Registered number: 01397255

ERIEZ MAGNETICS EUROPE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors K Owen (appointed 2 August 2022)

J Jamieson (resigned 30 June 2021)

J L Curwen G Meese

M A Cooper (resigned 31 March 2022)

J N Kohmuench

Company secretary K Owen (appointed 30 June 2021)

J Jamieson (resigned 30 June 2021)

Registered number 01397255

Registered office Bedwas House Industrial Estate

Bedwas Caerphilly CF83 8YG

Independent auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3 Callaghan Square

Cardiff CF10 5BT

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Business Review

The directors are pleased to present the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which was another profitable year for the company. Whilst the business remains profitable, turnover has not yet returned to the levels as seen before the Covid-19 pandemic and related business interruption.

In 2020, to mitigate against the additional risk and uncertainties of the pandemic, the company implemented strict cost-cutting measures by limiting any capital expenditure, limiting travel expenses to essential journeys only and stopped physical attendance at trade shows and exhibitions. This continued into 2021 and trade shows were attended for the first time in two years in the summer of 2022. Travel and capital expenditure were also restricted in 2021.

One of the key strengths of the company is the diversity of the customer and product portfolio – multiple different industrial segments to spread the risk over a much wider sector of the market. In addition, the majority of the company's customers did not see their activities curtailed by lockdowns – the recycling, fuel and food industries did, in the main, remain operating normally. Some of our key customers have been able to share their forecasts with us to give us confidence in future order levels. In addition, our laboratory is receiving high levels of samples for testing, which has always been a positive indicator of future activity levels.

The company had disruption to the supply chain through 2021 with the ongoing issues caused by the pandemic leading to increased lead times and raw material prices. This has put increased pressure on margins and difficulties in meeting customer demands. The directors are delighted that the company has remained profitable during this difficult period.

Despite the travel restrictions and inability to meet with customers face to face, the company has continued to obtain orders from customers both old and new. Changing the way we meet potential customers, via virtual trade shows and video calling, has meant that we are able to maintain relationships in the difficult circumstances.

2021 started with a high level of orders and this was even higher going into 2022 with a record-breaking turnover level budgeted for the next financial year.

The strategic plans to develop both new markets and new products including the Knowledge Transfer Programme (KTP) in conjunction with Cardiff University are all developing well, helping the company achieve profitable growth for the future.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal strategic risks relate to issues which might prevent the Board from achieving its long term goals of creating sustainable revenue growth. The key risks which management face are as follows:

Raw material price fluctuation

A large proportion of the company's raw material purchases are subject to volatility in the commodities markets. Steel, copper and rare earth magnet material can all be affected by highly variable pricing. The company enters in to long term fixed price contracts as appropriate to minimise the risk of increasing prices.

Fluctuation in currency exchange rates

A significant proportion of the company's turnover relates to export sales, the majority of which are performed in Euros. A smaller proportion of contracts are in US dollars. Risk is partly mitigated by purchasing materials and services in these two currencies.

Health and Safety risks

The company manufactures separation equipment using exceedingly strong magnet material, which gives rise to many risks to both employees and customers. Robust internal procedures and communication with customers ensures these risks are minimised.

Financial and business control

Financial controls are essential to the control and management of the business. The company has an experienced financial team, with clearly laid out policies and procedures, which are regularly reviewed by the Board to ensure they remain both effective and appropriate to the business.

Brexit risk

The directors acknowledge the risk arising as a result of Brexit. Whilst the impact has been managed and has not been significant to date, there main risk is of potential delays in ports due to the volume of trading by the company outside of the UK. The risk is managed through strong visibility into the supply chain and strong communication with customers.

Covid-19 risk

The Covid-19 pandemic showed that a pandemic which causes lockdowns can be a risk to any business. Specifically, for Covid-19 the Company still requires staff to isolate at home rather than entering a space with their colleagues as a result of a positive test in order to reduce the risk to the workforce. Generally, the directors are confident that the range of sectors in which the company operates are diverse enough to mitigate against restrictions which may affect particular sectors.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors deem turnover and operating profit as the key performance indicators within the business. The turnover for the year was £17,020,000 (2020: £16,342,000). The company made an operating profit of £210,000 (2020: £434,000). The driver behind the increased turnover but lower operating profit is the mix of products sold and the pressure on margins caused by raw material price increases. The directors are satisfied with the performance of these measures, especially in the context of the COVID- 19 pandemic.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Other key performance indicators

The directors deem that the number of customer concerns raised is a non-financial key performance indicator as well as the number of hours of training completed by staff. Customer concerns raised in the year were 150 (2020: 176) and staff training hours were on average 18.6 hours per employee (2020: 13.9). The directors are satisfied that the number of customer concerns raised was reduced from the previous year and that employee training hours have returned to pre-pandemic levels in the year.

