuels where the company is responsible for the fuels. The methodology used to calculate emissions is the WBCSD/WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol: a corporate accounting standard: revised edition.

UK Government greenhouse gas emissions conversion factors for 2024 have been applied. An operational control approach has been taken.

Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity have been calculated using the location-based and market-based approaches.

	FY24	FY23
Gas Consumption (kWh)	**915,559**	2,441,198
Electricity Consumption (kWh)	**1,594,670**	1,690,668
Biomass Consumption (kWh)	**3,488,717**	2,431,100
Transport fuel (kWh)	**541,626**	405,478
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions: kWh	**6,540,572**	6,968,444
Emissions from combustion of gas tCO2e (Scope 1) [mandatory]	**167**	447
Emissions from combustion of Biomass tCO2e (Scope 1) [mandatory]	**39**	26
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes tCO2e (Scope 1) [mandatory]	**55**	80
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee -owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel tCO2e (Scope 3) [mandatory]	**61**	44
Emissions from purchased electricity tCO2e (Scope 2, location -based) [mandatory]	**310**	283
Emissions from purchased electricity tCO2e (Scope 2, market -based) [voluntary]	**12**	3
Total gross tCO2e based on the above [mandatory]	**632**	880
Emissions from combustion of Biomass tCO2e (Out of scope) [voluntary]	**1,221**	851
Intensity ratio: tCO2e gross figure based from mandatory fields above/ £100,000 turnover [mandatory]	**0.83**	0.96

Siemens continues on its journey to Net Zero inline with it's 1.5C aligned science-based targets and commitments it has made to EV100, EP100 and RE100.

This year the company raised it's Internal Carbon Price to £75/tonne to support further investments in the technologies required to decarbonise our operations. Funds will be used to install submetering systems and Siemens 'AI-powered Building X to monitor and optimize energy usage, leading to significant carbon savings. The business has continued to be certified to ISO50001:2018 for its manufacturing sites and fleet, with the transition to more efficient vehicles supporting continual improvement in energy efficiency.

In the period covered by the report the Company has purchased 1,439 MWh of renewable electricity via a REGO green tariff, and generated 140 MWh of renewable energy through PV.

Further information on our approach to Sustainability can be found at new.siemens.com/uk/en/company/sustainability.html

GROUP POLICIES

Environmental

As a leading global company, Siemens has a responsibility to comply with the highest ethical and legal standards while protecting the environment and benefiting society as a whole. These principles are embedded in our DEGREE ESG framework, the environmental elements of which focus on Decarbonisation and Resource Efficiency. Through Siemens Eco Efficiency programme, the Company drives its ambition levels around three pillars: Responsible Product Development (including Robust Eco Design), Clean Supply Chain (including purchase of recycled materials) and Efficient Own Operations (covering energy efficiency and waste hierarchy shift). The business has set science based (SBTi) carbon reduction targets and remains focused on continual improvements in energy efficiency. By moving waste up the waste hierarchy and eliminating waste where possible, the organisation is embedding circular economy principles in the way it does business.

There are a number of initiatives, such as Siemens STAR Awards, which recognises and rewards contribution to Siemens ownership culture covering Living Our Values, Doing What Matters, Taking The Lead and Working Together.

Equal Opportunities

We aim to create an equal work environment for everyone. We will not discriminate against anyone due to a characteristic, recognising the specific legislative protected characteristics, age, disability, sex, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marriage or civil partnership, maternity or pregnancy, race, religion, or belief. In addition, it is against the law to prejudice a person in any way because of a spent conviction, unless it is for safeguarding needs. As well as the legislative requirements, we additionally seek to create equality for all individuals irrespective of diverse backgrounds and experience such as socio-economic background, family status and caring responsibilities, trade union membership and education level. We aim to create equal access to opportunities and promoting fairness and use positive action to overcome any disadvantage that an individual or group may inherently have owing to discrimination or bias, and the provision of reasonable adjustments to support them in conducting their role. We are committed to making sure that all employees have equal opportunities and that we maintain a diverse workforce at every stage of their employment. This refers to recruitment, selection, and training; promotion, transfer and pay; terms and conditions of employment, including grievance and disciplinary procedures; training and development, including the appraisal process; termination of employment, including dismissal, redundancy, or retirement.

Political Donations

No political donations were made during the current or preceding year.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditor

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

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed as auditor of the Company commencing fiscal year 2024. In accordance with section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will continue in office as auditor of the Company.

Approved by the Board of directors on June 20, 2025 and signed on its behalf by

Digitally signed by
Ennis Carl
Location: UK
Date: 20.06.2025

Carl Ennis
Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Electrium Sales Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Electrium Sales Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2024 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2024; the Statement of Income, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation and Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to overstatement of revenue and profit, mainly through the posting of journals, and management bias in accounting judgements and estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Performing a reconciliation of all transactions in the year to the financial statements, obtaining a complete population of journals, and identifying and testing journal entries based on our risk assessment;
- Challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates;
- Agreeing the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation and assessing compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and

regulations and fraud and actual and potential litigation and claims;

- Evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business; and

- Review of minutes of statutory board meetings.

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

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Christopher Taylor

Christopher Taylor (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Southampton

25 June 2025

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

	Note	**2024**	2023
Revenue	3	**76,082**	91,828
Cost of sales		**(63,177)**	(77,478)
Gross profit		**12,905**	14,350
Research and development expenses		**(165)**	(201)
Marketing and distribution expenses		**(7,535)**	(7,823)
Administrative expenses		**(819)**	(905)
Other operating (expenses) / income	5	**(470)**	-
Operating profit	4	**3,916**	5,421
Interest income	8	**750**	312
Interest expense	8	**(54)**	(62)
Interest (expenses) / income from pension plans and similar commitments, net	8	**(220)**	78
Income before income taxes		**4,392**	5,749
Income tax expense	9	**(1,199)**	(1,291)
Net income for the financial year		**3,193**	4,458

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

	Note	**2024**	2023
Net income for the financial year		**3,193**	4,458
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans gains / (losses)	19	**4,704**	(5,464)
Deferred tax (charge) / credit on remeasurement gains / (losses)	9	**(1,203)**	1,367
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**3,501**	(4,097)
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of income taxes		**3,501**	(4,097)
Total comprehensive income		**6,694**	361
Attributable to: Owners of the Company		**6,694**	361

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		**350**	-
Trade and other receivables	10	**27,696**	35,142
Other current financial assets	11	**6**	17
Inventories	13	**24,381**	28,630
Other current assets	14	**2,139**	356
Assets classified as held for disposal	15	**2,697**	-
Total current assets		**57,269**	64,145
Property, plant and equipment	15	**6,146**	8,712
Pension plans and similar assets	19	**612**	-
Deferred tax assets	9	**-**	1,250
Other assets	21	**2,864**	1,793
Total non-current assets		**9,622**	11,755
Total assets		**66,891**	75,900
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Short-term debt	18	**213**	410
Trade and other payables	16	**7,303**	8,875
Other current financial liabilities		**64**	31
Contract liabilities	12	**9,520**	11,893
Current provisions	20	**52**	94
Current income tax liabilities		**947**	1,374
Other current liabilities	17	**4,363**	8,522
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal	15	**1,448**	-
Total current liabilities		**23,910**	31,199
Long-term debt	18	**390**	1,652
Post-employment benefits	19	**-**	3,872
Other liabilities	21	**2,944**	1,972
Deferred tax liabilities	9	**205**	-
Total non-current liabilities		**3,539**	7,496
Total liabilities		**27,449**	38,695

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Equity			
Share capital	22	**10,000**	10,000
Share premium		**2,000**	2,000
Merger reserve		**6,040**	6,040
Retained earnings		**21,402**	19,165
Total equity		**39,442**	37,205
Total liabilities and equity		**66,891**	75,900

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on June 20, 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

Digitally signed by Murnieks James Date: 2025.06.20 10:13:57 +01'00'
Murnieks James

James Murnieks
Director
Electrium Sales Limited
Registered number: 02226729

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income for the financial year		**3,193**	4,458
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortisation	4, 15	**1,342**	1,425
Income tax expenses	9	**1,199**	1,291
Interest income, net	8	**(696)**	(250)
Defined benefit pension charge / (income) in Statement of Income	19	**220**	(78)
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	5	**470**	-
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions		**5,728**	6,846
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Inventories	13	**4,249**	550
Trade and other receivables		**6,764**	(5,197)
Other current assets		**(1,548)**	836
Trade payables and accrued expenses		**(4,236)**	2,594
Contract liabilities		**(2,373)**	3,026
Current provisions		**(42)**	94
Other current liabilities		**(1,945)**	861
Long term assets		**(1,070)**	(39)
Long term liabilities		**1,159**	(61)
Cash generated from operations		**6,686**	9,510
Income taxes paid		**(1,375)**	(2,068)
Interest received		750	312
Interest paid		(54)	(62)
Cash flows from operating activities – continuing operations		**6,007**	7,692
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	15	**(1,943)**	(1,328)
Disposal of intangibles and property, plant and equipment	15	**-**	16
Cash flows from investing activities – continuing operations		**(1,943)**	(1,312)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in financing from other group companies	10, 16	**743**	(6,602)
Dividends paid	31	**(4,457)**	-
Cash flows from financing activities – continuing operations		**(3,714)**	(6,602)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**350**	(222)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**-**	222
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**350**	-

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Siemens AG operates a cash pooling facility across its worldwide group. Cash balances generated by entities are passed to Siemens AG and companies are able to draw down on these facilities if required. Therefore, apart from any accounts held with local banks, amounts invested with/drawn down from the Siemens AG accounts are shown as an intercompany balance. Changes in the balances on these facilities are included in cash flows from financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows. An increase in cash that is loaned to the cash pool is shown as a cash outflow from financing activities, and an increase in cash borrowed from the cash pool is shown as a cash inflow from financing activities.

