Company No: 01374033 (England and Wales)

MANN + HUMMEL VOKES-AIR LIMITED Annual Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Annual Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

For the year ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS D A Connolly

J Koval

REGISTERED OFFICE Farrington Road

Burnley Lancashire BB11 5SY

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 01374033 (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 year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY & BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the manufacture and distribution of air filters and related hardware and systems. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review and none are planned for next year.

The state of the Company's affairs is shown in these financial statements. Total turnover was £9,913,000 (2021: £8,919,000) and marked a return to pre-Covid-19 pandemic levels. Margins were consistent with the previous year. The Company reports an operating profit of £103,000 (2021: £116,000). Retained profit for the year was £53,000 (2021: £200,000). The profit for the year has been transferred to reserves.

Management consider turnover to be the key performance indicator of the Company.

No dividends were distributed for the year (2021: £Nil) and no further dividends have been proposed post year-end.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company trades in a competitive market sector and differentiates itself through quality products, excellent service and delivery performance. Stocking policies ensure that product is available to the market at a short lead time in order to maximise sales potential and both maintain and develop strong customer relationships.

The Company's business is essentially domestic. Export business, in the main, takes the form of sales to Group undertakings which represents 27% of total revenue during the year (2021: 30%).

As regards future prospects, the directors consider that the Company has a competitive cost base and is well placed to leverage its product quality and its service & delivery capability.

2022 saw significant cost inflation, which proved challenging. However, sales growth enabled the Company to limit the impact.

In 2023, the market and our business continues to be affected by cost pressures and the threat of an economic downturn. This climate is providing additional market and operational risk.

The directors continue to routinely monitor risks and uncertainties and appropriate actions are taken to mitigate any risks.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2019 (the "Regulations") have been in force with effect from 1 January 2019. The Regulations aim to extend sustainable and responsible governance practice beyond listed companies to private limited companies. Amongst other things, the Regulations require the company to report how the directors of the Company have considered their duties under section 172 (of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act")) ("Section 172"), to promote the success of the Company during the reporting period.

STRATEGIC REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors have ensured compliance with their duties under section 172 in relation to the company and its various stakeholders, including its investors, workforce, customer and suppliers, local community and the environment. Engagement with the Company's stakeholders has informed the way in which directors have discharged their duties as described below. Where individual directors are not directly involved in the processes described below, regular feedback and meetings are held with the relevant management teams including operational review meetings. The directors have oversight of the running of the Company, including regular reviews of the performance and consideration of risks and opportunities.

The main purpose of the Company is the manufacture of: air filters for heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; specialist air filters for industrial and power industry applications; and, the installation and testing of air filters.

Our values guide our daily actions towards customers, employees and our environment: Focus, Innovation, Leadership, Trust, Empowerment and Results ("FILTER").

The Company has a Leadership team consisting of Senior management who work closely together to ensure the effective management of the Company, and meet regularly to review performance and provide oversight.

Investors

The Company is part of the Mann + Hummel Group and as such the directors have ensured the strategy, values and policies of the group have been adopted. Central to the trust between a Company and its shareholders is the commitment to principled corporate governance. The Company has a range of Group policies designed to ensure that best practice is adhered to. These include, but not limited to, the Code of Conduct and Social Charter, Confidentiality and Data Security, Diversity and Equal Opportunities, Anti-bribery and Corruption and Whistleblowing. The Company also has an employee handbook for more local rules and policies.

Management financial reporting is also a key focus of corporate management. Financial reporting is submitted monthly and is reviewed by operational and financial senior management. Regular forecasts are also compiled to provide a detailed plan of Company performance for the current year. These financial results are reported at business unit and company level, and ultimately to the parent company. The outcome of these performance measures is critical in strategic and operational decision making.

Employees

The Company continues to engage with the workforce through various means: presentations of global and company updates, meetings, notice boards, letters, emails, training courses, internal social media and social events. With this variety of engagement, the Company demonstrates that we are committed to lead in a way that empowers, develops, and involves. The Company endeavours to treat every employee as a stakeholder in the business.

The Company also has a Code of Conduct, which clearly sets out the social and ethical expectations of the Company and its employees.

The Company also provides post-retirement pension provisions for its current employees through a regulated defined contribution scheme.

