

Company Registration No. 04901734 (England and Wales)

**EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

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# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	52,292	71,140
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		160,312	167,339
Debtors	6	2,857,373	2,825,053
Cash at bank and in hand		226,918	87,564
		<u>3,244,603</u>	<u>3,079,956</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(1,755,292)</u>	<u>(1,689,277)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,489,311</u>	<u>1,390,679</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,541,603</u>	<u>1,461,819</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(9,937)</u>	<u>(13,518)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,531,666</u></u>	<u><u>1,448,301</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve	8	13,743	16,492
Profit and loss reserves		<u>1,516,923</u>	<u>1,430,809</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>1,531,666</u></u>	<u><u>1,448,301</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

## **EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. S Hoskisson  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04901734**

# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Executive Telecommunications (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Incom House, Waterside, Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1WD.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Computers	25% reducing balance
Tooling costs	over 15 years

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.10 Taxation

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

# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.13 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **1.14 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 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 amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	17	17

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022	1,400,943
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022	1,400,943
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2022	-
At 31 October 2021	-

# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Tooling costs	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 November 2021	22,333	340,042	115,186	477,561
Additions	-	2,755	-	2,755
At 31 October 2022	22,333	342,797	115,186	480,316
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 November 2021	22,333	310,964	73,124	406,421
Depreciation charged in the year	-	14,117	7,486	21,603
At 31 October 2022	22,333	325,081	80,610	428,024
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 October 2022	-	17,716	34,576	52,292
At 31 October 2021	-	29,078	42,062	71,140

Tooling with a carrying amount of £42,062, was revalued at 31 October 2012 by the directors on the basis of market value. If Tooling were included in the balance sheet on an historical cost basis, then the carrying amount would be £20,833 (2021 – £25,571), including accumulated depreciation of £53,123 (2021 – £48,386).

### 6 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	808,121	795,396
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,937,660	1,937,660
Other debtors	111,592	91,997
	2,857,373	2,825,053

# EXECUTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	586,246	614,910
Trade creditors	817,842	650,365
Corporation tax	47,045	88,222
Other taxation and social security	17,206	15,715
Other creditors	286,953	320,065
	<u>1,755,292</u>	<u>1,689,277</u>

The cashflow finance is secured on the book debts of the company.

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture dated 12 November 2003 over the whole of the assets of the company and a Cross Corporate Guarantee between the company and a Third Party.

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

Bank loans and overdrafts - £586,246 (2021: £614,910)

### 8 Revaluation reserve

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning of the year	16,492	41,229
Other movements	(2,749)	(24,737)
	<u>13,743</u>	<u>16,492</u>

### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022 £	2021 £
<u>118,474</u>	<u>118,474</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.