ELECTRIUM SALES LIMTED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

		Share capital	Share premium	Merger reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Brought forward 1 October 2022		10,000	2,000	6,040	18,804	36,844
Net income for the financial year		-	-	-	4,458	4,458
Other comprehensive loss, net of income taxes		-	-	-	(4,097)	(4,097)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	-	361	361
Balance at 30 September 2023		**10,000**	**2,000**	**6,040**	**19,165**	**37,205**
Brought forward 1 October 2023		**10,000**	**2,000**	**6,040**	**19,165**	**37,205**
Net income for the financial year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,193**	**3,193**
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes		**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,501**	**3,501**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,694**	**6,694**
Dividends to equity holders	31	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,457)**	**(4,457)**
Balance at 30 September 2024		**10,000**	**2,000**	**6,040**	**21,402**	**39,442**

Merger reserve

This relates to historic mergers in earlier years when the principals of merger relief accounting were applicable. There was no movement in the reserve for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

1. Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements present the operations of Electrium Sales Limited ("the Company) and have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards ("IAS") and applied in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on June 06, 2025. The financial statements are generally prepared on the historical cost basis, except as stated in note 2.

The Company has prepared and reported its financial statements in Great British Pounds (GBP or £) and the financial information is disclosed in thousands of £, except where stated otherwise. 'k' denotes thousands of £ and 'm' denotes millions of £. Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely to totals provided. The Company is a United Kingdom based company incorporated in England and Wales engaged in the manufacture and distribution of domestic and industrial circuit protection and wiring accessory products. The registered office is located at Pinehurst 2, Pinehurst Road, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 7BF.

The Company applied all UK adopted standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') that were effective as of September 30, 2024. In these financial statements, the term 'group' refers to all companies for whom the ultimate parent undertaking is Siemens AG. The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The Directors have prepared a going concern assessment and cash flow projections for the business. The current trading is in line with the updated forecasts. The Directors do not foresee any future impact on the ongoing trading performance of the Company. The Directors expect the business to operate under profitable conditions for the foreseeable future with limited cashflow implications on the business and have assessed the potential impact on its business in the short term to be manageable.

The directors have also considered additional risks related to current economic and political climate and do not foresee any significant impact on its business in the light of current assessment. This view is underpinned by business continuity planning, risk management and an integrated internal control framework. Nonetheless, the Directors acknowledge the long-term view remains a challenge and continue to monitor developments and prepare accordingly. Based on the Company's revised cash flow forecasts up until 30 June 2026, the directors consider that the Company will trade profitably and generate positive cash flows from operations. In addition to the base cashflow forecasts management have performed a reverse stress test to consider the level of downturn required for the Company to extinguish their liquid funds. The level of reduction is deemed to be implausible based on forecast and historic performance. This was considered prior to any mitigating actions which management would also implement in this unlikely scenario.

The directors believe there is sufficient liquidity available to cover any severe downturn scenario, accordingly the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for the financial statement.

Thus, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for the financial statements.

2. Summary of material accounting policies and critical accounting estimates

Material Accounting Policies

Management has considered the principles of materiality in IFRS Practise Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements,* and only those accounting policies which are considered material have been presented in these financial statements.

Foreign currency transaction — Transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity, are recorded at that functional currency applying the spot exchange rate at the date when the underlying transactions are initially recognised. At the end of the reporting period, foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are revalued to functional currency applying the spot exchange rate prevailing at that date. Gains and losses arising from these foreign currency revaluations are recognised in the Statement of Income. Those foreign currency-denominated transactions which are classified as non-monetary are remeasured using the historical spot exchange rate.

Revenue recognition - The Company recognises revenue, when or as control over distinct goods or services is transferred to the customer; i.e. when the customer is able to direct the use of the transferred goods or services and obtains substantially all of the remaining benefits, provided a contract with enforceable rights and obligations exists and amongst others collectability of consideration is probable taking into account the customer's creditworthiness. Revenue is the transaction price, the Company expects to be entitled to. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur once associated uncertainties are resolved. The amount of variable consideration is calculated by either using the expected value or the most likely amount depending on which is expected to better predict the amount of variable consideration. Consideration is adjusted for the time value of money if the period between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of payment exceeds twelve months and there is a significant financing benefit either to the customer or the Company. If a contract contains more than one distinct good or service, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on relative stand-alone selling prices. If stand-alone selling prices are not observable, the Company reasonably estimates those. Revenue is recognised for each performance obligation either at a point in time or over time.

Revenues from product sales - Revenues are recognised at a point in time when control of the goods passes to the buyer, usually upon delivery of the goods. Invoices are issued at that point in time and are usually payable within 30 days.

Income from interest - Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends - Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Product-related expenses — Provisions for estimated costs related to product warranties are recorded in Cost of sales at the time the related sale is recognised.

Property, plant and equipment — Property, plant and equipment, is valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation expense is recognised using the straight-line method. The following useful lives are assumed:

Factory and office buildings	20 to 50 years
Technical machinery & equipment	generally 10 years
Furniture & office equipment	generally 5 years

Impairment of property, plant and equipment — The Company reviews property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In addition, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as well as intangible assets not yet available for use are subject to an annual impairment test. Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment involves the use of estimates in determining the assets' recoverable amount which can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any impairment.

The Company's property, plant and equipment to be disposed of are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell and depreciation is ceased.

Non-current assets held for disposal - The Company classifies a non-current asset or a disposal group (outside discontinued operations) as held for disposal if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This is the case if all the criteria below are satisfied:

- The asset / disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such disposal groups.
- The sale of the asset / disposal group is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year.
- The appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell.
- An active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan to sell has been initiated.
- The asset / disposal group is actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.
- It is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets classified as held for disposal and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortisation ceases.

Income taxes — The Siemens Group operates in various tax jurisdictions and therefore has to determine tax positions under respective local tax laws and tax authorities' views which can be complex and subject to different interpretations of tax payers and local tax authorities. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognised if sufficient future taxable profit is available, including income from forecasted operating earnings, the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences and established tax planning opportunities. As of each period-end, management evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets, based on projected future taxable profits.

Inventories — Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition or production costs and net realisable value, cost being generally determined on the basis of an average or first-in, first-out method. Determining net realizable value of inventories involves accounting estimates for quantity, technical and price risks.

Contract liabilities - A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from a customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from customer volume rebates.

Provisions — A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are recognised at present value by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. When a contract becomes onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised as a provision.

Termination benefits — Termination benefits are provided as a result of an entity's offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy before the normal retirement date or from an entity's decision to terminate the employment. Termination benefits in accordance with IAS 19, Employee Benefits, are recognised as a liability and an expense when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

Financial instruments — A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company does not use the category held to maturity and does not use the option to designate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at inception (Fair Value Option). Based on their nature, financial instruments are classified as financial assets and financial liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost and financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value and as receivables from finance leases. For additional information refer to note 25.

Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are accounted for at the trade date.

Initially, financial instruments are recognised at their fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are only recognised in determining the carrying amount, if the financial instruments are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Receivables from finance leases are recognised at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Subsequently, financial assets and liabilities are measured according to the category to which they are assigned to:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost – Loans, receivables and other debt instruments held in a hold-to-collect business model with contractual cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less valuation allowances for expected credit losses.

Financial liabilities — The Company measures financial liabilities, except for derivative financial instruments, at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents — The Company considers all highly liquid investments with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at cost. The Company is part of a cash pooling arrangement across the worldwide Siemens group. Balances within this facility are classified as *Receivables from group companies* and *Amounts due to group companies*.

Leases

The company leases properties and fleet cars and further sub leases it to other Siemens group companies, affiliates and external parties. Under IFRS 16, a contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Lessor - The Company leases mainly land and buildings and motor vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods and lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of difference terms.

Leases are classified as either finance or operating leases, determined based on whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset are transferred. If this is the case, the lease is classified as a finance lease; if not, it is an operating lease. Receivables from finance leases are recognised at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The assets underlying the operating leases are presented in Property, plant and equipment and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives or to their estimated residual value. Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head-lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head-lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the practical expedients in IFRS 16, it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company’s net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Lessee - Siemens recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with a term of more than twelve months if the underlying asset is not of low value. Payments for short-term and low-value leases are expensed over the lease term. Extension options are included in the lease term if their exercise is reasonably certain. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation expense and impairment losses adjusted for any remeasurements. Right-of-use assets are depreciated under the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying assets. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments due over the lease term, generally discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They are remeasured in case of modifications or reassessments of the lease.

Pension cost and other post-retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan — The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the Statement of Income represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period and represents the full extent of the Company's liability.