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

John Curwen

J L Curwen Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £99,000 (2020 - £316,000).

The directors issued a dividend during the year of £Nil (2020: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J Jamieson (resigned 30 June 2021)
J L Curwen
G Meese
M A Cooper (resigned 31 March 2022)
J N Kohmuench

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Future developments

The company continues to develop with the introduction of a new manufacturing cell for the production of Xtreme Metal Detectors to help break into different markets such as the food, pharmaceutical and rubber industries.

Development of a new Digital Metalarm Metal Detector Control continues at pace through a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with Cardiff University to improve the products offered for existing customers and develop new markets.

The German, Austrian and Swiss markets are now being served by a new sister company (also a subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company) – Eriez Deutschland GmbH based in Germany, as opposed to being served by an agent. This direct approach will provide Eriez with a wholly owned company in Germany with direct employees fully developing and serving all industries and improving customer after sales, service and support.

Financial risk management objectives and policies:

The company uses financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprising cash and other liquid resources and various other items such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The main risks arising from the company financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk relates primarily to debtor balances. The accounts presented in the Balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. An allowance is made if there is a perceived risk in the ability to recover the outstanding amount factoring in credit insurance introduced during this financial year to further mitigate risk. Based on previous experience and the wide-ranging customer base this is not considered a significant risk.

Liquidity Risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

Currency Risk

The company's activities expose it to some risk as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. At the current time, this risk is not considered significant as purchase and sales contracts form a natural hedge. The position is monitored and should the situation change, then the company will hedge its risk with the use of foreign exchange contracts.

Engagement with employees

Employees are encouraged to be aware of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance via a monthly presentation from the board - available to all employees equally. Employees are informed about the financial performance of the company in the year to date as well as future plans and developments as appropriate.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which remain in force at the date of this report.

Post balance sheet events

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

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

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

John Curwen

J L Curwen Director



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eriez Magnetics Europe Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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



Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial 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.



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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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



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

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

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

- We obtained an understanding of how the company is complying with significant legal and regulatory frameworks through inquiries of management;
- The company is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could
 have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified Financial
 Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006, along with legislation relating to employment, health &
 safety and data protection, as those most likely to have a material effect if non-compliance were to occur;
- We communicated relevant laws and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indicators of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including
 how fraud might occur. We considered the opportunity and incentives for management to perpetrate fraud,
 and the potential impact on the financial statements;
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, products, and services and of
 its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected
 financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement;
 the company's control environment;
 - the company's relevant controls over areas of significant risks; and
 - the company's business processes in respect of classes of transactions that are significant to the financial statements;
- Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - identifying the significant risk of fraud within revenue recognition and undertaking substantive testing to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence;
 - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions; and identifying and testing related party transactions;



Explanations as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were
 free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk
 of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more
 difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment,
 regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would
 become aware of it;
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included:
 - consideration of the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity:
 - appropriate training, knowledge of the industry in which the company operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the company;
- We did not identify any material matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations or relating to fraud.

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Dylan Rees BSc ACA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Cardiff

21 September 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	4	17,020	16,342
Cost of sales		(13,560)	(13,100)
Gross profit	-	3,460	3,242
Distribution costs		(1,549)	(1,211)
Administrative expenses		(1,701)	(1,459)
Exceptional administrative expenses		•	(395)
Other operating income	5	-	257
Operating profit	6	210	434
Interest receivable and similar income	10		2
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(184)	(235)
Other finance income		174	235
Profit before tax	-	200	436
Tax on profit	13	(101)	(120)
Profit for the financial year	-	99	316
Other comprehensive income for the year	=		
Pension surplus not recognised	29	(413)	-
Movement of deferred tax relating to pension deficit	29	(76)	52
Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension scheme	29	760	(272)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	271	(220)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	370	96

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the Statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

