GKN EVO eDRIVE SYSTEMS LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020



Company Information

Directors

G E Barnes J Brumbaugh (appointed 03 December 2020) Dr R Link (resigned 03 December 2020)

G D Morgan
J C F Crawford
J Nicholson
M J Richards

Company Secretary

J C F Crawford

Registered Number

07664134

Registered Office

1ST Floor, 2100 The Crescent Birmingham Business Park Birmingham 837 7YEL

Independent Auditors:

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor Cambridge United Kingdom

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<u>Director's Report</u> For the year ended 31 December 2020

In line with special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has chosen not to prepare a Strategic Report.

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements of GKN EVO eDrive Systems Limited ("the Company") for the

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 then apply them consistently;
- 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 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.

Principal Activity

The company did not trade during the financial year.

Going Concern

The Directors have assessed that the Company's principal activity has ceased. Consequently, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Further details can be found in Note 2 to the financial statements.

During 2020 the Melrose Group, of which the Company is a part, was impacted by the COVID 19 global pandemic. Because the Company is no longer trading and has no employees, customers or suppliers, the impact of the pandemic on the Company's operations was minimal.

Financial Risk Management

As the Company is no longer trading, management are not aware of any associated financial risk.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,000 (2019: £4,000)

During the year, the Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019 - £nit)

Future Outlook

It is not expected that the Company will trade in the future.

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements are as follows:

J Brumbaugh (appointed 03 December 2020) Dr R Link (resigned 03 December 2020) G D Morgan I Nicholson M J Richards J Crawford

<u>Director's Report (continued)</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the time when the Directors Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- that Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

The confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of s418 on the 2006 Companies Act.

Directors' Indemnity

The Company has not made qualifying third-part indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year.

Auditor

Deloitte have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements are being made for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the Board on 30 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

J Nichotson Director

Registration number: 07664134

Independent auditor's report to the members of GKN Evo eDrive Systems Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- . give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 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 GKN Evo eDrive Systems Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the Income statement;
- the balance sheet,
- · the statement of changes in equity;
- . and the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 refevant 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.

Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or appearent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GKN Evo eDrive Systems Limited (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- · reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 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.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

use or 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 the 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.

Lee Welham, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor Cambridge United Kingdom

30 June 2021

Income Statement

| For the year ended 31 December 2020 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|----------|
| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | €ôoo | £000 |
| Administrative expenses | | | <u> </u> |
| OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) | 4 | • | - |
| Interest income | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| PROFIT BEFORE TAX | | 1 | 4 |
| Tax on profit PROFIT FOR THE YEAR | 7 | <u> </u> | 4 |

The results presented above are from discontinued operations. There are no items of other comprehensive income for either the year or the prior year other than the loss for the year. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on page 10 to 13 form part of these Financial Statements

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2020

| | | 2020 | 2019 | |
|---------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|--|
| | Note | €000 | £000 | |
| Current Assets | | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 8 | 599 | 598 | |
| | | 599 | 598 | |
| Trade and other payables | | - | - | |
| | | | | |
| Net current assets | | 599 | 598 | |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 599 | 598 | |
| Net assets | | 599 | 598 | |
| Capital and reserves | | | | |
| - Share Capital | 9 | 5,130 | 5,130 | |
| Retained earnings | 10 | (6,965) | (6,966) | |
| Capital Contribution reserve | 10 | 2,434 | 2,434 | |
| Total Equity | | 599 | 598 | |
| | | | | |

The notes on page 10 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 13 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2021.

J Nicholson Director Registration number: 07664134

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2020

| | Share Capital | Capital Contribution | Retained Earnings | Total Equity |
|---|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | £'000 | £.000 | €000 | £000 |
| At î January 2019 | 5,130 | 2,434 | (6,970) | 594 |
| Comprehensive Income for the year | | | | |
| Profit for the year | • | - | 4 | 4. |
| At 31 December 2019 | 5,130 | 2,434 | (6,986) | 598 |
| At 1 January 2020 Comprehensive income for the year | 5,130 | 2,434 | (6,966) | 598 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 5,130 | 2,434 | (6,965) | 599 |

The notes on page 10 to 13 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies and presentation

The Company's significant accounting policies which have been consistently applied are summarised below.

1. General Information

GKN EVO eDrive Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK and registered in England and Wales with the registered number 07664134. Its registered office is 1⁵¹ Floor, 2100 The Crescent, Birmingham Business Park, Birmingham, B37 7YE.

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

2. Accounting Policies and Presentation

The Company's significant accounting policies which have been consistently applied are summarised below.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in eccordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

2.2 Standards, Revisions and Amendments to Standards and Interpretations Issued $\,\,\,^{-}$

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, there are no issued standards, revisions or amendments which impact GKN EVO eDrive Limited and require adoption.