Defined benefit plans — The Company measures the entitlements by applying the projected unit credit method. The approach reflects an actuarially calculated net present value of the future benefit entitlement for services already rendered. In determining the net present value of the future benefit entitlement for service already rendered (Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)), the expected rates of future salary increase and expected rates of future pension progression are considered. The assumptions used for the calculation of the DBO as of the period-end of the preceding financial year are used to determine the calculation of service cost and interest income and expense of the following year. The net interest income or expense for the financial year will be based on the discount rate for the respective year multiplied by the net defined liability (asset) at the preceding financial year's period-end date.

Service cost and past service cost for post-employment benefits and administration costs unrelated to the management of the plan assets are allocated among functional costs. Past service costs and settlement gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Income. For unfunded plans, the amount of the line item Post-employment benefits equals the DBO. For funded plans, the Company offsets the fair value of the plan assets with the DBO. The Company recognises the net amount, after adjustments for effects relating to any asset ceiling.

Remeasurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses, as well as the difference between the return of plan assets and the amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefits liability or asset. They are recognised by the Company in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, net of income taxes.

Actuarial valuations rely on key assumptions including discount rates, expected compensation increases, rates of pension progression and mortality rates. Discount rates used are determined by reference to yields on high-quality corporate bonds of appropriate duration and currency at the end of the reporting period. In case such yields are not available discount rates are based on government bonds yields. Due to changing market, economic and social conditions the underlying key assumptions may differ from actual developments. For a discussion of the current funded status see note 19.

Borrowing costs — The Company pays or receives interest on its intercompany cash balances. These are recognised within interest in the Statement of Income when incurred or receivable. All costs directly attributable to the cost of a qualifying asset are capitalised.

Share–based payment — The Company participates in equity-settled share-based payment plans established by its ultimate parent undertaking, Siemens AG. In accordance with IFRS 2, the fair value of awards/share matching granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in the capital contribution reserve in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The fair value of share-based awards such as stock awards and matching shares is determined as the market price of Siemens AG shares, taking into consideration, if applicable, dividends during the vesting period the grantees are not entitled to and certain non-vesting conditions. A small number of the Company's directors and senior managers are eligible for share options, stock awards and share matching under the plans.

Any expected payments to be made to the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Siemens AG, in respect of these plans is deducted from the capital contribution reserve in equity over the vesting period, to the extent that expenses have been recorded. Any additional payments are charged directly to the Statement of Income.

Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will likely differ from the actual results.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to the final outcome deviating from estimates and assumptions made.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in other notes, together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Inventories - Determining net realisable value of inventories involves accounting estimates for quantity, technical and price risks (please see note 13).

The basis for assessing the write-down for quantity risk is the inventory depletion span. The depletion span is the ratio between inventory level and consumption/usage per item during the fiscal year just ended.

Management has identified a subset of inventory classified as higher risk. This subset of inventory has already received an additional provision increase by management. If the Company were to increase the provision for the higher risk stock to 100% of the carrying value, the total inventory provision would increase by £289k.

A technical risk exists when inventories become technically obsolete due to new company or third-party developments, or if they have defects. As there is no general guidance concerning the assessment of technical risk, write-downs for technical risk have to be determined individually, i.e. based on management judgment.

If the net realizable value of inventory items is lower than their recognized costs (usually after write-downs for quantity and technical risks have been considered), inventories are measured at net realizable value.

Management do not believe any reasonable changes in assumptions could cause material changes.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits: Defined benefit plans

Recognition of Asset Surplus: IAS19 limits the amount of surplus arising from a defined benefit plan that an entity can recognise as an asset. Following consultation with external advisors, the company has made the judgement to show the complete asset surplus due to its unconditional right to a refund assuming gradual settlement of the plan, thus using option 11(b) of IFRIC14.

Valuation of defined benefit obligation: Actuarial valuations rely on key assumptions including discount rates, expected compensation increases, rates of pension progression and mortality rates. Discount rates used are determined by reference to yields on high-quality corporate bonds of appropriate duration and currency at the end of the reporting period. In case such yields are not available discount rates are based on government bonds yields. Due to changing market, economic and social conditions the underlying key assumptions may differ from actual developments. The company based its estimates and assumptions on currently available knowledge and best available information.

Valuation of the pension assets: Defined benefit plan assets are valued by third parties: directly held assets (including government bonds and derivatives) are valued by the custodian; valuations sourced from the fund provider are used for investments in collective investment vehicles and other pooled investments. Therefore, no estimation required. However, for investments where a market quotable price is not available, for example real estate, insurance policies and a special purpose vehicle (SPV), valuations are based on key assumptions and best available information. Valuations are based on advice from independent experts. Key assumptions include future inflation, discount rates and life expectancy.

See note 19 for further details, including the assumptions used and sensitivity of the results to key assumptions.

Contract Liabilities

The liability for the volume and sales performance based variable rebate incentives are measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to repay to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of the refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Estimates are required as elements of the contracts are performance based (performance over the full term) and the contracts are mid-term at the Balance Sheet date which will be settled within 12 months. Estimates are made based on known performance on the contract to date, historic performance of the third party where available and future market performance forecasts. If known, third party future planned activity (build plans) is taken into account. Many of these rebates are as a result of sales made to end customers indirectly through buying groups and are therefore not offset against trade receivables. Contract liabilities are not wholly sensitive due to minimum guaranteed percentages of turnover.

New and amended standards effective for the year ended 30 September 2024

Insurance Contracts – Amendments to IFRS 17

In May 2017, after more than 20 years in development, the IASB published IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'. This lengthy completion period reflects a number of factors including:

• very diverse local practices for insurance accounting

• a huge range of jurisdiction-specific products, tax implications and regulations that had to be captured by a uniform measurement model

• the need for alignment with other Standards that have been recently published by the IASB, such as IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', and to some degree the work of other standard setters.

The amendment was effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however there was no material impact by these amendments on transition.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transactions – Amendments to IAS 12

In specific circumstances, entities are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. There had been some diversity in practice as to whether the exemption applied to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. These are transactions where entities recognise both an asset and a liability.

The amendments require an entity to recognise deferred tax on certain transactions (eg leases and decommissioning liabilities) that give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences on initial recognition.

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption set out in IAS 12 'Income Taxes' does not apply and entities are required to recognise deferred tax on these transactions. The aim of the amendments is to reduce diversity in the reporting of deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendment was effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however there was no material impact by these amendments on transition.

Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments include a definition of 'accounting estimates' as well as other amendments to IAS 8 that will help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

This distinction between these two types of changes is important as changes in accounting policies are normally applied retrospectively to past transactions and events, whereas changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and events.

The amendment was effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however there was no material impact by these amendments on transition.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 require reporting entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

These amendments were issued as a result of feedback received indicating that reporting entities needed more guidance when determining what accounting policy information should be disclosed.

The amendment was effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however there was no material impact by these amendments on transition.

International Tax Reform; Pillar Two Model Rules- Amendments to IAS 12

In June 2023, Finance (No.2) Act 2023 was substantively enacted in the UK, introducing the OECD's Pillar Two model rules and a global minimum effective tax rate of 15% through implementation of a domestic top-up tax and a multinational top-up tax. The Pillar Two legislation will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2024.

The entity 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. Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the group has no related current tax exposure.

Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 – Amendment to IFRS 4

In 2020, the IASB also issued further amendments to the existing insurance Standard IFRS 4, 'Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)' so that entities can still apply IFRS 9 alongside IFRS 17 until 1 January 2023.

The amendment was effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however there was no material impact by these amendments on transition.

Initial Application of IFRS 9 & 17; Comparative Information – Amendment to IFRS 17

During 2021, the IASB then issued another narrow-scope amendment to IFRS 17 which is applicable on transition to the new Standard. However, it does not impact any other requirements of IFRS 17.

The amendments will be effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however the Company is not expecting any material impact by these amendments on transition.

The amendment was effective for years beginning after 1 January 2023, however there was no material impact by these amendments on transition.

New standards not yet adopted for the year ended 30 September 2024

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current – Amendment to IAS 1

In January 2020, the IASB published 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)' which clarify the Standard's guidance on whether a liability should be classified as either current or non-current.

IAS 1 requires an entity that has an unconditional right to delay settlement of a liability for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period, then it can be classified as non-current, if not it is classified as current. Some preparers have found this statement confusing and consequently similar liabilities have been classified differently, making comparisons by investors difficult.

The amendments elaborate on guidance set out in IAS 1 by:

• clarifying that the classification of a liability as either current or non-current is based on the entity's rights at the end of the reporting period

• stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not does not impact the classification of the liability

• adding guidance about lending conditions and how these can impact classification

• including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, however the company is not expecting any material impact on transition.

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

In November 2022, the IASB issued some amendments to IAS 1 that aim to improve disclosures about long-term debt with covenants.

IAS 1 requires an entity to classify debt as current if it is unable to avoid settling the debt within 12 months after the reporting date. However, the entity may need to comply with covenants during that same period, which may question whether the debt should be classified as non-current. For example, a long-term debt may become current if the entity fails to comply with the covenants during the 12-month period after the reporting date.

The amendments set out in 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)' state that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future, when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current. Instead, the entity should disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements.

