Registered number: 02537433

SUN HYDRAULIK HOLDINGS LIMITED

₹4

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

SATURDAY

A10 05/03/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE *

#18

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M Bennett

T Molle (appointed 30 March 2020)

J Morgan

N Askew (resigned 30 March 2020) R Menon (resigned 11 September 2020) A Ore (resigned 30 December 2019)

Company secretary

Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited

Registered number

02537433

Registered office

5 New Street Square

London EC4A 3TW

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

The Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham West Midlands

B4 6AT

CONTENTS

	_
	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 18

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

The directors present their Strategic report together with the revised audited financial statements for the period ended 2 January 2021.

Principal activities, review of the business and future developments

The Company's principal activity is that of a holding company for the UK and German subsidiaries of Helios Technologies, Inc. (formerly Sun Hydraulics Corporation). There have been no changes in the Company's activities in the period under review.

The financial position of both the Company's subsidiaries has continued to be strong during the period.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As a holding company, the principal risks and uncertainties are driven by performance of the subsidiary entities.

Financial key performance indicators

As a holding company, the Company does not have any key financial performance indicators.

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

T Molle Director

Date: 2. March 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 2 January 2021.

Results

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £1,162,954 (2019: £11,638,238).

Directors

The directors who served during the period and subsequently were:

M Bennett

T Molle (appointed 30 March 2020)

J Morgan

N Askew (resigned 30 March 2020)

R Menon (resigned 11 September 2020)

A Ore (resigned 30 December 2019)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

Going concern

As a holding company, the going concern of the business is supported by the investments held by the Company and the potential inflows from the cashflows they generate. In considering the going concern of the business the directors have assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its subsidiaries, which are trading entities. Despite the pandemic, the directors expect that the Company's subsidiaries will continue to be profitable and generate cash, as well as have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fell due for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. As a result of this the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

We see the effects of the increasing costs after Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic, which continue to be the most significant challenges for the UK and the Global economy of late, the management team are continually monitoring and evaluating the impact on the business and workforce. The subsidiaries have and are continuing to take active measures to ensure its people remain safe and healthy, alongside continued support to customers via virtual meetings. Regular management review meetings continue to be carried out ensuring business continuity and health and safety compliance with new measures introduced.

To date, the subsidiaries has seen an impact from the global effects of Covid, however, the subsidiaries are seeing the recovery from low revenues. Orders are regaining strength and the subsidiaries are working hard to win new customers and business. This report shows the impact of revenue, from the effects of Covid and Brexit on customers and suppliers, that has influenced the supply of goods with increased delivery time due to material shortages and additional paperwork requirements, alongside increased costs.

As part of their assessment, the directors have considered the cash on hand at the date of signing these financial statements and have also prepared forecasts which reflect the potential impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the increased economic uncertainty and risk may have significant financial reporting implications.

The directors have prepared detailed cashflow forecasts to March 2023, which demonstrate that the group should be able to continue in business for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. During the year the subsidiaries has fully settled its outstanding loans and has not obtained any new loans. Hence, there are no interest accrued in the forecast.

Taking into consideration the forecast trading and cashflow performance of the subsidiaries, as well as the subsidiaries' cash balances, the directors consider that the going concern basis of accounting continues to be appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements, on the basis that the subsidiaries will be able to continue to meet their financial obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has provided qualifying third party indemnity provisions in respect of its directors which were in force during the period and at the date of this report.

Matters covered in the Strategic report

A review of the business, principal risks and uncertainties and financial key performance indicators are included in the Strategic report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

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

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on

and signed on its behalf.

T Molle Director

Date: 2. March 2022



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sun Hydraulik Holdings Limited (the 'Company') for the period, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 2 January 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and COVID-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



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.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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



Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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



Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company and industry in which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience, discussions with management and review of board minutes. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK.
- We inquired of management concerning the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance, whether they were aware of any
 instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual,
 suspected or alleged fraud.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members. We remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including
 how fraud might occur and the risk of management override of controls. Audit procedures performed by
 the engagement team included:
 - identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - challenge of assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.
 - in addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements.
 - the assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team including consideration of the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including, the provisions of the applicable legislation and the applicable statutory provision.



• These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Use of our report

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

John Coates BSc BFP FCA Senior Statutory Auditor

Conthoster ux cul

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Birmingham
Date: 3 March 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

	27
2 January 2021 £	December 2019 £
1,162,954	11,638,238
(1,162,954)	(11,638,238)
-	-
1,162,954	11,638,238
	2021 £ 1,162,954 (1,162,954)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the Statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

SUN HYDRAULIK HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02537433

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 2 JANUARY 2021

Fixed assets	Note	2 January 2021 £	27 December 2019 £
Investments	9	3,711,359	3,711,359
Net assets		3,711,359	3,711,359
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,521,498	1,521,498
Capital redemption reserve	11	851,834	851,834
Profit and loss account	11	1,338,027	1,338,027
Total shareholders' funds	·	3,711,359	3,711,359

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

T Molle Director

Date: 2. March 2022

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

	Called up	Capital	Profit and	
	share capital	redemption reserve	loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 28 December 2019	1,521,498	851,834	1,338,027	3,711,359
Comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	1,162,954	1,162,954
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,162,954	1,162,954
Dividends paid	-	-	(1,162,954)	(1,162,954)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(1,162,954)	(1,162,954)
At 2 January 2021	1,521,498	851,834	1,338,027	3,711,359

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 DECEMBER 2019

At 30 December 2018	Called up share capital £ 1,521,498	Capital redemption reserve £ 851,834	Profit and loss account £ 1,338,027	Total equity £ 3,711,359
Comprehensive income for the period Profit for the period	-	-	11,638,238	11,638,238
Total comprehensive income for the period Dividends paid	-	-	11,638,238 (11,638,238)	11,638,238 (11,638,238)
Total transactions with owners		-	(11,638,238)	(11,638,238)
At 27 December 2019	1,521,498	851,834	1,338,027	3,711,359

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

1. General information

Sun Hydraulik Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at 5 New Street Square, London, EC47 3TW.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for the UK and German subsidiaries of Helios Technologies, Inc. (formerly Sun Hydraulics Corporation).