ERIEZ MAGNETICS EUROPE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:01397255

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	16		2,778		3,057
Investments	17		44		44
		_	2,822		3,101
Current assets					
Stocks	18	3,787		3,534	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	19	2,941		2,219	
Cash at bank and in hand	20	5,771		4,706	
		12,499	_	10,459	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(4,136)		(2,436)	
Net current assets	_		8,363		8,023
Total assets less current liabilities		_	11,185	_	11,124
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			100		
than one year	22		(22)		(30)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	25	(244)		(202)	
	_		(244)		(202)
Pension liability/asset			-		(343)
Net assets		_	10,919	_	10,549
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital	26	•	200		200
Profit and loss account	27		10,719		10,349
		_	10,919	_	10,549

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21 September 2022.

John Curwen

J L Curwen Director

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

At 1 January 2021	Called up share capital £000 200	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000 10,549
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	. •	99	99
Remeasurement gain on pension surplus	-	271	271
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	271	271
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	370	370
At 31 December 2021	200	10,719	10,919

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

At 1 January 2020	Called up share capital £000 200	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000 10,453
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	316	316
Remeasurement loss on pension liability	•	(220)	(220)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(220)	(220)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	96	96
At 31 December 2020	200	10,349	10,549
•			

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities	£000	£000
Profit for the financial year	99	316
Adjustments for:		0.10
Depreciation of tangible assets	316	302
Interest paid	184	235
Interest received	(174)	(237)
Taxation charge	101	120
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(253)	1,454
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(790)	823
Increase in creditors	1,632	331
Corporation tax received	1	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,116	3,344
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(39)	(211)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	2	-
Interest received	174	237
Net cash from investing activities	137	26
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of/new finance leases	(4)	(7)
Interest paid	(184)	(235)
Net cash used in financing activities	(188)	(242)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,065	3,128
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,706	1,578
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	5,771	4,706
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	5,771	4,706
		4,706

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

Eriez Magnetics Europe Limited is a private company limited by shares & incorporated in Wales. Its registered head office is located at Bedwas House Industrial Estate, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8YG.

Eriez Magnetics Europe Limited's principal activity is the design and manufacture of equipment for use in material movement, separation, purification and metal detection.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

There is currently a high level of macro-economic uncertainty due to Covid-19. The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make a number of estimates, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. This assessment includes a review of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern

The company's business activities, together with its principal risks and uncertainties are set out in the Strategic report.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from cash headroom generated from operations. The directors have considered the company's forecast cash-flows and headroom until December 2023, which covers a period exceeding 12 months from approval of the financial statements by preparing a 'worst-case' cash-flow forecast. The 'worst-case' forecast demonstrates that cash headroom will breach during the going concern period, however this is due to two key strategic decisions planned by management and supported by the Company's ultimate parent as they are in line with the Group's worldwide growth strategies. Furthermore, management have obtained formal support from its ultimate parent that additional cash will be made available to the Company if the cash headroom position is breached during the going concern period.

The strategic decisions impacting cash flow include expenditure on capital assets which have been limited in previous years. The level of investment in improved manufacturing facilities will require a significant amount of cash. The return on this investment however will be seen in the form of an improvement in capacity and efficiency as well as in the quality and range of products we can offer our customers – ultimately leading to a more profitable and cash-generating business.

In addition to capital assets, the company has also been investing in increasing the level of raw materials and component parts which are held, as well as entering longer term arrangements with suppliers to guarantee our supplies. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our supply chain included shortages and greatly increased lead times and so the investment in these stocks is a measure to mitigate the risk of such events impacting what we can offer our customers in the future.

In considering the appropriateness of the going concern basis for reporting, the directors have reviewed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the business.

One of the key strengths of the company is the diversity of the customer and product portfolio – multiple different industrial segments to spread the risk over a much wider sector of the market. In addition, the majority of the company's customers did not see their activities curtailed by the pandemic – the recycling, fuel and food industries did, in the main, remain operating normally. Some of our key customers have been able to share their forecasts with us to give us confidence in future order levels. In addition, our laboratory is receiving high levels of samples for testing, which has always been a positive indicator of future activity levels.

