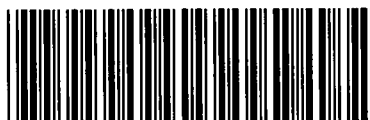


**Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**  
**Annual report and financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2021**

Company registration number: 04294074

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# **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

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## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Directors and Advisers**

#### **Directors**

A Abé

A Rinne

#### **Registered office**

Sherbourne House

Sherbourne Drive

Tilbrook

Milton Keynes

MK7 8HX

#### **Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Central Business Exchange

Midsummer Boulevard

Milton Keynes

MK9 2DF

#### **Bankers**

Barclays Bank PLC

Flex Office The Pinnacle

Midsummer Boulevard

Milton Keynes

MK9 1BP

United Kingdom

Commerzbank AG

Lübeckertordamm 5

20099 Hamburg

Germany



## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2021**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited ('the company') is the holding of investments in group companies.

#### **Business review**

During the year the company's investments in subsidiaries have continued to perform positively and in line with expectation.

During the year a dividend of £6,000k was received from Jungheinrich UK Limited.

#### **Future developments**

The company will continue to manage its investments in subsidiary undertakings.

#### **Key performance indicators**

The company's profit for the financial year is £5,964k (2020: profit of £6,911k).

The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries at the balance sheet date was £62,257k (2020: £62,257k). Further information about investments in subsidiaries is disclosed in note 8 of the financial statements.

The overall financial position of the company comprises shareholders' funds of £62,417k (2020: £56,453k).

The strategic report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



A Abé  
Director

Date: 26.09.2022

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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

#### **Results and dividends**

The company's profit for the financial year was £5,964k (2020: profit of £6,911k).

During the year a dividend of £6,000k was received from Jungheinrich UK Limited.

After year end the entity has received a dividend of £5,000k from Jungheinrich UK Limited and £900k from Jungheinrich Lift Truck Finance Limited. Subsequently, the entity has declared and paid a dividend to Jungheinrich Beteteiligungs GmbH of £5,900k.

#### **Future developments**

The company will continue to manage its investments in subsidiary undertakings.

#### **Post balance sheet events**

It is noted that events in Ukraine currently have a minimal impact on the business.

#### **Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Going concern**

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons, that the company had net current assets of £160k at 31 December 2021, which included amounts owed to group companies of £nil, repayable on demand.

After the year end, subsidiary companies Jungheinrich UK Limited and Jungheinrich Lift Truck Limited have declared dividends totalling £5,900k payable to Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited, giving the company sufficient liquidity to be able to settle existing current liabilities.

The directors have prepared forecasts covering a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These indicate that the company will be able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to continue in operational existence. The company has no significant forecast net cash outflows.

Additionally, Jungheinrich AG, the ultimate parent company, has committed to provide ongoing financial support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, sufficient to enable the company to meet its obligations as they fall due.

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **Going concern (continued)**

Accordingly, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue in operational existence and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing this report were:

A Abé  
A Rinne

#### **Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provision**

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors 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 during the financial year and remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

#### **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The company's activities give rise to a number of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Further details on these risks and the company's approach to risk management are included below.

##### *Credit risk:*

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and receivables from other group companies. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its receivables from other group companies. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of loss allowances for expected credit losses.

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

##### *Liquidity risk:*

Liquidity risk arises as a result of liabilities to banks and other group companies. A loan facility is in place with the parent company to ensure the company is able to meet liabilities as they fall due and the parent company has confirmed that funding will not be withdrawn such that it adversely affects the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

##### *Interest rate risk:*

Interest is payable on bank loans and overdrafts at commercial rates.

In addition to the financial risks disclosed above, the carrying values of the company's investments in subsidiary undertakings are subject to the risk of impairment losses should the performance of those subsidiaries deteriorate in the future.

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 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 also 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.

#### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

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

#### **On behalf of the Board of Directors**



A Abé  
Director

26.09.2022

Registered office:  
Sherbourne House  
Sherbourne Drive  
Tilbrook  
Milton Keynes MK7 8HX



# Independent auditors' report to the members of Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion, Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited's 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021; the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



# Independent auditors' report to the members of Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited (continued)

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

## Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited (continued)

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.

