Company No: 04928454 (England and Wales)

MANN + HUMMEL VOKES AIR FILTRATION LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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# **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

**DIRECTORS** D A Connolly

K F Nipah

REGISTERED OFFICE Farrington Road

Burnley Lancashire BB11 5SY

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 04928454 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR · Ernst & Young LLP

Statutory Auditor
No 1 Colmore Square

Birmingham B4 6HQ

United Kingdom

BANKERS BNP Paribas

10 Harewood Avenue

London NW1 6AA

**United Kingdom** 

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their Strategic Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, PRINCIPAL RISKS AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company acts as an investment holding company through its shareholdings in its subsidiary and does not trade. The position of the Company at the end of the year is as disclosed on the Balance Sheet. For a list of subsidiaries, refer to note 7.

There are a number of risks and uncertainties, which could have an impact on the Company's long-term performance as an intermediate holding company. They include consideration of the general economic climate affecting its subsidiaries and the impact of the trading performance of its subsidiaries. The directors routinely monitor all these risks and uncertainties and appropriate actions are taken to mitigate these risks, such as having business continuity procedures in place and regular monitoring of our key customer relationships.

The profit of £14,000 (2018: loss of £1,000) was transferred to reserves. The net assets of the Company are £25,149,000 (2018: £25,149,000), which is considered to be the key performance indicator of the business.

Dividends of £Nil were distributed for the year (2018: £Nil) and no further dividends have been proposed post year-end.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are a number of risks and uncertainties, which could have an impact on the Company's long-term performance as an intermediate holding company. They include consideration of the general economic climate affecting its subsidiaries and the impact of the trading performance of its subsidiaries.

### Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are investments and group receivables. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its amounts owed by Group undertakings.

The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet are net of allowances for doubtful Group receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of cash flows.

The directors routinely monitor all these risks and uncertainties and appropriate actions are taken to mitigate these risks, such as having business continuity procedures in place and regular monitoring of our key customer relationships.

# **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The directors expect the general level of activity to remain consistent with the current year.

# **STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

D A Connolly

Director

Farrington Road

Burnley

Lancashire

3311 55Y

United Kingdom

Date: 29-06-21

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

The principal activity, principal risks and uncertainties and future developments can be found in the Strategic Report and form part of this report by cross-reference.

#### GOING CONCERN

The Company, which is an intermediate Holding company, is financed by intercompany funding. A letter of support has been granted by MANN+HUMMEL GmbH (parent company of the operating entities of MANN + HUMMEL Group), confirming continuing financial support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and that the extinguishment of the intercompany balance will not be required within 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The directors has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

### **EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

In the first quarter of 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic reached the UK, resulting in national lockdown and extensive restrictions being enforced across the country.

The directors consider the Covid-19 outbreak to be a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event due to the worldwide spread of the virus, together with the corresponding economic impact and public health measures, occurring after the Balance Sheet date, rather than reflecting events or conditions in place as at 31 December 2019.

### **DIRECTORS**

The directors, who served during the financial year and to the date of this report except as noted, were as follows:

D A Connolly

(Appointed 18 February 2020)

S J Cromie

(Resigned 18 February 2020)

K F Nipah

(Appointed 18 February 2020)

### **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES**

The Company has not made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the current or prior year.

### **DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES**

The directors did not have a beneficial interest in the shares of the Company at any time during the current or prior year.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

### **POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

There were no political contributions made in the year (2018: £nil).

### **AUDITOR**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- So far as the directors are 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 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.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

D A Connolly

Director

Farrington Road

Burnley

Lancashire

BB11 5SY

United Kingdom

Date: 29-06-21

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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 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 of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that financial 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;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MANN + HUMMEL VOKES AIR FILTRATION LIMITED

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 13, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report set out on pages 1 to 6 other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MANN + HUMMEL VOKES AIR FILTRATION LIMITED (continued)

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MANN + HUMMEL VOKES AIR FILTRATION LIMITED (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

## 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 https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### 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.