The company has recovered well from the impact of the pandemic and finished the 2021 financial year strongly – with more booked orders than has been seen in the company's history.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has affected the company negatively in that there were a number of orders on the books at the time of the invasion for which delivery has been delayed. In addition, the decision was taken at a group level to suspend new order acceptance from Russia both directly and indirectly – a territory which has been key for the company in the past. In order to mitigate this risk, growth strategies have been deployed in alternative territories such as northern Africa, with great success and order input in the year to date 2022 has remained above budgeted levels.

The cost of energy is going to be a key consideration for all businesses in the coming years but the company is well placed to deal with this, with rates locked in until 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern (continued)

The directors conclude that based on the 'worst case' forecast and the formal support provided by its ultimate parent, the company will be able to operate within the level of its facilities for a period of at least 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements, with no material uncertainties present.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Defined benefit pension plan

The company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets at the reporting date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as a 'finance expense'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation-is-provided-on-the-following-basis:-

Freehold property

- 25 years

Plant & machinery

- 3 to 10 years

Leased assets

- 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting – date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.16 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention 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 2021

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Depreciation

The company exercises judgement to determine the useful lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets. The assets are depreciated down to their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Provisions

A provision has been calculated for trade debtors and stock. The provisions are estimates of balances that may not be collected/recovered. The actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. The difference between the provision and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made.

Stock valuation

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Defined benefit pension scheme

The company contributes to a defined benefit pension scheme. The accounting cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension liabilities involve judgements about uncertain events including such factors as the life expectancy of the members, the salary progression of current employees, price inflation and the discount rate used to calculate the net present value of the future pension payments. Estimates are used for all of these factors in determining the pension costs and liabilities incorporated in the financial statements. The assumptions reflect historical experience and judgement regarding future expectations and external actuarial specialists are also used to assist in this exercise.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the sale of equipment for use in material movement, separation, purification and metal detection.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	£000	£000
United Kingdom	6,766	4,999
Rest of Europe	7,507	8,856
Rest of the world	2,747	2,487
	17,020	16,342

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 .	Other operating income			
		2021 £000		2020 £000
	Other operating income	-		254
	Government grants receivable	-		3
	·	-		257
	Other operating income relates to income claimed from the government Scheme.	Coronavirus	Job	Retention
6.	Operating profit			
	The operating profit is stated after charging:			
		2021 £000		2020 £000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	316		302
	Operating lease rentals	19	_	
7.	Auditor's remuneration			
		2021 £000		2020 £000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	37		24
	Non-audit fees			
	Accounts preparation and tagging services	1	_	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wages and salaries	4,788	5,104
Social security costs	457	470
Cost of defined contribution scheme	348	435
	5,593	6,009
•		

Included within the cost above is £125,000 (2020: £212,620) of costs relating to redundancies made during the year.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	No.	· No.
Production and distribution	69	72
Administration	55	60
	124	132
·		

9. Directors' remuneration

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Directors' emoluments	621	718
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	109	111
	730	829

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2020 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £201,000 (2020 - £160,025).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £5,000 (2020: £45,089).

2021

2020

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10.	Interest receivable		
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Other interest receivable	-	2
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Bank interest payable	6	-
	Interest on net defined benefit liability	178	235
		184	235
12.	Other finance income		
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Interest on net defined benefit liability		235
13.	Taxation		
		2021	2020
	Corporation tax	£000	£000
		84	111
	Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(2)	111
	Total current tax	82	111
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(30)	(14)
	Effect of changes in tax rates	53	23
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(4)	-
	Total deferred tax	19	9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	200	436
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of:	38	83
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	17	15.
	Income not taxable	(1)	(1)
	Tax rate changes	53	23
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(6)	-
	Total tax charge for the year	101	120
14.	Exceptional administrative expenses		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
•	Exceptional administrative expenses	<u>-</u>	395

Exceptional administrative expenses relates to a one off termination payment accrual due to an overseas agent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15.	Analy	/sis	of n	et (debt

13.	Analysis of het debt				
	•		At 1 January 2021 £000	Cash flows £000	At 31 December 2021 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand		4,706	1,065	5,771
	Finance leases		(21)	4	(17)
			4,685	1,069	5,754
16.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Freehold property £000	Plant & machinery £000	Leased assets £000	Total £000
	Cost or valuation		•		
	At 1 January 2021	3,299	3,907	63	7,269
	Additions	-	37	2	39
	Disposals	-	(544)	(3)	(547)
•	At 31 December 2021	3,299	3,400	62	6,761
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2021	1,261	2,911	40	4,212
	Charge for the year	104	206	6	316
	Disposals	-	(543)	(2)	(545)
	At 31 December 2021	1,365	2,574	44	3,983
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2021	1,934	826	18	2,778
	At 31 December 2020	2,038	996	23	3,057