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to taxation legislation and the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Detailed discussions with management and walkthrough procedures to understand and evaluate the controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities and fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Reviewed legal expenses to identify any inconsistencies with other information provided by management;
- Assessing significant judgements and estimates including those relating to impairment of investments in subsidiaries and the disclosures included on these balances within the financial statements;
- Incorporating elements of unpredictability; and
- Identifying and testing unusual journal entries.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

## Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited (continued)

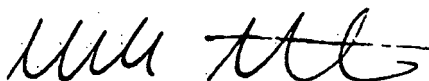
## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Mark Foster (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Milton Keynes  
27 September 2022

**Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**  
**Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Administrative expenses		(9)	(10)
Reversal of impairment of investment in subsidiary	8	-	6,999
<b>Operating (loss) / profit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>6,989</b>
Interest receivable from group undertakings	3	-	11
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(27)	(89)
Dividend income	8	6,000	-
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>5,964</b>	<b>6,911</b>
Tax on profit	7	-	-
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>5,964</b>	<b>6,911</b>

There are no other items of comprehensive income or expense other than the profit for the year. Accordingly, no separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been presented.

All results shown above are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

**Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**  
**Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021**

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	8	62,257	62,257
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand		171	212
		171	212
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(11)	(6,016)
<b>Net current assets / (liabilities)</b>		160	(5,804)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		62,417	56,453
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	54,942	54,942
Capital contribution reserve		3,140	3,140
Profit and loss account		4,335	(1,629)
<b>Total Shareholders' Funds</b>		62,417	56,453

The notes on pages 14 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 11 to 23 were approved by the directors and were signed on  
26/09/2022 on its behalf by:

  
A Abé  
Director

26.09.2022

Registered Number: 04294074

**Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Called up share capital	Capital contribution	Profit and loss account	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	54,942	3,140	(8,540)	49,542
Profit for the year	-	-	6,911	6,911
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,911	6,911
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>54,942</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>(1,629)</u>	<u>56,453</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	54,942	3,140	(1,629)	56,453
Profit for the year	-	-	5,964	5,964
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,964	5,964
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>54,942</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>62,417</u>

The profit and loss account reserve represents the accumulated (deficit)/profit.

The capital contribution reserve represents assets received by the company in exchange for a share in the total equity interest.

The notes on pages 14 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

# **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

### **1 Accounting policies**

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

#### **1.1 General information**

Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated, registered and domiciled in England, United Kingdom. The registered number is 04294074 and the address of the registered office is Sherbourne House, Sherbourne Drive, Tilbrook, Milton Keynes, MK7 8HX. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activity are set out in the Strategic Report on page 3.

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).

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company is exempt, by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft ("Jungheinrich AG"). The group financial statements of Jungheinrich AG are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 13.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the company has prepared these financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and with the Companies Act 2006 has, in doing so, applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- The requirement of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- The requirements of paragraph 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of: Paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; and Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- The requirement of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38Bm 38c, 38D, 40A-D1 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- The requirement of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- The requirement of paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- The requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- The requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with FRS 101 did not require the use of any critical accounting estimates or any significant areas of judgement.

#### **1.2 Changes in accounting policy**

There have been no changes in applicable accounting standards that have a material impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, there have been no changes in accounting policy for the financial year.

# **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **1.3 Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policy for financial instruments below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. At the date of preparation, there are no new standards, interpretations and amendments that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

#### **1.4 Going concern**

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons, notwithstanding that the company had net current assets of £160k at 31 December 2021, which included amounts owed to group companies of £nil, repayable on demand.

After the year end, subsidiary companies Jungheinrich UK Limited and Jungheinrich Lift truck Limited have declared dividends totalling £5,900k payable to Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited, giving the company sufficient liquidity to be able to settle existing current liabilities.

The directors have prepared forecasts covering a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These indicate that the company will be able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to continue in operational existence. The company has no significant forecast net cash outflows.

Additionally, Jungheinrich AG, the ultimate parent company, has committed to provide ongoing financial support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, sufficient to enable the company to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Accordingly, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue in operational existence and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

#### **1.5 Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount. At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that investments in subsidiaries are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount is determined to be lower than the carrying value then an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account for the difference.

For previously recognised impairment losses, the company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that such impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist, or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated. In the case that the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount have changed since the last impairment loss was recognised, the carrying amount is increased to the recoverable amount and a reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account accordingly.



## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **1.6 Tax**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **(a) Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

##### **(b) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

##### **(c) Current tax and deferred tax for the year**

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.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

# **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **1.7 Financial instruments policy**

##### **(a) Recognition and initial measurement**

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

##### **(b) Classification of financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **1.7 Financial instruments policy (continued)**

##### **(b) Classification of financial assets (continued)**

###### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

##### **(c) Subsequent measurement of financial assets**

Financial assets at FVTPL - these assets (other than derivatives designated as hedging instruments) are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI - these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI - these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

##### **(d) Impairment of financial assets**

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **1.7 Financial Instruments policy (continued)**

###### **(e) Financial liabilities and equity**

Financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Where a financial instrument that contains both equity and financial liability components exists these components are separated and accounted for individually under the above policy.