The IASB wants these amendments to enable investors to understand the risk that such debt could become repayable early and therefore improving the information being provided on the long-term debt.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, however the company is not expecting any material impact on transition.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendment to IFRS 16

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16, adding requirements for accounting for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

The IASB has now issued additional guidance in IFRS 16 on accounting for sale and leaseback transactions. Previously IFRS 16 only included guidance on how to account for sale and leaseback transactions at the date of the transaction itself. However, the Standard did not specify any subsequent accounting when reporting on the sale and lease back transaction after that date.

As a result, without further requirements, when the payments include variable lease payments there is a risk that a modification or change in the leaseback term could result in the seller-lessee recognising a gain on the right of use they retained even though no transaction or event would have occurred to give rise to that gain.

Consequently, the IASB decided to include subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions to IFRS 16.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, however the company is not expecting any material impact on transition.

Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB amended IAS 7 'Cash flow Statements' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' through the increase of disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments require additional disclosures that complement the existing disclosures in these two Standards. They require entities to disclose:

• the terms and conditions of the arrangement

• the amount of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements, breaking out the amounts for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers, and stating where the liabilities are included on the statement of financial position

• ranges of payment due dates

• liquidity risk information.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, however the company is not expecting any material impact on transition.

Lack of Exchangeability – Amendment to IAS 21

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' to clarify the approach that should be taken by preparers of financial statements when they are reporting foreign currency transactions, translating foreign operations, or presenting financial statements in a different currency, and there is a long-term lack of exchangeability between the relevant currencies.

The amendments include both updates to guidance to assist preparers in correctly accounting for foreign currency items and increases the level of disclosure required to help users understand the impact of a lack of exchangeability on the financial statements. The amendments:

• introduce a definition of whether a currency is exchangeable, and the process by which an entity should assess this exchangeability. This includes application guidance included in a new Appendix A

• provide guidance on how an entity should estimate a spot exchange rate in cases where a currency is not exchangeable

• require additional disclosures in cases where an entity has estimated a spot exchange rate due to a lack of exchangeability, including the nature and financial impact of the lack of exchangeability, and details of the spot exchange rate used and the estimation process.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, however the company is not expecting any material impact on transition.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

3. Revenue

Revenue is earned from the single reporting segment of Smart Infrastructure. Revenue is earned from customer sales at a point in time.

Segmental information for the Siemens AG group is presented in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company, Siemens AG.

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
UK	**70,870**	86.981
ROW	**5,212**	4,847

Timing of revenue recognition
The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (Unsatisfied or partially satisfied) as at 30 September 2024 are, as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Within one year	More than one year	Within one year	More than one year
Smart Infrastructure	4,900	-	3,790	-
Total	**4,900**	**-**	**3,790**	**-**

4. Operating profit has been arrived at after charging / (crediting):

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Net foreign exchange loss / (gains)	**206**	(104)
Research and development costs	**165**	201
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**1,342**	1,425
Staff costs (see note 6)	**13,679**	17,163
Auditor’s remuneration:		
- audit of financial statements	**63**	23
Total	**15,455**	18,708

Amounts payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd and their associates by the Company in respect of non-audit services were £nil (2023: £nil).

5. Other operating income/expense

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
(Loss) / profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	**(470)**	-
	(470)	-

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

6. Staff numbers and costs

	Year ended September 30, 2024	2023
Wages and salaries	**11,717**	15,175
Social security costs	**1,131**	1,106
Expenses relating to pension plans and employee benefits	**831**	882
	13,679	17,163

Expenses relating to pension plans and employee benefits include service costs for the period. Expected return on plan assets and interest costs are included in *interest income* and *interest expense* respectively.

The average number of employees (including executive directors) during 2024 and 2023 was 281 and 292, respectively . Part-time employees are included on a proportionate basis rather than being counted as full units. The employees were engaged in the following activities:

	Year ended September 30, 2024 Number	2023 Number
Manufacturing and services	**192**	202
Sales and marketing	**75**	74
Research and development	**14**	15
	281	292

7. Directors' emoluments

The directors' aggregate emoluments, including pension contributions, in respect of qualifying services were:

	Year ended September 30, 2024	2023
Emoluments receivable	**524**	424
Employer contributions to money purchase schemes	**29**	43
	553	467

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £306k (2023: £256k). Two directors are members of the defined contributions scheme. None of the directors are active members of a defined benefit scheme. Share-based payments are described in note 2. Two of the directors had qualifying services shares receivable from a long-term incentive scheme.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

8. Interest income and interest expense

Interest expense relates to financial assets or liabilities that are not at fair value through the Statement of Income.

The total amounts of interest income and expense were as follows:

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Interest income	**750**	312
Interest income, net	**750**	312
Interest expense	**(54)**	(62)
Interest expense	**(54)**	(62)
Interest income from pension plans and similar commitments	**4,301**	4,747
Interest expense from pension plans and similar commitments	**(4,521)**	(4,669)
Interest (expense) / income from pension plans and similar commitments	**(220)**	78
Thereof: Interest expense of operations, net	**-**	(8)
Thereof: Other interest income, net	**696**	258

Since October 1, 2015 till September 30, 2022 Siemens Group Treasury set negative interest rates for intercompany financing activities in various currencies. Negative interest means to pay interest on financial assets instead of receiving interest and respectively to receive interest on financial liabilities instead of paying interest.

Interest expense of operations, net includes interest income and expense arising directly from operating activities primarily related to receivables from customers and payables to suppliers, interest on advances from customers and advanced financing of customer contracts. It also includes interest income from financing agreements within the context of construction contracts and interest income and expense primarily related to discontinuing of long term provision, finance lease interest, receivables from customers and payables to suppliers. *Other interest expense, net* includes all other interest amounts primarily consisting of interest relating to corporate debt and related hedging activities, as well as interest income on corporate assets.

Service cost for pension plans and similar commitments are allocated among functional costs (*Cost of sales*, *Research and development expenses*, *Marketing and distribution expenses and administrative expenses*).

Interest expense includes £47k (2023: £33k) interest on lease liabilities.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

9. Taxes

The analysis below is in reference to the total tax expense or credit included in the Statement of Income.

	Year ended September 30, **2024**	2023
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	**908**	1,453
Adjustments for prior years	**38**	(39)
	946	1,414
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences - current year	**286**	(119)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences - prior years	**(33)**	(4)
	253	(123)
Tax expense)/expense	**1,199**	1,291

Of the deferred tax expense in 2024 and the deferred tax credit in 2023, £253k and £(123)k, respectively, relate to the origination and reversal of temporary differences.

For the year ended September 30, 2024 the Company was subject to UK corporation tax at a rate of 25% (September 30, 2023: 23%)

The total tax expense or credit differs from the amounts computed by applying the statutory UK tax rate as follows:

	Year ended September 30, **2024**	2023
Net income before tax	**4,393**	5,749
Tax at 25% (2023: 23%)	**1,098**	1,265
Increase / (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
Non-deductible losses and expenses	**96**	83
Over provided in prior years - deferred tax	**(33)**	(4)
Under / (over) provided in prior years - current tax	**38**	(39)
Rate change adjustment difference between Corporation Tax and Deferred Tax rate	**-**	(14)
Total income tax expense	**1,199**	1,291

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

The Finance Act 2021 included an increase in the corporate tax rate to 25% effective from April 2023. The deferred tax assets and liabilities shown below have been measured at the enacted rate that is expected to apply when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

	Fixed assets	Pensions	Other provisions	Total
As at 1 October 2022	51	(378)	90	(238)
(Charged) / credited to income statement	(196)	(20)	339	123
Credited to equity	-	1,367	-	1,367
As at 1 October 2023	(146)	969	428	1,250
(Charged) / credited to income statement	(134)	55	(174)	(253)
(Charged) / credited to equity	-	(1,204)	-	(1,204)
As at 30 September 2024	**(279)**	**(180)**	**254**	**(205)**

Siemens AG as ultimate parent entity will have to apply the global minimum taxation rules starting in the fiscal year 2025 in Germany. The Company will have to apply the QDMTT of the UK starting with the year ended 20 September 2025, but does not expect any increase in current taxes.

Deferred tax balances and expense/(benefits) developed as follows in the current and previous financial year:

	2024	2023
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets balance as at October 1 2023/2022	**1,250**	(238)
Income tax presented in the Statement of income	**(253)**	123
Changes in items of the Statement of comprehensive income	**(1,204)**	1,367
Deferred tax liabilities/assets balance as at September 30 2024/2023	**(205)**	1,250

10. Trade and other receivables

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables from the sale of goods and services	**11,248**	18,012
Receivables from group companies	**16,448**	17,130
	27,696	35,142

Receivables from group companies are receivable on demand and bear a monthly interest rate averaging from 4.63% to 4.98%.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Changes to the valuation allowance of current and long-term receivables presented in this note, which belong to the class of Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are as follows (excluding receivables from finance leases):

	Year ended September 30, 2024	2023
Valuation allowance as of beginning of the year	**594**	497
Creation	**-**	97
Reversal	**(244)**	-
Valuation allowance as of end of the year	**350**	594

The ageing of trade receivables and the associated valuation allowance is as follows:

	Gross 2024	**September 30, Allowance 2024**	Gross 2023	September 30, Allowance 2023
Current	**10,437**	**59**	16,866	(6)
30 days overdue	**469**	**(1)**	980	(20)
31 - 60 days overdue	**344**	**(232)**	185	(8)
61 – 90 days overdue	**122**	**(65)**	81	(77)
91+ days overdue	**226**	**(111)**	494	(483)
	11,598	**(350)**	18,606	(594)

11. Other current financial assets

	September 30, 2024	2023
Other current financial assets	**6**	17
	6	17

12. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities include customer rebates amounting to £9,520k (2023: £11,893k), which normally settle within 12 months.