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

17. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £000

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2021 44

At 31 December 2021 44

Net book value

At 31 December 2021 44

At 31 December 2020 44

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Pulse Technology Limited	Eriez Magnetics Europe Limited, Bedwas House Industrial Estate, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8YG	Ordinary	100%
Prisecter Services Limited	Unit 13 Bedwas House Industrial, Estate, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CG83 8YG	Ordinary	100%
Boxmag-Rapid Limited	Bedwas House Industrial Estate, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8YG	Ordinary	100%
Centriforce Limited	Unit 17 Greenway, Bedwas House Industrial Est, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8YG	Ordinary	100%
Hydroflow Europe Limited	Unit 17 Greenway, Bedwas House Industrial Est, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8YG	Ordinary	100%
Prisecter India AVT Limited	Nagalkeni, Chrompet, Chennai, India, 600044	Ordinary	51%

All subsidiaries were dormant during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

18.	Stocks		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Raw materials and consumables	1,861	2,064
	Work in progress (goods to be sold)	1,246	679
	Finished goods and goods for resale	680	791
		3,787	3,534

Included within raw materials and consumables above is a stock provision of £201,000 (2020: £82,000). Included within work in progress (goods to be sold) above is a stock provision of £99,000 (2020: £Nil). Included within finished goods and goods for resale above is a stock provision of £89,000 (2020: £40,000).

19. Debtors

2021 £000	2020 £000
2,353	2,049
357	32
180	97
51	41
2,941	2,219
	£000 2,353 357 180 51

Included within trade debtors above is a debtors provision of £1,200 (2020: £59,000).

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	5,771	4,706

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Payments received on account Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2021 £000 1,865 598 429 65 134 7 35	2020 £000 702 400 229 - 151 6
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	1,865 598 429 65 134 7	702 400 229 - 151 6
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	598 429 65 134 7 35	400 229 - 151 6
Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	429 65 134 7 35	229 - 151 6
Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	65 134 7 35	- 151 6 62
Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	134 7 35	62 62
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	7 35	62 62
Other creditors		
Accruals and deferred income	1.003	
	-,	886
	4,136	2,436
22. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10	15
Accruals and deferred income	12	15
	22	30
Securities		
HSBC Bank Plc holds a counter indemnity omnibus dated 7 June 2013.		
23. Hire purchase and finance leases		
Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Within one year	7	6
Between 1-2 years	10	7
Between 2-5 years	•	8
	17	21

24.

ERIEZ MAGNETICS EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

•	Financial instruments		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,481	6,787
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,094)	(1,613)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade debtors and amounts owed from group.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group, other creditors, accruals and net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts.

25. Deferred taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At beginning of year	(202)	(192)
Charged to profit or loss	(18)	(9)
Credited to other comprehensive income	(24)	-
Other movement	-	(1)
At end of year	(244)	(202)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	(244)	(214)
Short term timing difference	-	12
	(244)	(202)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

26. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2021 £000	2020 £000
200,000 (2020 - 200,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

27. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

28. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2021, the company had capital commitments of £39,000 (2020: £Nil).

29. Pension commitments

Stakeholder scheme

The company operates a defined contribution stakeholder scheme. Pension costs to the company for this scheme amount to £308,000 (2020: £326,000). At 31 December 2021 no amounts were owed or due (2020: £Nil) to the defined contribution stakeholder scheme.

Discretionary scheme

The company also operates a defined contribution discretionary scheme. Pension costs to the company for this scheme amount to £40,000 (2020: £38,000). At 31 December 2021 £10,000 (2020: £9,362) is due from the defined contribution discretionary scheme and is included in Other debtors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

29. Pension commitments (continued)

Defined benefit scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme with assets held in a separately administered fund. The scheme provides retirement benefits on the basis of members' final salary. On 1 January 2004, the defined benefit scheme was closed to new entrants. At the same time, the company established a defined contribution scheme to provide benefits to new employees.

