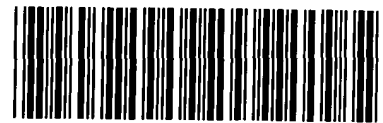


Registration number: 03056154

# Nortek (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Contents**

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2 to 3
Directors' Report	4
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 to 8
Income Statement	9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 to 26

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Company Information**

<b>Directors</b>	J C F Crawford
	G D Morgan
	G E Barnes
<b>Company secretary</b>	J C F Crawford
<b>Registered office</b>	11th Floor
	The Colmore Building
	20 Colmore Circus Queensway
	Birmingham
	West Midlands
<b>Auditor</b>	B4 6AT
	Deloitte LLP
	London
	United Kingdom

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### **Principal activity**

The Company's principal activity is the ownership of its operating subsidiaries, which are engaged in the design, manufacture, sale, installation and service of air conditioning, air handling, heating and humidification equipment. The directors do not expect any change in this activity in the foreseeable future.

#### **Fair review of the business**

The operating profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £13,543,000 (year ended 31 December 2016: loss of £18,656,231). The retained profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £9,205,000 (year ended 31 December 2016: loss of £21,255,810).

On 10 August 2017, the Company sold its investment in Best S.p.a. realising a profit on disposal of £10,038,000.

During the year, the Company issued 6,031,577 £1 ordinary shares.

#### **Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including liquidity risk.

##### ***Principal risks***

##### **Credit risk**

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances.

The credit risk on funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

##### **Liquidity risk**

To maintain liquidity and ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company ensures regular communication with other Group companies.

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

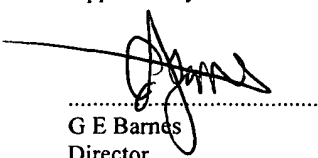
### **Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **Going concern**

The Directors have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections, including consideration of the availability of finance, which show that the Company should be able to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Approved by the Board on 26 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



.....  
G E Barnes  
Director

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. An indication of likely future developments in the business of the Company is included in the Strategic Report. Information on financial risk management and going concern are also included in the Strategic Report.

#### **Directors of the Company**

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

J C F Crawford - Company secretary and director

G D Morgan

G E Barnes

No director had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, except for the fact that each Director held shares and/or options over shares in Melrose Industries PLC, the ultimate parent company and controlling party, and therefore had an indirect beneficial interest in the Company.

#### **Dividends**

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2017 (year ended 31 December 2016: £nil).

#### **Directors liabilities**

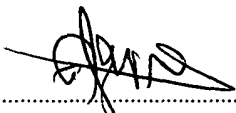
The ultimate parent undertaking has indemnified one or more Directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force throughout the year and at the date of this report.

#### **Disclosure of information to the auditor**

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

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

Approved by the Board on 26 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
G E Barnes  
Director

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Nortek (UK) Limited**

#### **Opinion on the financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Nortek (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, set out on pages 9 to 26, which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including the Financial Reporting Standards 101 "reduced disclosure framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### **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 required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Nortek (UK) Limited**

#### **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 respect of these matters.

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

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](http://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.

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Nortek (UK) Limited**

#### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

##### **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.

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

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

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

*Helen Burridge*

.....  
Helen Burridge (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor

London  
United Kingdom

26 June 2018

# **Nortek (UK) Limited**

## **Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2017 £ 000</b>	<b>2016 £ 000</b>
Administrative expenses		3,505	(7,918)
Exceptional operating items	4	<u>10,038</u>	<u>(10,738)</u>
Operating profit/(loss)	5	13,543	(18,656)
Income from shares in group undertakings		1,331	-
Finance income	7	7	2
Finance costs	8	<u>(5,676)</u>	<u>(2,602)</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax		9,205	(21,256)
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company		<u><u>9,205</u></u>	<u><u>(21,256)</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

**Nortek (UK) Limited**

**Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

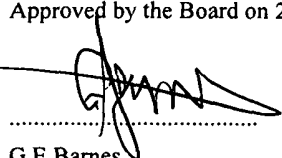
	<b>2017</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Profit/(loss) for the year	<u>9,205</u>	<u>(21,256)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>9,205</u>	<u>(21,256)</u>

**Nortek (UK) Limited**

**(Registration number: 03056154)**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017**

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	12	41,515	41,515
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand		121	461
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	13	<u>(28,170)</u>	<u>(777)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(28,049)</u>	<u>(316)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>13,466</u>	<u>41,199</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	14	<u>(1,464)</u>	<u>(44,434)</u>
Non-current liabilities		<u>(1,464)</u>	<u>(44,434)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>12,002</u>	<u>(3,235)</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	31,178	25,146
Additional paid-in capital		117,402	117,402
Retained earnings		<u>(136,578)</u>	<u>(145,783)</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>12,002</u>	<u>(3,235)</u>