13. Inventories

	September 30, 2024	2023
Raw materials and supplies	**2,117**	2,557
Work in progress	**1,433**	1,289
Finished goods and products held for resale	**20,831**	24,784
	24,381	28,630

Cost of sales include inventories recognised as an expense amounting to £56,554k and £70,728k, respectively, in year 2024 and 2023.

During the reporting period, the Company recognised provisions for inventory reserves amounting to £282k (2023:£380k). These reserves were established to account for potential losses due to inventory obsolescence, surplus inventory, damage and other factors. Inventory reserves recognised as an expense are included in 'Cost of sales' in the statement of income.

14. Other current assets

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
Prepaid expenses	**2,138**	352
Other	**1**	4
	2,139	356

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land & buildings	Technical machinery & equipment	Furniture & office equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant & equipment
Cost					
At 1 October 2022	8,856	15,629	6,600	619	31,704
Additions	14	283	417	615	1,329
Disposals	-	(280)	(87)	-	(367)
Reclassifications of assets	5	20	233	(258)	-
At September 30, 2023	8,875	15,652	7,163	976	32,666
At October 1, 2023	**8,875**	**15,652**	**7,163**	**976**	**32,666**
Additions	**911**	**704**	**207**	**120**	**1,942**
Disposals	**27**	**(450)**	**(984)**	**-**	**(1,407)**
Reclassifications to held for sale	**(3,769)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,769)**
Reclassification of asset	**459**	**(2,126)**	**4,435**	**(972)**	**1,796**
At September 30, 2024	**6,503**	**13,780**	**10,821**	**124**	**31,228**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At October 1, 2022	4,136	12,599	6,145	-	22,880
Charge for the year	295	382	748	-	1,425
Disposals	-	(264)	(87)	-	(351)
At September 30, 2023	4,431	12,717	6,806	-	23,954
At October 1, 2023	**4,431**	**12,717**	**6,806**	**-**	**23,954**
Charge for the year	**301**	**377**	**664**	**-**	**1,342**
Disposals	**12**	**(420)**	**(530)**	**-**	**(938)**
Reclassification to held for sale	**(1,073)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,073)**
Reclassification of asset	**-**	**(47)**	**1,843**	**-**	**1,796**
At September 30, 2024	**3,671**	**12,627**	**8,783**	**-**	**25,081**
Net book value					
At October 1, 2022	4,720	3,030	455	619	8,824
At September 30, 2023	4,444	2,935	357	976	8,712
At September 30, 2024	**2,831**	**1,153**	**2,038**	**124**	**6,146**

As of September 30, 2024 contractual commitments for the purchase of plant, property and equipment amount to £326k (2023: £347k).

As of September 30, 2024 £2,697k has been reclassified as asset held for sale. This includes the Wythenshawe building (£2,169k) and the ROU asset for the Wythenshawe leased land (£1,460k) which we are virtually certain will be sold within one year.

The reclassification of the asset reflects the reversal of a prior adjustment related to assets no longer held by the Company. This has no impact on the net book value.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Included in the above table are below right of use assets (by class of assets):

	Land & buildings	Technical machinery & equipment	Total
Cost			
At October 1, 2022	1,873	979	**2,852**
Additions	-	298	**298**
Disposals	-	(281)	**(281)**
At September 30, 2023	1,873	996	**2,869**
At October 1, 2023	1,873	996	**2,869**
Additions	22	510	**532**
Disposals	-	(440)	**(440)**
Reclassification to asset held for sale	(1,459)	-	**(1,459)**
At September 30, 2024	436	1,066	**1,502**

	Land & buildings	Technical machinery & equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation			
At October 1, 2022	286	634	920
Charge for the year	97	241	338
Disposals	-	(264)	(264)
At September 30, 2023	383	611	994
At October 1, 2023	383	611	**994**
Charge for the year	94	237	**331**
Disposals	-	(400)	**(400)**
Reclassification to held for sale	(41)	-	**(41)**
At September 30, 2024	436	448	**884**
Net book value			
At October 1, 2022	1,587	345	**1,932**
At September 30, 2023 and October 1, 2023	1,490	385	**1,875**
At September 30, 2024	**-**	**618**	**618**

16. Trade and other payables

	September 30, 2024	2023
Trade and other payables	**7,177**	8,809
Amounts due to group companies	**126**	66
	7,303	8,875

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

17. Other current liabilities

	September 30, 2024	2023
Payroll and social security taxes	**350**	339
Bonus obligations	**369**	2,220
Other employee related costs	**1,117**	2,032
Other tax liabilities	**2,241**	3,808
Other accrued liabilities	**286**	123
	4,363	8,522

Other employee related costs primarily include vacation payments, accrued overtime and service anniversary awards.

18. Debt

	September 30, 2024	2023
Short-term debt		
Short-term debts	**-**	205
Liabilities under leases less than 1 year	**213**	205
	213	410
Long-term debt		
Liabilities under leases more than 1 year	**390**	1,652
	390	1,652

Lease liabilities

	Future minimum lease payments 2024	**Interest 2024**	**Present value of future minimum lease payments 2024**	Future minimum lease payments **2023**	Interest **2023**	Present value of future minimum lease payments **2023**
Less than one year	(213)	-	(213)	(228)	23	(205)
Between one and five years	(390)	-	(390)	(301)	90	(211)
More than five years	-	-	-	(4,103)	2,662	(1,441)
	(603)	**-**	**(603)**	**(4,632)**	**2,775**	**(1,857)**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

The following table shows the discounted lease liabilities with movements during the period and a maturity analysis of the contractual undiscounted lease payments:

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,857**	1,934
Additions	**529**	258
Accretion of interest	**47**	33
Reclassification to held for sale	**(1,470)**	-
Payments	**(360)**	(368)
Balance at the end of the year	**603**	1,857
Split as:		
Current	**213**	205
Non-current	**390**	1,652

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows payable

		September 30,
Year	**2024**	2023
One year	**213**	205
Two years	**189**	104
Three years	**152**	107
Four years +	**49**	1,441

Amounts recognised in income statement

		September 30,
	2024	2023
Depreciation expenses of right of use assets	**331**	162
Interest on lease liabilities	**24**	6
Expenses relating to short term leases	**27**	186
Expenses relating to low value assets	**216**	33

Total cash outflow for leases

		September 30,
	2024	2023
	360	368

Contractual obligations

The Company has one lease contract that have not yet commenced as at September, 30, 2024. The future lease payment obligations for these non-cancellable signed lease contracts amounted to £109k.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

19. Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits provided by the Company are organised through defined benefit plans as well as a defined contribution plan.

Siemens Benefits Scheme

Defined benefit plan

Siemens Benefits Scheme ("Scheme") is a defined benefit scheme with assets held in separate trustee administrated funds. The amount of contributions to be paid is determined jointly by the employer and the trustees of the Scheme based on the funding levels. Assets held in trust are governed by UK regulations and practice. The Scheme's investment strategy is decided by the trustees, in consultation with the employer. The board of trustees must be composed of representatives of the employer and Scheme participants in accordance with the Scheme's legal documentation. The Company is one of a number of companies that participate in this Scheme, which provides benefits based on final pensionable pay.

All members and their respective defined benefit obligations are allocated to individual participating employers, and assets are allocated on a similar basis. These allocations allow net defined benefit costs to be charged to each company. Contributions for ongoing accrual in respect of active members are based on each company's payroll, whilst the distribution of deficit and lump sum payments is the responsibility of the principal and main participating employers.

The Company's share of the Scheme is analysed below:

Movement in the Company's share of the net amount recognised of the Scheme recognised in the Statement of Financial Position::

	September 30,	
	2024 £k	2023 £k
Company's share of the net amount recognised of the Scheme at beginning of year	**(3,872)**	1,514
Defined benefit cost recognised in the Statement of Income:		
Other finance expense	**(220)**	78
Remeasurements included in Statement of Comprehensive Income	**4,704**	(5,464)
Company's share of the net amount recognised of the Scheme at end of year	**612**	(3,872)

The disclosures which follow are for the Siemens Benefits Scheme as a whole, except where otherwise stated.

The numbers shown in this disclosure have been based on calculations carried out by a qualified independent actuary to take account of the requirements of IAS 19 in order to assess the liabilities of the Scheme at September 30, 2024. The Scheme's assets are stated at their market values at September 30, 2024.

The Group Scheme covers 27,589 participants, including 580 active employees, 13,381 former employees with vested benefits and 13,628 retirees and surviving dependents. Of these, there are 1,738 Electrium Sales Limited participants of which 53 are active employees, 756 former employees with vested benefits and 929 retirees and surviving dependents.

The valuation used for IAS 19 disclosures has been based on a full assessment of the liabilities of the Siemens Benefits Scheme as at September 30, 2024. The present values of the defined benefit obligation ("DBO"), the related current service cost and any past service costs were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The Scheme is now closed. The salary linkage ceased for continuing members on January 1, 2023 and the last remaining members stopped accruing defined benefits in the scheme on June 30, 2023.