The Company uses a 91 day accounting period per quarter, meaning the year end does not always fall on the last day of the calendar year. Therefore, the accounting period ended 02 January 2021 is herein referred to as 2020 and the accounting period ended 27 December 2019 will be referred to as 2019.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Helios Technologies, Inc. as at 2 January 2021. These financial statements may be obtained from 7456 16th Street, East Sarasota, Florida, 34242, USA.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

As a holding company, the going concern of the business is supported by the investments held by the Company and the potential inflows from the cashflows they generate. In considering the going concern of the business the directors have assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its subsidiaries, which are trading entities. Despite the pandemic, the directors expect that the Company's subsidiaries will continue to be profitable and generate cash, as well as have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fell due for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. As a result of this the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

We see the effects of the increasing costs after Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic, which continue to be the most significant challenges for the UK and the Global economy of late, the management team are continually monitoring and evaluating the impact on the business and workforce. The subsidiaries have and are continuing to take active measures to ensure its people remain safe and healthy, alongside continued support to customers via virtual meetings. Regular management review meetings continue to be carried out ensuring business continuity and health and safety compliance with new measures introduced.

To date, the subsidiaries has seen an impact from the global effects of Covid, however, the subsidiaries are seeing the recovery from low revenues. Orders are regaining strength and the subsidiaries are working hard to win new customers and business. This report shows the impact of revenue, from the effects of Covid and Brexit on customers and suppliers, that has influenced the supply of goods with increased delivery time due to material shortages and additional paperwork requirements, alongside increased costs.

As part of their assessment, the directors have considered the cash on hand at the date of signing these financial statements and have also prepared forecasts which reflect the potential impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the increased economic uncertainty and risk may have significant financial reporting implications.

The directors have prepared detailed cashflow forecasts to March 2023, which demonstrate that the group should be able to continue in business for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. During the year the subsidiaries has fully settled its outstanding loans and has not obtained any new loans. Hence, there are no interest accrued in the forecast.

Taking into consideration the forecast trading and cashflow performance of the subsidiaries, as well as the subsidiaries' cash balances, the directors consider that the going concern basis of accounting continues to be appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements, on the basis that the subsidiaries will be able to continue to meet their financial obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Dividends

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

Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

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

In preparing these revised financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Fixed asset impairment

Directors determine whether there are indicators of impairment of fixed asset investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the subsidiary and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

4. Auditor's remuneration

The audit and accounts production fee in relation to services provided to Sun Hydraulik Holdings Limited amounting to £7,500 and £500, respectively, has been borne by a subsidiary undertaking, Sun Hydraulics Limited.

5. Dividends received

During the period, the Company received dividends of £Nil (2019: £4,800,000) from Sun Hydraulics Limited and dividends of £1,162,954 (2019: £6,838,238) from Sun Hydraulik GmbH.

6. Dividends paid

During the period, the Company paid dividends of £1,162,954 (2019: £11,638,238) to Helios Technologies, Inc.

7. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2019: £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

8. Taxation

	2 January 2021 £	Revised 27 December 2019 £
Total current tax	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2 January 2021 £	Revised 27 December 2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,162,954	11,638,238
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%) Effects of:	220,961	2,211,265
Income not taxable	(220,961)	(2,211,265)
Total tax charge for the period	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

All income and expenditure in the current and prior period are non-taxable and this is expected in future periods. As a result there is no expected impact on the tax charge of the Company as a result of changes in future tax rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

9. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation At 27 December 2019	3,711,359
At 2 January 2021	3,711,359

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Sun Hydraulics Limited	5 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3TW	Manufacture and distribution of hydraulic valves	Ordinary	100%
Sun Hydraulik GmbH	Brusseler Allee 2, D-41812 Erkelenz, Germany	Manufacture and distribution of hydraulic valves	Ordinary	100%

10. Share capital

Shares classified as equity	2 January 2021 £	27 December 2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 2 (2019: 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each 320,315 (2019: 320,315) Ordinary shares of £4.75 each	2 1,521,496	2 1,521,496
	1,521,498	1,521,498

Both classes of share entitle the holders to one vote per share, rank pari passu on dividends declared by the Company and are non-redeemable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JANUARY 2021

11. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve includes non distributable reserves arising from the Company purchase of own shares.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12. Post balance sheet events

On 21 December 2021, the Company received dividends from its subsidiary, Sun Hydraulics Limited, amounting to £1.9 million. On the same day, directors approved the declaration of cash dividends to its sole shareholder, Helios Technologies, Inc., amounting to £1.9 million.

13. Controlling party

Helios Technologies, Inc. is the ultimate parent undertaking. There is no ultimate controlling party by virtue of the shareholdings.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Helios Technologies, Inc., incorporated in United States of America. The consolidated accounts of this Company are available to the public and may be obtained from 7456 16th Street, East Sarasota, Florida, 34242, USA. No other group accounts include the results of the Company.