Approved by the Board on 26 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 .....  
 G E Barnes  
 Director

**Nortek (UK) Limited**

**Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

	Share capital £ 000	Additional paid-in capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2016	16,542	116,585	(124,527)	8,600
Loss for the year	-	-	(21,256)	(21,256)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(21,256)	(21,256)
Capital contributions	8,604	817	-	9,421
At 31 December 2016	25,146	117,402	(145,783)	(3,235)

	Share capital £ 000	Additional paid-in capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2017	25,146	117,402	(145,783)	(3,235)
Profit for the year	-	-	9,205	9,205
Total comprehensive income	-	-	9,205	9,205
Issue of ordinary share capital	6,032	-	-	6,032
At 31 December 2017	31,178	117,402	(136,578)	12,002

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **1 General information**

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in The United Kingdom under the Companies Act and is registered in England and Wales. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activity are set out in the Strategic Report.

The address of its registered office is:

11th Floor  
The Colmore Building  
20 Colmore Circus Queensway  
Birmingham  
West Midlands  
B4 6AT

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 26 June 2018.

#### **2 Accounting policies**

##### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

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

##### **Basis of preparation**

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

##### **Summary of disclosure exemptions**

As permitted by FRS 101 and where relevant, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Melrose Industries PLC, which are available to the public and can be obtained from 11th Floor, The Colmore Building, 20 Colmore Circus Queensway, Birmingham, West Midlands, B4 6AT.

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

#### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company's forecasts and projections, including consideration of the availability of finance, show that the Company should be able to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

#### **Exemption from preparing group accounts**

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of Melrose Industries PLC.

#### **Adoption of new and revised Standards**

The Company has adopted all mandatory standards, interpretations and amendments that have become effective with effect from 1 January 2017. None of the standards, interpretations and amendments that are effective for the first time have had a material effect on the financial statements.

#### **Exceptional operating items**

Exceptional operating items are those items of a significant and non-recurring nature or those associated with significant restructuring programmes, acquisitions or disposals, which warrant separate additional disclosure in the financial statements in order to fully understand the underlying performance of the Company.



## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Finance income and costs policy**

###### **Finance income**

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

###### **Finance costs**

Where financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis in profit or loss within finance costs.

##### **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency 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. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks.

##### **Tax**

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

##### **Investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment. Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### **Financial assets and liabilities**

###### ***Classification***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### ***Recognition and measurement***

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through the income statement.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

##### **Effective interest method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

##### **Loans and receivables**

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

##### *Impairment*

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the differences 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. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

## **Nortek (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Financial liabilities and equity**

###### ***Classification***

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

###### ***Recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

###### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

#### **3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, 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 period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements, including those involving key sources of estimation uncertainty, that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. These have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements or have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### Impairment of non-current assets, including investments in subsidiaries

Non-current assets are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts might be impaired. Such events and circumstances would include the effects of restructuring initiated by management.

Where such events and circumstances are identified, to determine whether non-current assets are impaired requires an estimation of the asset's recoverable amount. Management use their judgement in estimating the recoverable amount of each asset, which may be based upon the asset's value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. Where applicable, the value in use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the net present value. Such calculations require judgement relating to the appropriate discount factors and long-term growth prevalent in a particular market as well as short and medium term business plans. Management draw upon experience as well as external resources in making these judgements.

#### 4 Exceptional operating items

Included within operating profit/(loss) are the following items of a significant and non-recurring nature which warrant separate disclosure in the financial statements in order to fully understand the underlying performance of the Company.

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Provision for impairment losses on investment	-	(10,738)
Profit on disposal of investment	10,038	-
	<u>10,038</u>	<u>(10,738)</u>

On 10 August 2017, the Company sold Best S.p.a. and recorded a profit of £10,038,000.

In 2016, the Company recorded a provision for impairment losses of £10,738,000 against the Company's investment in Best S.p.a., Eaton-Williams Group Limited and Ambi-Rad Group Limited.

#### 5 Operating profit/(loss)

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	<u>(3,514)</u>	<u>8,491</u>

#### 6 Auditor's remuneration

The fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the financial statements of £2,000 (year ended 31 December 2016: £2,000) were borne by a fellow Group undertaking.