2.3 Going Concern

The Directors have assessed that the Company's principal activity has ceased. Consequently, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

2.4 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment (reconcillations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- period).
 The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
 - 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements).
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS).
 - 38A (requirement for a minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements).
 - 40A-D (requirements for a third balance sheet)
 - 111 (cash flow statement information), and
- 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group

2.5 Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities are recorded in arrangements where payments, or similar transfers of financial resources, are unavoidable or guaranteed.

Borrowings and loans are measured initially at fair value not of transaction coats. Borrowings and loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial assets and liabilities, including short term receivables and payables, are initially recognised at fair value are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any impairment provision unless the impact of the time value of money is considered to be material. The company does not trade in derivative financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2.5 Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or where it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers or retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for proceeds received.

2.6 Finance Costs

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

2.7 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest rate method.

2.8 Pensions

Defined Contribution Pension Plans

The Company previously operated a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income Statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company and independently administered funds.

2.9 Current and Deferred Taxation

Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income and 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 reporting date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

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 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 reporting 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 reporting 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 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.

Current tax and deferred tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except where they relate to items 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.

3. Significant judgements, key assumptions and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management has to make judgements on how to apply the company's accounting policies and make estimates about the future. There are no critical judgements made in the preparation of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Estimation uncertainty

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Operating Profit/(Loss)

Total tax (charge)/credit for the year

| - Openating Franciscossy | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| The operating profit/(loss) is stated after crediting / (charging): | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | £000 | £000 |
| ther costs | | • |
| | | |
| . Employees | | |
| here were no employees in either year, directors are remunerated by the parent compar | ny and it is not possible to | apportion their tin |
| . Interest Income | | |
| | 2020 £000 | 2019 £000 |
| terest income | 2000 | 2000 |
| terest receivable on amounts owed by group undertakings | 1 | 4 |
| et Interest Income | 1 | 4 |
| Taxation | 2020 | 2019 |
| | £000 | 0003 |
| urrent tax | | |
| Corporation tax | • | |
| otal current tax (charge)/credit | | - |
| eferred tax | | |
| otal deferred tax | • | • |
| | | |
| exation on profit | | - |
| | | |
| actors affecting Tax Charge for the Year | | |
| he tax assessed for the year is different to (2019: different to) the standard rate of corpo he differences are explained below: | eration tax in the UK of 197 | 6 (2019: 19%). |
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | €000 | 2000 |
| rofit before tax | 1 | 4 |
| rofit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%) | • | 1 |
| ffect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes | - | - |
| roup relief at nil tax rate | - | (1) |
| djustment to current tax charge in respect of prior periods | • | - |
| • | | |

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The enacted rate of UK corporation tax at 31 December 2020 was 19%. However, it was announced in the Budget 2021 that the UK corporation tax rate will be increased to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This change would have no impact on the closing balance sheet

8. Trade and Other receivables

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| | €000 | £000 |
| Due within one year | | |
| Amounts due from group undertakings | 599 | 598 |

Amounts due from group undertaking are unsecured, repayable on demand and, except as detailed below, interest free.

Included in amounts due from group undertaking is £599,000 (2019: £598,000) due from GKN Enterprise Limited. This amount bears interest at LIBOR minus 0.125 % per annum.

9. Share Capital

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------|-------|
| | €000 | 0003 |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 5,130,000 (2019: 5,130,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each | 5,130 | 5,130 |

No further shares were issued during the year hence there has been no movement in this balance.

10. Reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

Capital contribution

During 2017, GKN Enterprise Limited (formerly known as GKN (United Kingdom) ptc) waived a loan of £2.4m, which has been accounted for as a capital contribution. Capital contribution reserve is considered to be a distributable reserve.

11. Pension Commitments

The Company previously operated a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme were held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £nil (2019: £nil). There were cutstanding contributions of £nil (2019: £nil) payable to the fund at the statement of financial position date.

12. Related Party Transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose the transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of Metrose Industries pic in accordance with FRS 101.

13. Controlling Party

The immediate parent is GKN Automotive Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party at the time of approving the financial statement is Melrose Industries ofc.

The parent of the largest and smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated in Metrose Industries plc.

Consolidated financial statements of Metrose Industries plc are available from Metrose Industries plc, 11th Floor, The Colmore Building, 20 Colmore Circus Queensway, Birmingham B4 6AT, which is also the registered office of the Company.

14. Post balance sheet events

There were no post balance sheet events to report