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

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

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the 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 key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

##### ***Key sources of estimation uncertainty***

Determining whether the company's investments in subsidiaries have been impaired requires estimates of the investments' values in use. The value in use calculations require the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the investments and suitable discount rates in order to calculate present values. The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries at the balance sheet date was £62,257k (2020: £62,257k).

In the event that either the actual cash flows are different to the forecast cash flows that were included in the value in use calculation, or the discount rate changes, this may result in a future impairment, or further reversal thereof.

#### **3 Interest receivable from group undertakings**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Interest receivable from group undertakings	-	11

#### **4 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Interest payable on bank loans and overdrafts	-	29
Interest payable to other group companies	27	60
Interest payable and similar expenses	27	89

## Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 5 Operating (loss) / profit

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

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	5	6

No non audit fees were charged to the company for the year ending 31st December 2021 (2020: £nil)

#### 6 Staff costs

There are no employees of the company and no related payroll costs in either the current or prior year. The directors did not receive any remuneration relating to the company in either the current or prior year as their time attributable to this company is considered negligible.

#### 7 Tax on profit

The tax assessed for the year is different from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Profit before tax	5,964	6,911
Profit multiplied by standard rate in the UK 19%, (2020: 19%)	1,133	1,313
Effects of:		
Income not taxable	(1,140)	(1,330)
Group relief surrendered	7	17
Tax charge for the year	-	-

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% was expected to come into effect from 1 April 2020 (as enacted by Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016). However, legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) repealed the reduction of the corporation tax rate, thereby maintaining the current rate of 19%.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 25% (2020: 19%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

## **Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **8 Investments**

The company has investments in the following principal subsidiary undertakings, incorporated and operated in the United Kingdom:

<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Holding</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Principal Activity</b>
Jungheinrich UK Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Sale of lift trucks
Jungheinrich Financial Services Limited	Ordinary Shares	90%	Finance Leasing
Jungheinrich Lift Truck Finance Limited	Ordinary Shares	90%	Finance Leasing
Boss Manufacturing Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Non-trading

The registered office of all the above named companies is as follows:  
Sherbourne House  
Sherbourne Drive  
Tilbrook  
Milton Keynes  
MK7 8HX

The company owns 100% of the voting rights of Jungheinrich UK Limited and Boss Manufacturing Limited and 90% of the voting rights of Jungheinrich Financial Services Limited and Jungheinrich Lift Truck Finance Limited.

	<b>2021 £'000</b>	<b>2020 £'000</b>
Balance as at 1 January	62,257	55,258
Reversal of previously recognised impairment	-	6,999
<b>Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>62,257</b>	<b>62,257</b>

In the prior year the carrying amount of the investment in Jungheinrich UK Limited was increased during the year from £55,258k to £62,257k following an assessment of the recoverable amount of the investment. The operating cash flows of Jungheinrich UK Limited has improved considerably over recent years, which was the main driver behind the increase in carrying amount. The discount rate used to estimate the value in use was 8.34%.

During the year, the company received dividends of £6,000k from Jungheinrich UK Limited (2020: £nil).

## Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 9 Deferred tax

The unrecognised deferred tax value is £115k for 2021 (2020: £70k) in respect of trading losses. No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the uncertainty over the future utilisation of such losses.

#### 10 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts owed to group companies	-	5,995
Accruals and deferred income	11	21
	<u>11</u>	<u>6,016</u>

#### 11 Called up share capital

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
54,942,001 (2020: 54,942,001) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>54,942</u>	<u>54,942</u>

All shares rank pari passu in all respects.

#### 12 Commitments and guarantees

The company has no capital commitments at the year end (2020: £nil).

#### 13 Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jungheinrich Beteiligungs GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany, which is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, a company also registered in Germany.

The company's ultimate parent company is Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, a company incorporated in Germany.

The largest and smallest group into which the results of Jungheinrich UK Holdings Limited are consolidated is that headed by Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, incorporated in Germany. The consolidated financial statements of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft are available from Friedrich-Ebert-Damm 129 22047 Hamburg, Germany.

#### 14 Post balance sheet events

It is noted that events in Ukraine currently have a minimal impact on the business.