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 7 Finance income

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Interest on loans to Group undertakings	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

#### 8 Finance costs

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Interest on loans from Group undertakings	1,469	1,765
Other finance costs	<u>4,207</u>	<u>837</u>
	<u>5,676</u>	<u>2,602</u>

In 2017, other finance costs relates to the unwind of previous fair value adjustments to an intercompany loan note with Nortek Inc.. This loan note was deemed repaid and replaced with a new revolving credit facility on 31 July 2017.

In 2016, other finance costs of £837,000 relate to the recycling of fair value adjustments to intercompany loan notes arising from capital repayments made during the year.

#### 9 Particulars of employees

The Company did not have any employees in the current year or the prior year.

#### 10 Directors' remuneration

The Directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company during the year (year ended 31 December 2016: £nil). The Directors of the Company who served during the year were also Directors of a number of the companies within the Group and as such remuneration of directors is borne by a fellow company.

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 11 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Total current income tax	-	-
Tax charge/(credit) in the income statement	-	-

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016: higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% (2016: 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Profit/(loss) before tax	9,205	(21,256)
Corporation tax at standard rate	1,772	(4,251)
Non-taxable income	(2,189)	(52)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	880	2,312
Group relief at nil consideration	(349)	-
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(101)	1,991
Effect of rate differences on deferred tax recognition	(13)	-
Total tax charge/(credit)	-	-

Further changes to the main rate of UK corporation tax were enacted in the Finance Act 2016. The UK corporation tax rate was reduced to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. There is no impact arising from these future rate changes in this period (2016: no impact arising).

Changes to the UK loss utilisation and interest deduction rules were enacted in December 2017, with effect from 1 April 2017. The impact of these changes has been reflected within the result for the period, with no further impact on future periods expected. (2016: no material impact anticipated).

Due to the uncertainty of future profits, the Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £2,576,000 (2016: £3,864,000) in respect of losses and other temporary differences. The amounts not recognised are based on a corporation tax rate of 17% (2016: 20%).



## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 12 Investments

<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2017	161,975
Disposals	<u>(77,375)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>84,600</u>
<b>Provision for impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2017	120,460
Eliminated on disposals	<u>(77,375)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>43,085</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>41,515</u></u>

During 2017, the Company sold its investment in Best S.p.a.. The net proceeds were £10,038,000, the carrying amount was £0 and the resulting profit was £10,038,000.

The investments in Best S.p.a., Best Deutschland GmbH and Best Poland S.p.zo.o were disposed of with the sale of Best on 10 August 2017.

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 12 Investments (continued)

Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2017	2016
Linear HK, LLC*	Holding company	Suite 175, Atlanta, Georgia, 30337, USA	100%	100%
Ambi-Rad Group Ltd*	Holding company	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams Holdings Ltd*	Holding company	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Nortek Global HVAC France SAS*	Engineering	Les Echets, 01706 Miribel Cedex, Lyon, France	100%	100%
Nortek Global HVAC Belgium NV*	Engineering	Jean en Mauritis Sabbestraat 130A, Menen, Belgium	100%	100%
Best S.P.A.*	Engineering	60043 Cerreto d'Esi, Ancona, Italy	0%	100%
Nortek Global HVAC (UK) Ltd	Engineering	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Reznor (UK) Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams Group Ltd	Engineering	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams (Millbank) Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams Service Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Precision Air Control Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams Exports Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Edenaire Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 12 Investments (continued)

Vapac Humidity Control Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Eaton-Williams Products Ltd	Dormant	The Colmore Building, Birmingham, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Best Deutschland GmbH	Engineering	Konead-Adenauer Strabe 13, 50996, Koln, Germany	0%	100%
Best Poland S.p.zo.o	Engineering	Zabrze, Silesia, Poland	0%	100%

\* owned directly by the Company

All holdings relate to Ordinary Shares unless otherwise stated.

#### 13 Trade and other payables - amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	<u>28,170</u>	<u>777</u>

#### 14 Trade and other payables - amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	<u>1,464</u>	<u>44,434</u>

## Nortek (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 15 Share capital

##### Authorised, issued and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	Number	£ 000	Number	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>31,177,610</u>	<u>31,178</u>	<u>25,146,033</u>	<u>25,146</u>

During 2017, 6,031,577 ordinary £1 shares were issued.

In 2016, of the 25,146,033 ordinary £1 shares, 8,603,825 were allotted but not issued on 31 December 2016. These have been issued on 26 May 2017.

#### 16 Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Nortek Holding B.V., a company incorporated in The Netherlands.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Melrose Industries PLC, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

The parent of the smallest and largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Melrose Industries PLC, incorporated in England & Wales.

Copies of the Group financial statements of Melrose Industries PLC are available from its registered address: 11th Floor, The Colmore Building, 20 Colmore Circus Queensway, Birmingham, West Midlands, B4 6AT.