STRATEGIC REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Customers

The Company is committed to being a supplier of choice to its customers by providing superior products while demonstrating excellence in quality, innovation, delivery, service and competitiveness.

The Company has a Sales Team and a Customer Service Team, whose roles are to support customers with quotations, samples, pricing, orders, deliveries and after sales care. Contact with customers takes the form of phone calls, e-mails and meetings (both virtual and physical). The continuing aim of the Company is to meet or exceed the expectations of its customers.

Suppliers

We seek to establish strong supplier relationships with a high degree of integrity and corporate ethics. In return, our intention is to operate fairly and make decisions based solely on overall value to the Company. We do not allow any inappropriate influence to compromise or sway our decisions.

Global procedures are in place to ensure that suppliers are onboarded and managed in a consistent manner with appropriate terms of trading in place.

Environmental

The Company is aware of the importance of its environmental responsibilities. The Company monitors its impact on the environment, and implements policies designed to mitigate the adverse impacts that might be caused by its activities. The Company operates in accordance with the Group's policies, as noted in the parent company's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Annual Report and Financial Statements. Initiatives aimed at minimising the Company's impact on the environment include safe disposal of manufacturing waste, recycling and reducing energy consumption and CO2 emissions.

Principal Decisions

Sales activity improved again in 2022. The Company continues to take decisions which actively target growth in the key UK markets and control costs.

There was no recommendation to declare a dividend.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In 2023, despite continued cost inflation and the threat of an economic downturn, the directors expect the sales activity and trading performance of the company to continue to improve.

The Mann + Hummel Group also continues to invest heavily in the Group companies as part of an ambitious five year growth plan.

STRATEGIC REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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: 25/09/2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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

During the year, the Company made a profit before tax of £71,000 (2021: £103,000). The Company's directors have prepared forecasts for a period in excess of 12 months following the date of approval of these financial statements running to 30 September 2024. During the year and in the post Balance Sheet period, the directors are focused on the continued improvement of the operating results.

In addition, a letter of support has been granted by MANN + HUMMEL GmbH (the parent company of the operating entities of MANN + HUMMEL Group), confirming continued financial support until 30 September 2024, and that the extinguishment of the intercompany balance will not be required within 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements.

The directors have assessed MANN + HUMMEL GmbH. They consider MANN + HUMMEL GmbH to be in a good financial position and capable of issuing a support letter to the Company. As a consequence, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, together with parental support, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, which extends from the date of approval of these financial statements until 30 September 2024. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year-end.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Exchange rates and interest rates are monitored on a regular basis by the directors.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade debtors and other debtors.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet are net of allowances for doubtful trade debtors. 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 the cash flows.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company uses short-term debt finance.

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

J Koval

(Appointed 1 January 2022)

K F Nipah

(Appointed 16 April 2020, resigned 1 January 2022)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

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

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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: 25/09/2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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". 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;
- Present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information; 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.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report and directors' report, that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Mann + Hummel Vokes-Air Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 19, 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 state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the financial 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. 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

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.

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 throughout the period from when the financial statements are authorised for issue to 30 September 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 the 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 the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities Statement set out on page 10, 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.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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.

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 irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company
 and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 and the
 Companies Act 2006) and compliance with the relevant direct and indirect tax regulation in the United
 Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations,
 including occupational health and safety, environmental, and General Data Protection Regulation ('GDPR').
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing the financial statements. We understood any controls put in place by management to reduce the opportunities for fraudulent transactions and how monitoring of these processes is done to avoid any instance of non-compliance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through meeting with management to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and the potential incentives or opportunities to manage earnings. We considered the processes and controls that the Company has established to address identified risks, or that otherwise prevent or detect fraud and how senior management monitors those processes and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, in particular in respect of adjustments to revenue arising other than through routine invoicing with the Company's customers, we performed audit procedures to address this identified fraud risk. These procedures included an obtaining the population of all journals processed during the year. We performed a three-way correlation between revenue, receivables and cash and obtained explanations for any material outliers. We also tested manual journals posted to revenue using professional judgement. We determined the sample based on either size or nature for further testing and agreed to source documentation. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from material fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws
 and regulations. Our procedures involved understanding management's internal controls over compliance
 with laws and regulations, enquiries of management and performing testing on manual journals as noted
 above. We verified that material transactions are recorded in compliance with FRS 102 and where
 appropriate Companies Act 2006.

