

Registration number: 00106789

Whatman International Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020



Whatman International Limited

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Whatman International Limited

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Fair review of the business

The directors measure the achievement of the company's objectives through the use of quantitative assessments and, where quantitative measure are less relevant through the use of qualitative assessments.

In March 2020 General Electric Company completed the sale of its Life Sciences BioPharma business to Danaher Corporation. This follows the announcement made on 25 February 2019 of its intentions to sell the business pending regulatory approval. As part of this sale, the company disposed of its intellectual property which was included in the balance sheet at nil value. The revenue and costs associated with the intellectual property have been classified as discontinued from the date the sale was announced in February 2019.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020	2019	Comments
Turnover (£ million)	1.0	21.1	Turnover consists of royalty income.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is subject to certain risks and uncertainties and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are outlined below.

- Regulatory risk

The company is subject to laws and regulations that impose on it certain requirements such as the Companies Act 2006. Tax legislation and obligations related to the environment protection of land. Accordingly the company may be affected in the future from new regulations or changes to existing legislation.

- Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of equity share capital, retained profits, cash at bank and amounts owed by group undertakings, which are based on floating rates of interest. The exposure to market movements in the interest rates arising from floating rates of interest has not been hedged during the year.

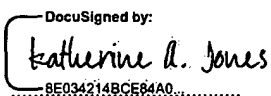
Whatman International Limited

Strategic Report

- Liquidity risk

The company has in place amounts owed by group undertakings which the company may require repayment at short notice and has the facility with the other group undertakings which enables it to draw down funds as required in order to meet the company's obligations in the normal course of business. The amounts owed by group undertakings and the facility in place enable the company's liquidity to be maintained and liabilities to be settled as they fall due.

Approved by the Board on 23 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

.....8E034214BCE84A0.....
K A Jones
Director

Whatman International Limited

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The company previously entered into licensing agreements with other group companies for the use of its intellectual property which was disposed of in March 2020. The company continues to act as a holding company.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £512,353,000 (2019: £40,709,000).

On 8 April 2020, the company paid an interim dividend of £511,555,000 to Whatman Limited, its immediate parent undertaking (2019: £265,000,000).

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of the directors' report were as follows:

K M O'Neill (resigned 23 April 2020)

I Dale (resigned 23 April 2020)

K A Jones

S Dhillon (appointed 23 April 2020)

Directors' liabilities

One or more of the directors have benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken 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 auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Whatman International Limited

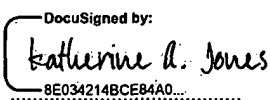
Directors' Report

Reappointment of auditor

KPMG LLP will resign as auditor on completion of company's 2020 audit.

Following a global re tendering exercise by GE, Deloitte LLP will be appointed as the company's auditor for the next audit cycle.

Approved by the Board on 23 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

.....8E034214BCE84A0.....
K A Jones
Director

Whatman International Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so (as explained in note 2, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis).

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Whatman International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Whatman International Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter- non going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

- Enquiring of directors about the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading board minutes.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. On this audit, we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to the revenue process because given the circumstances of the company, there are limited incentives, rationalizations and opportunities to fraudulently adjust revenue recognition.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Whatman International Limited

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation of the Company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We performed procedures including:

Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included journals containing key words in their description among others.

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Whatman International Limited

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

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

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

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Whatman International Limited

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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

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



.....
David BurrIDGE (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

58 Clarendon Road
Watford
WD171DE

Date:.....28 September 2021

Whatman International Limited

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

		Continuing operations	Discontinued operations		Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	
	Note	2020 £ 000	2020 £ 000	Total £ 000	2019 £ 000	2019 £ 000	Total £ 000
Turnover	4	-	1,000	1,000	-	21,100	21,100
Administrative expenses		-	(551)	(551)	(3,176)	(2,063)	(5,239)
Other operating income	5	-	-	-	968	23,223	24,191
Operating profit/(loss)	6	-	449	449	(2,208)	42,260	40,052
Profit on sale of business and assets		-	511,651	511,651	-	-	-
Interest receivable and similar income	7	253	-	253	723	-	723
Interest payable and similar charges	8	-	-	-	(55)	-	(55)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		253	512,100	512,353	(1,540)	42,260	40,720
Tax on profit	12	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		<u>253</u>	<u>512,100</u>	<u>512,353</u>	<u>(1,551)</u>	<u>42,260</u>	<u>40,709</u>

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

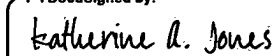
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Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Investments	13	155	155
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	80,210	85,913
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,501)</u>
Net current assets		<u>80,210</u>	<u>79,412</u>
Net assets		<u>80,365</u>	<u>79,567</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	6,842	6,842
Profit and loss account		<u>73,523</u>	<u>72,725</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>80,365</u>	<u>79,567</u>

Approved by the Board on 23 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



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K A Jones
Director

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

Whatman International Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 January 2020	6,842	72,725	79,567
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	512,353	512,353
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	512,353	512,353
Dividends paid	-	(511,555)	(511,555)
At 31 December 2020	<u>6,842</u>	<u>73,523</u>	<u>80,365</u>

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 January 2019	62,297	241,561	303,858
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	40,709	40,709
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	40,709	40,709
Share capital cancelled during the year/distributable reserves created on cancellation of share capital	(55,455)	55,455	-
Dividends paid	-	(265,000)	(265,000)
At 31 December 2019	<u>6,842</u>	<u>72,725</u>	<u>79,567</u>

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

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, registered in England, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:
Pollards Wood, Nightingales Lane
Chalfont St. Giles
Buckinghamshire
HP8 4SP

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

Going concern

In previous year the directors took the decision to cease trading. Accordingly, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. As a result all assets and liabilities have been reviewed and stated at their net realisable value. This did not result in any changes to the amounts recognised.