Reconciliation of Net Pension Asset to Statement of Financial Position:

	September 30,	
	2024 £k	2023 £k
Fair value of Scheme assets	**2,998,974**	2,830,823
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	**(2,739,777)**	(2,699,458)
Net Pension Asset recognised in the companies' Statement of Financial Position	**259,197**	131,365

The element of the above Net Pension Asset recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position is £612k asset (2023: £3,872k liability).

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Changes to the present value of the defined benefit obligation during the year:

		September 30,
	2024 £k	2023 £k
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	**2,699,458**	2,979,793
Current service cost	-	104
Interest expense	**146,570**	150,596
Remeasurements:		
Remeasurement gains from changes in demographic assumptions	**(44,311)**	(51,709)
Remeasurement losses / (gains) from changes in financial assumptions	**104,014**	(311,969)
Experience losses / (gains)	**(19,164)**	72,993
Scheme participants' contributions	**6,563**	1,164
Benefits paid	**(153,353)**	(141,514)
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	**2,739,777**	2,699,458

The Company's defined benefit obligation at the end of the year was £84,298k (2023: £83.267k).

The total DBO at the end of the year 2024 includes £94,007k for active employees (2023: £136,352k), £939,497k for former employees with vested benefits (2023: £969,560k) and £1,706,273k for retirees and surviving dependents (2023: £1,593,546k).

The weighted average duration of the DBO was 12.2 years (2023: 12.0 years).

Changes to the fair value of Scheme assets during the year:

		September 30,
	2024 £k	2023 £k
Fair value of Scheme assets at beginning of year	**2,830,823**	3,252,128
Interest income	**153,773**	164,666
Remeasurements:		
Return (losses) on Scheme assets excluding amounts included in interest income and interest expense	**159,857**	(447,112)
Employer contributions	**1,311**	1,491
Scheme participants' contributions	**6,563**	1,164
Benefits paid	**(153,353)**	(141,514)
Fair value of Scheme assets at end of year	**2,998,974**	2,830,823

The Company's scheme assets had a fair value of £84,910k (2023: 79,395k) at the year end date.

Actuarial assumptions:

The main assumptions used by the independent qualified actuaries to calculate the liabilities under IAS 19 are set out below.

The assumptions used for the calculation of the DBO as of the period-end of the preceding year are used to determine the calculation of service cost and interest income and interest expense of the following year. The interest income and interest expense for the year will be based on the discount rate at the beginning of the respective year multiplied by the net of the fair value of Scheme assets and the DBO at the preceding year's period-end date. The fair value of Scheme assets and DBO, and thus the interest income on Scheme assets and the interest expense on DBO, are adjusted for significant events after the year end, such as a supplemental funding, Scheme changes or business combinations and disposals.

Assumed discount rates, compensation increase rates, pension progression rates used in calculating the DBO vary according to the economic conditions.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Main financial assumptions:

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024 £k	2023 £k
	% p.a.	% p.a.
Discount rate for Scheme liabilities	**5.04**	5.48
Inflation (RPI)	**3.00**	3.20
Inflation (CPI)	**2.40**	2.50
Rate of increase of pensions in deferment	**2.40**	2.50
Rate of increase to pensions in payment*	**2.80**	3.00

**This refers to inflation capped at 5%, the scheme does have other rates of increase, but this is the most common*

Mortality assumptions:

The post-retirement mortality assumptions used in valuing the liabilities of the scheme are based on 98% (2023: 99%) of the standard SAPS S3 "All lives" table for male members and 98% (2023: 99%) of the standard S3 "Middle lives" table for female members. In addition, there is an allowance for future longevity improvements in line with the core CMI2023 model (2023:CMI2022 model) with an 'A' parameter of 0.5% p.a. (2023: 0.5% p.a.) and a long term rate of improvement of 1.25% p.a. (2023 1.25% p.a.).

The table below provides illustrative life expectancies from age 65 for members aged 45 and 65 at the year end.

Life expectancy from age 65:

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Male aged 45	**23.3**	23.3
Male aged 65	**22.1**	22.0
Female aged 45	**25.5**	25.3
Female aged 65	**24.0**	23.9

Sensitivity analysis:

A one-half-percentage-point change of the established assumptions mentioned before, used for the calculation of the DBO as of September 30, 2024, would result in the following increase (decrease) of the DBO:

	Effect on DBO as at September 30, 2024 due to	
	One-half % Increase	**One-half % Decrease**
Discount rate	**(153,687)**	**163,552**
Rate of pension progression	**130,556**	**(123,813)**

In order to determine the longevity risk, the mortality rates were reduced by 10% for all beneficiaries. The impact would result in the following increases:

Increase in life expectancy of a male employee aged 55 years	+0.9 years
Impact on DBO	£74,407

When calculating the sensitivity of the DBO to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the DBO calculated with the projected unit credit method) has been applied as when calculating the pension obligation recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Increases and decreases in the discount rate, rate of compensation increase and rate of pension progression which are used in determining the DBO do not have a symmetrical effect on the DBO primarily due to the compound interest effect created when determining the net present value of the future benefit. If more than one of the assumptions were changed simultaneously, the cumulative impact would not necessarily be the same as if only one assumption was changed individually. Furthermore, the sensitivities reflect a change in the DBO only for a change in the assumptions in this exact magnitude, i.e. 0.5%. If the assumptions change at a different level, the effect on the DBO is not necessarily linear.

There were no changes in the methods used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Disaggregation of Scheme assets:

The asset allocation of the Scheme is as follows:

			September 30, 2024			September 30, 2023
	Quoted market price in active market	**No quoted market price in active market**	**Total**	Quoted market price in active market	No quoted market price in active market	Total
Asset Class						
Equity securities:						
International equities	**223,610**	**-**	**223,610**	174,374	-	174,374
	223,610	**-**	**223,610**	174,374	-	174,374
Fixed income securities:						
Government bonds	**929,703**	**-**	**929,703**	765,581	-	765,581
Corporate bonds	**176,251**	**-**	**176,251**	170,446	-	170,446
Special purpose vehicle	**-**	**239,300**	**239,300**	-	250,700	250,700
	1,105,954	**239,300**	**1,345,254**	936,027	250,700	1,186,727
Alternative investments:						
Real estate	**-**	**22,097**	**22,097**	-	21,126	21,126
	-	**22,097**	**22,097**	-	21,126	21,126
Multi strategy funds	**299,787**	**-**	**299,787**	269,020	-	269,020
Derivatives:						
Interest risk	**-**	**(2,522)**	**(2,522)**	-	(9,510)	(9,510)
Credit, Inflation and Price risk	**-**	**2,515**	**2,515**	-	7,254	7,254
	-	**(7)**	**(7)**	-	(2,256)	(2,256)
Cash and other assets (including insurance contracts)	**22,504**	**1,085,729**	**1,108,233**	56,128	1,125,704	1,181,832
Total	**1,651,855**	**1,347,119**	**2,998,974**	1,435,549	1,395,274	2,830,823

The Scheme assets do not include any transferable financial instruments of the Company or property occupied by the Company.

The trustee of the Scheme has produced a Statement of Investment Principles in accordance with Section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995. This statement sets out the trustee's investment objectives and strategy. The trustee sets investment strategy taking into account the Scheme's liabilities, the strength of the funding position and the trustee's appetite to risk, after taking appropriate investment advice. The trustee has allocated the Scheme's assets to a mix of asset classes, primarily bonds (fixed and index-linked gilts and other non-gilt bonds), but also other investments including (but not limited to) a special purpose vehicle investment, qualifying insurance policies, equities, infrastructure and real estate. Derivative contracts are used to manage a portion of the interest rate and inflation exposure of the liabilities.

Where possible, values of plan assets are derived from observable market prices at the relevant date, or the fund price at the relevant date in the case of pooled investment vehicles.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Real estate investments are assessed by suitably qualifies experts at the relevant date and valuations are based on their advice.

Insurance contracts are valued in line with the underlying liabilities which have been insured in the contract. Key assumptions and sensitivities are as for the liabilities, as described in the section on "Main financial assumptions" above.

The Special Purpose Vehicle is a limited partner investment in a Scottish Limited Partnership ("SLP"), the SBS Pension Funding (Scotland) Limited Partnership. The general partner is Siemens Pension Funding (General) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Siemens Holdings Plc. Another Siemens Group company, Siemens Pension Funding Limited is the other limited partner. The principal asset of the SLP is a loan to Siemens Finance BV. The loan is governed by German law. The interest payments on the loan are used to make half-yearly payments to the Scheme which will continue until 29 July 2033.

Aon Solutions UK Limited perform a valuation of the partnership interest at the year end for financial statements purposes. The valuation is based on the net present value of the coupon receipts, discounted for UK government gilts, adjusted by a risk premium related to Siemens Plc and an illiquidity premium reflective of the fact that this is not an open market instrument, and uses a stochastic model to estimate the likely final receipt by modelling the probability of relevant scenarios.

Sensitivity to the most important assumption, the risk premium, is illustrated in the following table:

	Valuation
Risk premium	**239,300**
-0.5% p.a.	**+2,400**
+0.5% p.a.	**-2,300**

Future cash flows:

Employer contributions expected to be paid to the Scheme in 2025 are £1,350k of which employer deficit funding contributions are £nil.