During the period the company participated in the Eriez Magnetics UK Limited 1987 Pension Scheme which is a defined benefit scheme. Contributions were made to the scheme in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions and totalled £Nil (2020: £Nil) including special premiums of £Nil (2020: £Nil). The most recent formal actuarial valuation of the Scheme was carried out at 31 December 2019 and was updated to 31 December 2021.

The Scheme was closed to further accruals and contribution on 30 November 2011.

An actuarial valuation of the Eriez Magnetics UK Limited 1987 Pension Scheme using the projected unit basis was carried out at 31 December 2021. The major assumptions used by the actuary have been detailed below.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At the beginning of the year	13,585	11,941
Interest cost	178	235
Actuarial losses and (gains) on Scheme liabilities	(484)	1,685
Benefits paid	(694)	(347)
Past service cost	•	71
At the end of the year	12,585	13,585

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

29. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At the beginning of the year	13,242	13,028
Interest income on plan assets	174	235
Actuarial gains/losses	276	326
Benefits and expenses paid	(694)	(347)
At the end of the year	12,998	13,242
Composition of plan assets:		
	2021	2020
	%	%
Equities	35	35
Gilts	4	7
Bonds	15	11
Property	9	8
Annuities	32	34
Cash and alternatives assets	5	5
Total plan assets	100	100
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fair value of plan assets	12,998	13,242
Present value of plan liabilities	(12,585)	(13,585)
Surplus not recognised	(413)	-
Net pension scheme liability	<u> </u>	(343)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

29. Pension commitments (continued)

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Service cost	-	(71)
Interest income on plan assets	174	235
Interest on obligation	(178)	(235)
Total	(4)	(71)
Actual return on scheme assets	450	561

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income was an actuarial gain of £110,000 (2020: loss of £237,000).

•	2021 £000	2020 £000
Analysis of actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2000	2000
Actual return less interest income included in net interest income	276	326
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	484	(1,685)
(Decrease)/increase in unrecoverable surplus	(413)	1,087
Movement on deferred tax on actuarial (loss)/gain	(76)	52
	271	(220)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

29. Pension commitments (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Statement of financial position date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2021 %	2020 %
Discount rate	1.89	1.35
Rate of RPI Inflation	3.48	3.06
CPI price inflation - pre 2030	2.58	2.56
CPI price inflation - post 2030	3.38	3.01
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 65 now	. 86.8	86.7
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	87.8	87.7
- for a female aged 65 now	89.1	89
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	90.3	90.2
Reconciliation of plan assets and plan liabilities:		·
	2021	2020

Defined benefit obligation Scheme assets	2021 £000 (12,585) 12,998	2020 £000 (13,585) 13,242
(Deficit)/Surplus	413	(343)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities Experience adjustments on scheme assets	(484) (276)	1,685 (326)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

30. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Not later than 1 year	36	17
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	45	15
	81	32

31. Related party transactions

Key management remuneration excluding directors amounts to £145,587 (2020: £109,217). Directors' remuneration is disclosed in note 9.

The company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company on 29 June 2020. In accordance with the exemptions afforded under FRS 102 section 33, there is no requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned entities of Eriez Manufacturing Company. The prior year transactions disclosed below are transactions during the financial year to 29 June 2020.

Eriez Manufacturing Company is the immediate parent undertaking of the company. During the period to 30 June 2020 the company made purchases of £112,198 from Eriez Manufacturing Company. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made sales of £97,964 to Eriez Manufacturing Company.

Eriez Magnetics Pty Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made purchases of £298 from Eriez Magnetics Pty Limited. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made sales of £26,122 to Eriez Magnetics Pty Limited.

Eriez Magnetics (Tianjin) Co. Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made purchases of £544,436 from Eriez Magnetics (Tianjin) Co.Ltd. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made sales of £6,019 to Eriez Magnetics (Tianjin) Co. Ltd.

Eriez Magnetics India Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made sales of £12,921 to Eriez Magnetics India Private Limited.

Eriez Magnetics (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made sales of £766 to Eriez Magnetics (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.

Eriez Magnetics Japan Co., Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eriez Manufacturing Company. During the period to 29 June 2020 the company made sales of £19,963 to Eriez Magnetics Japan Co. Ltd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

32. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Eriez Manufacturing Company which is incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated accounts of the group can be obtained from Eriez Manufacturing Company, 2200 Asbury Road, Erie Pennsylvania 16506, USA. Ultimate control rests with Mr Richard Merwin.