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.

— Docusigned by:

Enot & Young LLP

— DSEDCA124A65451...

Adam Gittens (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Birmingham
United Kingdom

Date: 25 September 2023

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	3	9,913	8,919
Cost of sales		(6,777)	(6,085)
Gross profit	_	3,136	2,834
Distribution costs		(1,365)	(1,255)
Administrative expenses		(1,668)	(1,469)
Other operating income	5	-	. 6
Operating profit	_	103	116
Net interest expense	4	(32)	(13)
Profit before taxation	5	71	103
Tax on profit	9	(18)	97
Profit for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	. =	53	200

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 2022

	Note	2022	2021
•		£′000	£′000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	2,051	1,924
		2,051	1,924
Current assets			
Stock	11	1,542	1,243
Debtors	12	2,646	2,768
Cash at bank and in hand		-	3
		4,188	4,014
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,906)	(2,679)
Net current assets		1,282	1,335
Total assets less current liabilities		3,333	3,259
Net assets	<u>· </u>	3,333	3,259
Capital and reserves	-		
Called-up share capital	15	1,010	1,010
Profit and loss account	15	2,323	2,249
Total shareholders' funds		3,333	3,259

The financial statements of Mann + Hummel Vokes-Air Limited (registered number: 01374033) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on $\frac{25}{9}$

They were signed on its behalf by:

D A Connolly

Director

MANN + HUMMEL VOKES-AIR LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called-up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2022	1,010	2,249	3,259
Profit for the financial year	-	53	53
Total comprehensive income	•	53	53
At 31 December 2022	1,010	2,302	3,312
At 1 January 2021	1,010	2,049	3,059
Profit for the financial year	-	200	200
Total comprehensive income	-	200	200
At 31 December 2021	1,010	2,249	3,259

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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 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 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 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 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 Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, MANN+HUMMEL International GmbH & Co. KG, which can be obtained from the registered office at Schwieberdingerstraße 126, 71636 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Going concern

During the year, the Company made a profit before tax of £71,000 (2021: £103,000). The Company's directors have prepared forecasts for a period in excess of 12 months following the date of approval of these financial statements running to 30 September 2024. During the year and in the post Balance Sheet period, the directors are focused on the continued improvement of the operating results.

In addition, a letter of support has been granted by MANN + HUMMEL GmbH (the parent company of the operating entities of MANN + HUMMEL Group), confirming continued financial support until 30 September 2024, and that the extinguishment of the intercompany balance will not be required within 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements.

The directors have assessed MANN + HUMMEL GmbH. They consider MANN + HUMMEL GmbH to be in a good financial position and capable of issuing a support letter to the Company. As a consequence, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, together with parental support, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, which extends from the date of approval of these financial statements until 30 September 2024. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

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.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised upon dispatch of goods which is when significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred or upon provision of services to the extent that there is a right to consideration. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Employee benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amounts charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits are the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

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 the 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Taxation (cont.)

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any allowance for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Freehold buildings 50 years
- Plant and machinery 10-15 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Direct labour and manufacturing overheads are absorbed in proportion to the total labour hours required to produce a product. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items.

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

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Financial assets and liabilities (cont.)

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

Accordingly, grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme are recognised in the profit and loss account when the scheme requirements are met.

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 if the revision affects both current 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. TURNOVER

The turnover is attributable to the sole principal activity of the Company.

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below.

•	2022	2021
	£′000	£'000
United Kingdom	7,026	6,100
Europe	2,497	2,212
Rest of the World	390	607
	9,913	8,919
	9,913	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4. NET INTEREST EXPENSE		
Net interest income/ (expense)		
	2022	2021
	£′000	£'000
Interest receivable and similar income	1	2
Interest payable and similar expenses	(33)	(15)
·	(32)	(13)
Interest receivable and similar income		
	2022	2021
•	£'000	£'000
Interest on loans to group undertakings	1	2
Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Interest on loans to group undertakings	(33)	(15)
5. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10)	251	241
Profit on disposal of assets	-	(4)
Operating lease rentals	13	17
Foreign exchange gain	(36)	(142)
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	4,674	3,966
Impairment of stock recognised as an expense	5	17

Included within administration expenses are the following costs; impairment provisions, depreciation charges on fixed assets and operating lease costs.