Under the Pension Act 2004, every UK defined benefit scheme is subject to a statutory funding objective which requires the scheme to hold sufficient and appropriate assets to cover it's "technical provisions". These provisions are determined at least every three years following agreement between the Company and the trustees of the scheme upon the assumptions to be used in the valuation. Assumptions agreed in this triennial process are not necessarily the same as those used in the annual IAS 19 calculations, where the Directors of the Company select the assumptions to be used.

Any technical provisions' shortfall arising is required to be remedied, and a recovery plan is agreed between the trustees and the Company, which will take into account financial and demographic factors for each scheme, as well as the financial strength (covenant) of participating employers. The timing and length of any recovery plan reflects the circumstances of each scheme, and results in a Schedule of Contributions which is signed by both Company and trustees (the employer contributions expected to be paid for the following year are stated above).

The effective date of the most recent triennial valuation for the Siemens Benefit Scheme was September 30, 2023 .

Expected pension benefit payments:

	Year ended September 30,
2025	**153,206**
2026	**146,022**
2027	**153,304**
2028	**160,498**
2029	**163,555**
2030-2034	**880,248**

Defined contribution plan

The Company participates in a defined contribution pension plan. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the Company to the Scheme and amounted to £831k (2023: £882k).

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20. Provisions

Provision details 2024 as follows:

	Other	**Total**
Balance at beginning of year	94	94
Usage	(42)	(42)
Balance at end of year	**52**	**52**
Current provisions	**52**	**52**
Non-current provisions	-	-

The movement in this provision during the year relates to dilapidation costs for a building under a lease arrangement in which we moved from nine floors to five. The provision amount covers the expected cost to get the leased building to its original state.

21. Other assets and other liabilities

The other assets and liabilities are shown in the following table:

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
Other assets	**2,864**	1,793
Other Liabilities	**2,944**	1,972

The above mainly relates to the Company's outstanding insurance claims. The Company's obligations in relation to these claims are covered by an enforceable policy so an asset equal to the expected reimbursement rights under the insurance policy is also recognised. Also included within other liabilities is £54k (2023: £143k) for long term service awards.

22. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
10,000,000 (2023: 10,000,000) Ordinary Shares of £1 each	**10,000**	10,000

23. Commitments and contingencies

As at September 30, 2024 the Company has a lease commitment of £109k. As at September 30, 2023, the Company did not have any capital or future lease commitments for any non-cancellable lease contracts which have not commenced as at the year end.

24. Share-based payments

Share-based payment awards may be settled in newly issued shares of capital stock of Siemens AG, in treasury shares or in cash. Share-based payment awards may forfeit if the employment of the beneficiary terminates prior to the expiration of the vesting period. Total pre tax expense for share-based payment recognised in the Company net income amounted to £31k and £20k for the year ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 respectively, and refers primarily to equity-settled awards.

Stock awards

Stock awards granted by Siemens are distinguished between a) subject to performance conditions and b) no performance conditions. Stock awards entitle the beneficiaries to Siemens shares without payment of consideration at the end of the respective vesting period.

a) Stock awards subject to performance conditions

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

The Company grants stock awards subject to performance conditions to members of the Managing Board, members of the senior management and other eligible employees. The vesting period for awards granted to members of the senior management and other eligible employees is three years respectively four years for awards granted prior to fiscal 2022. Awards granted to members of the Managing Board are subject to a four year vesting period.

For stock awards subject to performance conditions, 80% of the target amount is linked to the relative total shareholder return of Siemens compared to the total shareholder return of the MSCI World Industrials sector index (TSR-Target); the remaining 20% are linked to a Siemens internal sustainability target considering environmental, social and governance targets (ESG-Target). The annual target amount for stock awards up to and including tranche 2019 is linked to the share price performance of Siemens relative to the share price performance of five important competitors. The target attainment for each individual performance criteria ranges between 0% and 200%. Settlement of the awards is in shares corresponding to the actual target attainment.

b) Stock awards not subject to performance conditions

Each quarter, the Company grants stock awards not subject to performance conditions to selected employees. The awards are subject to a ratable vesting period of one to four years, i.e. 25% of the number of awards granted are transferred each year.

In the year ended September 30, 2024 Siemens AG granted 472 (2023: 366) stock awards to 8 employees (2023: 4 UK employees). Details on stock award activity and weighted average grant-date fair value are summarised in the table below:

	Year ended September 30,		**Year ended September 30,**	
	Awards	**Weighted average grant-date fair value (€)**	Awards	Weighted average grant-date fair value (€)
	2024	**2024**	2023	2023
Non-vested, beginning of period	**1,204**	**72.69**	1,133	65.84
Granted	**472**	**93.62**	366	75.26
Vested	**(49)**	**102.57**	(125)	44.68
Forfeited	**(196)**	**55.34**	(170)	96.50
Non-vested, end of period	**1,431**	**80.98**	1,204	72.69
Weighted average vesting period (in years)		**0.91**		1.17

Fair value was determined as the market price of Siemens shares less the present value of dividends expected during the four year or three year vesting period. Total fair value of stock awards granted in 2024 and 2023 amounted to €44k and €28k respectively.

25. Additional disclosures on financial instruments

This section gives a comprehensive overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on Statement of Financial Position items that contain financial instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities:

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**350**	-
Trade and other receivables	**27,696**	35,142
Other current financial assets	**6**	17
	28,052	35,159
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**7,969**	10,968
	7,969	10,968

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

The following table presents the fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost:

	September 30,			
	2024		2023	
	Fair value	**Carrying value**	Fair value	Carrying value
Financial assets measured at cost or amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	**350**	**350**	-	-
Trade and other receivables	**27,696**	**27,696**	35,142	35,142
Other current financial assets	**6**	**6**	17	17
	28,052	**28,052**	35,159	35,159
Financial liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost				
Trade payables	**7,303**	**7,303**	8,875	8,875
Other current financial liabilities	**276**	**276**	441	441
Other financial liabilities	**390**	**390**	1,652	1,652
	7,969	**7,969**	10,968	10,968

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Obligations under finance leases are discounted from the gross carrying value using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables, including receivables from finance leases, are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual credit worthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, approximate their fair values.

The Company limits default risks from derivative instruments by a careful counterparty selection. Derivative instruments are generally transacted with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The fair valuation of derivative financial instruments at Siemens incorporates all factors that market participants would consider, including the counterparties' credit risks. The exact calculation of fair values for derivative financial instruments depends on the specific type of instrument:

Derivative currency contracts — The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is based on forward exchange rates. Currency options are valued on the basis of quoted market prices or on estimates based on option pricing models.

In determining the fair values of the derivative financial instruments, no compensating effects from underlying transactions (e.g. firm commitments and forecast transactions) are taken into consideration.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices): and
- Level 3: inputs for assets and liabilities, not based on observable market data.

All of the Company's derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2024 and 2023 are categorised as level 2.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

Net gains / (losses) of financial instruments are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2024	2023
Loans and receivables	**59**	(140)
Derivatives without a hedging relationship	**(250)**	(447)
Financial assets / (liabilities) measured at amortised cost	**89**	558

Net gains / (losses) on loans and receivables contain changes in valuation allowances, gains or losses on derecognition as well as recoveries of amounts previously written off.

Net gains / (losses) on derivatives without a hedging relationship consist of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (including interest income and expense), for which hedge accounting is not applied.

Net gains on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost include gains and losses on financial receivables and payables from group companies, gains and losses on other monetary Statement of Financial Position items, denominated in foreign currency. It also includes losses and recoveries of write offs on receivables, miscellaneous assets and liquid assets.

Net gains (or losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are comprised of gains or losses from derecognition and the ineffective portion of fair value hedges.

Collateral

The Company does not hold any collateral that can be sold or re-pledged in the absence of default by the owner on contractual terms. Nor does the Company pledge its financial assets as collateral to third parties.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The following is a summary of the Company's risk management strategies and the effect of these strategies on the financial statements.

Foreign currency exchange risk management

As part of the Company's risk management program, a variety of derivative financial instruments are used to reduce risks resulting primarily from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, as well as to reduce credit risks.

The Company's significant transactions in foreign currencies expose it to significant foreign currency exchange risks in the ordinary course of business. The Company employs various strategies, discussed below, involving the use of derivative financial instruments to mitigate or eliminate certain of those exposures.

Derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedging relationship

The Company manages its risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency denominated receivables, payables, debt, firm commitments and forecast transactions primarily through a Company-wide portfolio approach. Under this approach the Company-wide risks are aggregated centrally, and various derivative financial instruments, primarily foreign exchange contracts, are utilised to minimise such risks. In certain cases this strategy qualifies for hedge accounting treatment under IFRS 9. Where hedge accounting does not apply, all such derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position, either in line items *Other current financial assets* or *Other current financial liabilities,* and changes in fair values are charged to *net income or loss.*

Hedging activities

The Company applies hedge accounting for certain significant anticipated transactions and firm commitments denominated in foreign currency. Particularly, the Company entered into foreign currency exchange contracts to reduce the risk of variability of future cash flows resulting from forecast sales and purchases and firm commitments. This risk results mainly from contracts denominated in U.S dollars and Euros both from Siemens' business units entering into long term contracts, example project business and from standard product business.

Cash flow hedges

There are no foreign currency cash flow hedges recorded *in other comprehensive income* in the year ended September 30, 2023.