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company which are available from 5 Necco Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, USA or at www.ge.com.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operations is a component of the company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of. The company disposed of its intellectual property, which it received royalty income from, in 2020, after the initial announcement to dispose of the Life Sciences Biopharma business in February 2019. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative profit and loss account is restated as if the operation has been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

Turnover

The company earned revenue from royalty income. The company owned the rights in relation to a product for which it received royalty income.

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances

The accounts are presented in sterling which is the company's functional and presentational currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using a monthly average operating exchange rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses arising are included in the Profit and Loss Account.

Tax

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all temporary differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Investments

Investment in group undertakings are shown at at cost less provision for impairment.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amounts of its investments to determine whether there is any indication that those investments have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated based on its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than the carrying value an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss account in the period.

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet when, and only when, the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade debtor without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade debtor without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the company's business model for managing financial assets and liabilities and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Accordingly, all financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVTOCI and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of the amounts, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement and complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed below:

Impairment of investments

The company acts as a holding company for underlying subsidiaries. As a result the main risk facing the company is the underlying trade of the investments not supporting the carrying value.

Investments are subject to impairment when there are indicators, such as, the net assets of the underlying company being less than the carrying value of the investments, adverse trade conditions in the underlying investments, cessation of trade in the underlying investments, significant losses in the year in the underlying investments and impairment of fixed assets in the underlying investments in the year.

Where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount (being the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use), an impairment loss is recognised by writing down the investments to its recoverable amount. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. The estimates of future cash flows exclude cash inflows or outflows attributable to financing activities and income tax. Impairment losses arising in respect of investments are not reversed once recognised.

4 Turnover

A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
United Kingdom	<u>1,000</u>	<u>21,100</u>

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Intra-group service charges payable	-	968
Royalties receivable	-	10
Sale of intellectual property rights	-	23,213
	<u>-</u>	<u>24,191</u>

6 Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Intra-group service charges payable	390	2,564
Difference on foreign exchange	<u>84</u>	<u>18</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Interest receivable from group companies	<u>253</u>	<u>723</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
On loans from group undertakings	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>

9 Staff costs

The company had no employees during the year (2019: nil).

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration in respect of services to the company during the current or preceding financial year.

All of the directors are/were also directors of a group undertaking and do not specifically receive any remuneration in respect of the company. The appropriate proportion of their services on behalf of the company is considered to be not significant.

11 Auditor's remuneration

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>

12 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	-
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior years	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2019: lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2019: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Taxation (continued)

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Profit before tax	<u>512,353</u>	<u>40,720</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	97,347	7,737
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior year/periods	-	11
Non-taxable income	(86,147)	(4,411)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	-
Group relief for Enil consideration	(9,520)	(3,326)
Movement in deferred tax not provided	<u>(1,683)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>
Factors that may affect future tax charges		

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The impact of the announced future rate change on the financial statements is not considered material.

The U.K. Tax authorities issued assessments to disallow interest deductions claimed by other group companies for years from 2004 to 2015. The proposed disallowance does not affect interest deductions claimed by Whatman International Limited but, if sustained, could impact losses surrendered against the taxable income of Whatman International Limited in prior years. We comply with all applicable tax laws and judicial doctrines of the United Kingdom. We are contesting the disallowance and believe the full benefit of the deductions will be sustained on their technical merits, but the outcome of pending litigation cannot be fully known until resolution of the matter. Given the uncertainty of how much may be ultimately disallowed and availability of other U.K. group tax attributes, Whatman International Limited is unable to quantify the amount, if any, of the tax impact of this item.

There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

Deferred tax

There are £nil of deductible temporary differences (2019: £1,683,061) for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet.

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Fixed assets Investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	<u>13,037</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>13,037</u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2020	<u>12,882</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>12,882</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>155</u></u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>155</u></u>

The directors of the company have undertaken a review of the company's investment value in group undertaking as at 31 December 2020. There are no indications of impairment and the carrying value of the investment is correct.

Details of the subsidiary undertaking as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Registered office	Class of shares held	Proportion of ownership interest
Whatman Asia Pacific Private Limited	1 Maritime Square #13-01, HarbourFront Centre, Singapore	Ordinary	100%

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

14 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	80,209	85,866
Prepayments	-	42
Other debtors	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>80,210</u>	<u>85,913</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings include short term deposits of £80,209,000 (2019: £65,266,407) which are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments.

15 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Trade creditors	-	47
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	6,448
Other taxation and social security	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,501</u>

Whatman International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No. 000	2020 £ 000	No. 000	2019 £ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	680	680	680	680
Preference shares of £0.10 each	<u>61,617</u>	<u>6,162</u>	<u>61,617</u>	<u>6,162</u>
	<u>62,297</u>	<u>6,842</u>	<u>62,297</u>	<u>6,842</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

The preference shares carry no dividend rights and are not redeemable. In the event of a winding up, the holders of the preference shares will be entitled to receive in full the amounts paid for such shares in priority to holders of ordinary shares and will be entitled to participate in profits or surplus assets equally with the holders of ordinary shares. Holders of the preference shares are entitled to vote at general meetings.

17 Dividends

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Dividend paid of £752 (2019: £390) per ordinary share	<u>511,555</u>	<u>265,000</u>

On 8 April 2020, the company paid an interim dividend of £511,555,000 to Whatman Limited, its immediate parent undertaking.

18 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Whatman Limited, a company registered at Pollards Wood, Nightingales Lane, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, HP8 4SP.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company with principal executive offices at 5 Necco Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, USA. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the address of the principal executive offices or at www.ge.com.