(6)

Foreign exchange gain in cost of sales is £53,000 (2021: gain of £135,000) and a loss of £17,000 (2021: gain of £7,000) is shown in administrative expenses.

Impairment of stock arose following an assessment of obsolete and slow moving stock.

Other operating income *

^{*} The grant income in respect of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in 2021 was fully received and is not repayable. This has been recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as 'Other Operating Income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

An analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2022 £′000	2021 £′000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	35	32
Total audit fees	35	32

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

7. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) was:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Production	52	\$5
Distribution ·	8	7
Sales	16	14
Administration	9	9
	85	85
The aggregate remuneration comprised:	2022	2021
	£′000	£'000
Wages and salaries	2,485	2,418
Social security costs	259	217
Other retirement benefit costs	102	91
	2,846	2,726

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
	2022	2021
	£′000	£'000
Emoluments	142	85
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	6	3
	148	. 88
	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Members of money purchase pension scheme	2	1
9. TAX ON PROFIT		' `
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Current tax on profit		
UK corporation tax	-	÷
Adjustments in respect of prior years		
UK corporation tax		-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	11	21
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	3	(19)
Effects of changes in tax rates	4	(99)
Total deferred tax	18	(97)
Total tax on profit	18	(97)

The Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017.

Deferred tax assets recognised have been measured at 25% (2021 - 25%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted by The Finance Act 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2022

2021

TAX ON PROFIT (cont.)

Tax reconciliation

The tax assessed for the year is the more than (2021: less than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

		£'000	£′000
Profit before tax		71	103
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)		13	19
Effects of:			
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		9	10
- Income not taxable		(14)	(11)
- Effects of group relief/ other reliefs	,	3	3
- Adjustment in respect of prior years		3	(19)
- Tax rate changes		4	(99)
Total tax (credit)/ charge for the year		18	(97)
10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	1,973	4,345	6,318
Additions	. 49	329	378
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	2,022	4,674	6,696
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	1,099	3,295	4,394
Charge for the financial year	51	200	251
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	1,150	3,495	4,645
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	872	1,179	2,051
At 31 December 2021	874	1,050	1,924

Land and Buildings includes Land with a value of £110,000 that is not depreciated (2021: £110,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

11. STOCKS	2022	. 2021
	£′000	£'000
Raw materials	1,043	887
Work in progress	62	43
Finished goods	437	313
	1,542	1,243
12. DEBTORS	2022 £′000	2021 £'000
Trade debtors	1,481	1,237
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	701	1,096
Prepayments	47	21
Deferred tax asset	396	414
	2,625	2,768

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The above balance includes £Nil (2021: £600,000) held in the Group cash pooling arrangement.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£′000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	1	
Trade creditors	1,054	1,120
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	1,493	1,229
Other taxation and social security	92	60
Accruals	266	270
	2,906	2,679

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest-bearing and repayable on demand. The above balance includes £220,000 (2021: £Nil) held in the Group cash pooling arrangement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

14. DEFERRED TAX		
	2022	2021
	£′000	£'000
At 1 January	414	317
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(3)	19
Charged to the Profit and Loss Account	(15)	78
At 31 December	396	414
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Fixed asset timing differences	(76)	2
Short term timing differences (trading)	4	4
Tax losses carry forward	468	408
	396	414

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or another entity the Company.

The recoverability of the deferred tax assets has been assessed as follows:

	2022
	£′000
Within one year	82
After one year	314
	396

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1,010,000 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,010	1,010
Presented as follows:		
Called-up share capital presented as equity	1,010	1,010
Contra up siture suprior presented as equity		

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

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

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

16. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£′000
Within one year	15	9
Between one and five years	55	8
More than 5 years	12	0
	82	17

17. 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.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year-end.

MANN + HUMMEL VOKES-AIR LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2022

19. 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 Limited is Mann + Hummel Vokes Air Treatment Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England.

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 at Schwieberdingerstraße 126, 71636 Ludwigsburg, Germany.