Financial risk management

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk exposure is mainly related to interest-bearing deposits held with local banks and amounts invested with / drawn down from Siemens AG as part of the cash pooling facility across the worldwide group.

The approximate impact on the Statement of Income of a 1% fluctuation in interest rates would be £171k in 2024.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in connection with its external sales. Credit risk is defined as an unexpected loss in cash and earnings if the customer is unable to pay its obligations in due time, if the value of financial uncertainty may cause customer default rates to increase and collateral values to decline. The effective monitoring and controlling of credit risk is a core competency of the Company's risk management system. Customer ratings, analysed and individual customer limits are based on generally accepted rating methodologies, the input from external rating agencies and Siemens default experiences. Credit evaluations and ratings are performed on all customers with an exposure or requiring credit beyond a defined limit and are carefully considered in determining the conditions under which direct or indirect financing will be offered to customers. The Company's customers are principally large commercial or public sector organisations that have low credit risk. Credit risk is recorded and monitored on an ongoing basis.

Concerning trade receivables and other receivables, as well as other receivables included in *Other financial assets* that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as of September 30, 2024, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

Market risk

Market fluctuations may result in significant cash flow and profit volatility risk for Electrium Sales Limited. Its UK operating business as well as its investment and financing activities are affected by changes in foreign exchange rate and interest rates. To optimise the allocation of the financial resources across the Company, as well as to secure an optimal return for its shareholder, the Company identifies, analyses and proactively manages the associated financial market risks.

The Company seeks to manage and control these risks primarily through its regular operating and financing activities, and uses derivative instruments when deemed appropriate.

Management of financial market risk is a key priority for the Company's key management and directors. As a member of the Company's management, the Finance Director covers the specific responsibility for this part of the overall risk management system. At the highest level, the directors retain ultimate accountability. For practical business purposes, the directors delegate responsibilities to key management.

Any market sensitive instruments, including equity and interest bearing investments that the Company's pension plans hold are not included in the following quantitative and qualitative disclosure. For additional information see note 19.

Equity price risk

The Company does not hold investments in publicly traded companies. No equity price risk is therefore foreseen for the Company.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Transaction risk and currency management

Transaction risk and currency management risk from Siemens' international operations expose the Company to foreign currency exchange risks in the ordinary course of business. The Company employs various strategies discussed above involving the use of derivative financial instruments to mitigate or eliminate certain of those exposures.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may create unwanted and unpredictable earnings and cash flow volatility. If the Company is conducting business with international counterparties that leads to future cash flows denominated in a currency other than its functional currency it is exposed to the risk from changes in foreign exchange rates. The risk is mitigated by closing all types of business transactions (sales and procurement of products and services as well as investment and financing activities) mainly in the functional currency. In addition, the foreign currency exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods, commodities and services in the respective currencies as well as production activities and other contributions along the value chain in the local markets.

The Company does not borrow or invest in foreign currencies on a speculative basis.

The Group has established a foreign exchange risk management system that has an established track record for years. The Company is responsible for recording, assessing, monitoring, reporting and hedging its foreign currency transaction exposure.

The Company defines foreign currency exposure generally as balance sheet items in addition to firm commitments which are denominated in foreign currencies, as well as foreign currency denominated cash inflows and cash outflows from anticipated transactions for the following three months.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

The tables below show the net foreign exchange transaction exposure by major currencies as of September 30, 2024 and 2023:

As at September 30, 2024	**US$**	**Euro**	**Other**	**Total**
Gross Statement of Financial Position exposure	**529**	**695**	**1,635**	**2,859**
Thereof: Financial asset	3,050	728	1,635	5,413
Thereof: Financial liabilities	(2,521)	(33)	-	(2,554)
Foreign exchange transaction exposure	**529**	**695**	**1,635**	**2,859**
Economically hedged exposure	-	-	1,635	1,635
Change in future cash flows after hedging activities resulting from 10% appreciation of GBP	53	70	164	287

As at September 30, 2023	**US$**	**Euro**	**Other**	**Total**
Gross Statement of Financial Position exposure	**(1,419)**	**(105)**	**2,594**	**1,070**
Thereof: Financial asset	*1,969*	*81*	*2,594*	*4,644*
Thereof: Financial liabilities	*(3,388)*	*(185)*	-	*(3,573)*
Foreign exchange transaction exposure	**(1,419)**	**(105)**	**2,594**	**1,070**
Change in future cash flows after hedging activities resulting from 10% appreciation of GBP	(142)	(10)	259	107

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk results from the Company's potential inability to meet its financial liabilities, e.g. settlement of its financial debt, paying its suppliers and settling finance lease obligations. Beyond effective net working capital and cash management, the Company mitigates liquidity risk by arranging borrowing facilities with other Siemens companies. Amounts payable to other group companies are repayable on demand, but historically other Siemens companies have not demanded repayment of these intercompany balances.

The following table reflects all contractually fixed undiscounted pay-offs for settlement, repayments and interest resulting from recognised financial liabilities.

	2024	**2025**	**2026 to 2028**	**2029 and thereafter**
Non derivative financial liabilities	**7,366**	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	**7,303**	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	**63**	-	-	-

Cash outflows for financial liabilities without fixed amount or timing, including interest, are based on the conditions existing at September 30, 2024.

The Company has £126k (2023: £66k) amounts due to group companies included in trade payables. Historically other group companies have not demanded repayment of these intercompany balances.

Leasing obligations, trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in the Company's ongoing operations such as property, plant, equipment and investments in working capital – e.g. inventories and trade receivables. These assets are considered in the Company's overall liquidity risk.

To monitor existing financial assets and liabilities as well as to enable an effective controlling of future risks, Siemens has established a comprehensive risk reporting covering its worldwide business units.

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the calculation of the net liquidity amount and is used for internal management. It results from the total amount of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable from and due to group companies within the group cash pooling facility and finance leases with Siemens Financial Services as stated on the Statement of Financial Position. The amounts receivable and due to group companies reported below are held with Siemens AG (Siemens Financial Services division) in the group cash pooling facility. For further information, refer to the S*tatement of Cash Flows*.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

The following table reflects the calculation of the Company's net liquidity:

	September 30, 2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	**350**	-
Receivables from group companies	**16,448**	17,130
Total liquidity	**16,798**	17,130
Short term debt and current maturities of long term debt	**-**	(205)
Liabilities under leases	**(603)**	(1,857)
Total debt	**(603)**	2,062
Net liquidity	**16,195**	15,068

In addition to the balances above, which are held with Siemens AG in the group cash pooling facility, receivables from Siemens group companies of £Nil (2023: £Nil), amounts due to Siemens group companies of £126k (2023: £66k) are held outside this facility. Historically other Siemens group companies have not demanded repayment of these intercompany balances.

Capital Management

The Company defines its capital structure as net debt and equity. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it makes optimal use of the working capital generated from its trading profits. The Company's management focus is on generating positive cash flow from operations and maintaining a positive relationship of the Company's current assets and current liabilities.

The current ratio for 2024 was 2 (2023: 2). The Company also has access to Siemens AG cash pooling arrangement when necessary.

26. Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and associates are disclosed below.

(a) During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales of goods		**Purchases of goods**		**Other expenses and other services purchased**		**Interest income**		**Interest expense**	
	Year ended 2024	Year ended 2023	**Year ended 2024**	Year ended 2023	**Year ended 2024**	Year ended 2023	**Year ended 2024**	Year ended 2023	**Year ended 2024**	Year ended 2023
Other Siemens group companies	**1,125**	5,492	**22,307**	31,502	**15,785**	15,386	**750**	312	**7**	21

Sales of goods to related parties were made at the Company's usual list prices. Purchases were made at market price.

(b) Year end balances arising from sales / purchases of goods:

	Amounts owed by related parties		**Amounts owed to related parties**	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Other Siemens group companies	**-**	-	**60**	19

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provisions have been made for doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024 AND 2023 (in thousands of £)

(c) Year end balances arising from loans to / from related parties:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Other Siemens group companies	**16,448**	17,130	**66**	46

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provisions have been made for doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

27. Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the key management personnel of the Company is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	**524**	424
Post-employment benefits	**29**	43
Share based payments	**26**	8
Total Remuneration	**579**	475

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity.

28. Directors' transactions

No such transactions occurred in 2024 or 2023 which require disclosure under the requirements of s413 of the Companies Act 2006 and IAS 24 with the directors (or other key management personnel).

29. Subsequent events

On the March 31, 2025 the Company announced the closure of the electrical wiring accessories portion of the business, in-line with Siemens’ strategy to exit the British Standard Wiring Accessories markets globally. This has resulted in provisions being booked on March 31, 2025 for £5,725k based on current information. Management continues to assess and plan for an orderly wind down of the inventory to meet current customer requirements for the rest of the calendar year. Management will focus on the Circuit Protection portfolio going forwards.

30. Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking is Siemens AG, incorporated in Germany. Siemens AG is the only group undertaking of which the Company is a member for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements are available on the internet at https://www.siemens.com/global/en/company/investor-relations/events-publications-ad-hoc/annualreports.html or obtained from:

Siemens AG
Werner-von-Siemens-Strasse 1
D-80333 Munich
Germany

The immediate parent undertaking is Siemens Holdings plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

31. Dividends paid

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Dividends paid	**4,457**	-

In 2024 a dividend of £4,457k was paid to the immediate parent undertaking (see note 30).