Emst & Yang LLP

Stephen Kirk (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor

Birmingham United Kingdom

Date: 30th June 2021

# **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover		<u>-</u>	<u>•</u>
Operating result			-
Finance income/(costs) (net)	3 _	-	(1)
Loss before taxation		-	(1)
Tax on loss	6	14	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	_	14	(1)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no items of other comprehensive income or losses for the current or prior year other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account, accordingly no Statement of Comprehensive Income is presented.

### **BALANCE SHEET**

# As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019	2018
•		£,000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	24,432	24,432
		24,432	24,432
Current assets			
Debtors	8	1,990	735
		1,990	735
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,273)	(32)
Net current assets		717	703
Total assets less current liabilities		25,149	25,135
Net assets		25,149	25,135
Capital and reserves	. 10		
Called-up share capital		13,000	13,000
Share premium account		39,765	39,765
Profit and loss account		(27,616)	(27,630)
Total shareholders' funds		25,149	25,135

The financial statements of Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited (registered number: 04928454) were signed on its behalf by:

Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 01 January 2019	13,000	39,765	(27,630)	25,135
Profit for the financial year	-		14	_14
Total comprehensive income	•	-	14	14
Dividends paid on equity shares	-	-	(27,630)	(27,630)
At 31 December 2019	13,000	39,765	(27,616)	25,149
At 01 January 2018	13,000	39,765	(27,629)	25,136
Loss for the financial year			(1)	(1)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>		(1)	(1)
At 31 December 2018	13,000	39,765	(27,630)	25,135

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

### 1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. The accounting policies have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year.

### General information and basis of accounting

Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is C/O Vokes Air Limited, Farrington Road, Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 5SY, United Kingdom.

The principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Company has applied the amendments to FRS 102 issued by the FRC in December 2017 with effect from 1 January 2019.

The functional currency of Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Mann + Hummel Vokes-Air Filtration Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, MANN+HUMMEL International GmbH & Co. KG, which can be obtained from Hindenburgstrase 45, 71638 Ludwigsburg, Germany. 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 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- 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; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7, and related party disclosures with other wholly owned group companies.

### Going concern

The Company, which is an intermediate holding company, is financed by intercompany funding. A letter of support has been granted by MANN+HUMMEL GmbH (parent company of the operating entities of MANN + HUMMEL Group), confirming continuing financial support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and that the extinguishment of the intercompany balance will not be required within 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The directors has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

## For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

### **Basis of consolidation**

Subsidiary undertakings have not been consolidated by Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited as permitted by s400 to the Companies Act 2006 as they are consolidated in the financial statement of MANN + HUMMEL International GmbH & Co. KG, which can be obtained from the registered office Hindenburgstrase 45, 71638 Ludwigsburg, Germany, which is the registered office address.

# Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for:

- · exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

## For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

### **Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the Company and the Company intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

### Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

### Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced to below its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

#### Financial assets

If at the end of the reporting period, there is objective evidence of impairment (including observable data about loss events), the Company recognises an impairment loss in the Profit and Loss Account immediately. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

### Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through the Profit and Loss Account, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through the Profit and Loss Account.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost less any provision for impairment.

### **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.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

# 2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial year, or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years.

The directors do not consider that any critical judgements have been made in the application of the Company's accounting policies and no key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material misstatement to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the financial year.

# 3. Finance costs (net)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest receivable and similar income	16	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	(16)	(1)
		(1)
Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2019	2018
	£,000	£'000
Loans from group undertakings	(16)	-
Other interest payable and similar expense	-	(1)
	(16)	(1)

# 4. Auditor's remuneration

Both in the current and prior years, auditor's remuneration was borne by other group companies and not recharged. Fees payable to Ernst & Young LLP and their associates for the audit of the Company's financial statements amounted to £2,400 (2018: £2,400).

Fees payable to Ernst & Young LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the Company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements of the parent company are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

### 5. Directors' remuneration

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

The directors did not receive any remuneration for services relating to this Company, and none is recharged (2018: £Nil). The Company had no employees in the current or prior year.

### 6. Tax on loss

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Current tax on loss		
UK corporation tax	(14)	-
Total current tax	(14)	•
Total tax on loss	(14)	•

Finance Act 2016 included a reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, in the UK budget on 11 March 2020, it was announced that the cut in the tax rate to 17% will now not occur and the UK Corporation Tax Rate will instead remain at 19%. As this was not substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date, deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2019 continue to be measured at 17%. The change of rate will affect the size of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future.

#### Tax reconciliation

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Loss before taxation	-	(1)
Tax on loss at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	-	0
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(14)	
Total tax credit for year	(14)	-

£784,000 (2018: £784,000) of deferred tax assets arising from historic losses have not been recognised owing to the uncertainty around the Company's ability to recover them.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

7. Fixed asset investments		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Subsidiary undertakings	24,432	24,432
Investments in subsidiaries		
		2019
		£'000
Cost		
At 01 January 2019		24,432
At 31 December 2019		24,432
Carrying value at 31 December 2019		24,432
Carrying value at 31 December 2018		24,432

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

# For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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Name of entity	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares	% of ownership 31.12.19	% of ownership 31.12.18
Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Treatment Holdings Limited *	C/o Vokes Air Limited, Farrington Road, Burnley Lancashire, United Kingdom, BB11 5SY	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Wheway Limited	C/o Vokes Air Limited, Farrington Road, Burnley Lancashire, United Kingdom, BB11 5SY	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Vokes- Air Limited	C/o Vokes Air Limited, Farrington Road, Burnley Lancashire, United Kingdom, BB11 5SY	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel MRH Filter Beteiligungsgesellsc haft GmbH	Eichenholer Weg 14-16, 44549 Sprockhoevel, Germany	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Atex Filter Verwaltungsgesellsc haft GmbH	Eichenholer Weg 14-16, 44549 Sprockhoevel, Germany	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Air A/S	Mann + Hummel Vokes Air A/S, Avedoereholmen 882650 Hvidovre, Denmark	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Vokes Air AG	Weiheralle 20, 8610 Uster, Switzerland	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Vokes Air GmbH	Ortsstraße 18, 2331 Vösendorf, Austria	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Vokes Air AB	Mann + Hummel Vokes Air AB Spinnaregatan 4, 512 85 Svenljunga, Sweden	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%
Mann + Hummel Vokes Air GmbH & Co OHG	Eichenholer Weg 14-16, 44549 Sprockhoevel, Germany	Filtration	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%

<sup>\*</sup>Subsidiary owned directly by Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited.

# 8. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	1,990	735

Amounts owed by fellow Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	1,273	18
Other taxation and social security	-	14
	1,273	32

Amounts owed to fellow Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

# 10. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
13,000,002 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	13,000,002	13,000,002
Presented as follows:		
Called-up share capital presented as equity	13,000,000	13,000,002

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profit, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

### 11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption included in FRS 102 for wholly owned subsidiaries not to disclose transactions with wholly owned entities that are part of the Group.

### 12. Events after the Balance Sheet date

In the first quarter of 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic reached the UK, resulting in national lockdown and extensive restrictions being enforced across the country.

The directors consider the Covid-19 outbreak to be a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event due to the worldwide spread of the virus, together with the corresponding economic impact and public health measures, occurring after the Balance Sheet date, rather than reflecting events or conditions in place as at 31 December 2019.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

# 13. Controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling party is MANN + HUMMEL International GmbH & Co. KG, a Company incorporated in Germany. The immediate parent of Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Filtration Limited is Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Holding AB.

The smallest and largest Group to which the results of the Company were consolidated was headed by MANN + HUMMEL International GmbH & Co. KG. Copies of the MANN + HUMMEL International GmbH & Co. KG financial statements can be obtained from the registered office Hindenburgstrase 45, 71638 Ludwigsburg, Germany.