

# **E T Enterprises Limited**

Registered number: 06081468

## **Directors' report and financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

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**E T ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	L Ludlum A Cormack
<b>Company secretary</b>	G Chambers
<b>Registered number</b>	06081468
<b>Registered office</b>	45 Riverside Way Cowley Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2YF
<b>Independent auditors</b>	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor First Floor Two Chamberlain Square Birmingham B3 3AX

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**STRATEGIC REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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The directors present their Strategic Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

**Business review**

The principal activities of ET Enterprises Limited (ETEL) are the design, development, manufacture, sales, and marketing of photomultipliers and related electronics, housings, and sockets.

ETEL markets under the 'Electron Tubes' trade name and provides quality products designed to meet customers' unique specifications. ETEL also markets photomultipliers outside the USA, manufactured by its parent company under the 'ADIT' trade name. ETEL's sales in the USA are made to the parent company trading as ADIT/Electron Tubes, they market the Electron Tubes products in the USA.

ETEL also manufactures, markets, and sells glass under the trading name Plowden and Thompson. Plowden and Thompson melts a range of clear and coloured glasses and sells bespoke pressed and blown glassware and tubing and the Plowden and Thompson low background glasses are used in the manufacture of ETEL's photomultipliers.

ETEL Sales in 2023 were £8.27m, up by 5.37% from 2022. Europe remains the major market for ETEL's sales. The operating profit before interest and tax was £681,180 in 2023.

Business risks and uncertainties have been reviewed. With the majority of sales in euros the exchange rates with respect to Sterling provides a degree of uncertainty each financial year. In 2023 the Sterling has been less volatile against the USD and Euro which continues to have an impact on the cost of components and materials used in the making of photomultipliers. The ability to mirror production of the Electron Tubes product range at the parent company's site in the USA offers continuity of supply in the event of unplanned disruption in the UK. Manufacturing both in the USA and the UK is seen to give added strength to the combined activities of ETEL and its parent company. In 2024 the parent company has continued sales of Electron Tubes photomultipliers manufactured and tested in the USA.

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

**A Cormack**

Director

Date: 9 April 2024

**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

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

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

**Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £442,652 (2022 - £490,675).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

L Ludlum

A Cormack

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**Economic impact of global events**

UK businesses are currently facing many uncertainties such as the consequences of Brexit, COVID-19, environmental sustainability and geopolitical events such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine. These uncertainties have contributed to an environment where there exists a range of issues and risks, including inflation, rising interest rates, labour shortages, disrupted supply chains and new ways of working.

The Directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of these uncertainties on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures, and have concluded that these are non-adjusting events with the greatest impact on the business expected to be from the economic ripple effect on the global economy. The Directors have taken account of these potential impacts in their going concern assessment.

The Company continues to work with its partners to minimise any impacts of these events and maximise the realisation of any opportunities they may provide to the business.

**Future developments**

ET Enterprises Limited profit was £443k in 2023 and the forecast performance for 2024 is expected to be more in line with previous years performance. Our development expenditure in 2023 remains appropriate to our business at 4.33% of sales. Major developments are focused on targeted opportunities in the marketplace along with increased automation in production.

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

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

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the 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 auditors are aware of that information.

**Post balance sheet events**

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

**Auditors**

The auditors, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

**A Cormack**

Director

Date: 9 April 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF E T ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of E T Enterprises Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

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

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

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.

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.

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

**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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF E T ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

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**Other information (continued)**

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 apparent 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 this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

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

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

**Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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 intend either to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF E T ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

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**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.

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: UK tax legislation, employment regulation, health and safety regulation and anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF E T ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

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**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

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

**Use of the audit report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

David Hoose

(Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

First Floor

Two Chamberlain Square  
Birmingham  
B3 3AX

10 April 2024

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023 £</b>	<b>2022 £</b>
Turnover	4	8,270,235	7,848,910
Cost of sales		(5,325,385)	(5,055,612)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,944,850</b>	<b>2,793,298</b>
Distribution costs		(368,554)	(333,162)
Administrative expenses		(1,895,116)	(1,816,831)
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	<b>681,180</b>	<b>643,305</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	9	1,831	2,154
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(76,650)	(77,003)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>606,361</b>	<b>568,456</b>
Tax on profit	11	(163,709)	(77,781)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>442,652</b>	<b>490,675</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022: £Nil).

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	12	2,603,871	2,629,409
		<u>2,603,871</u>	<u>2,629,409</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	3,858,386	3,180,982
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	959,897	982,723
Cash at bank and in hand	15	1,527,461	1,571,403
		<u>6,345,744</u>	<u>5,735,108</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(940,105)	(869,812)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>5,405,639</u>	<u>4,865,296</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>8,009,510</u>	<u>7,494,705</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(2,004,768)	(1,932,615)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	19	(114,112)	(114,112)
		<u>(114,112)</u>	<u>(114,112)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>5,890,630</u></u>	<u><u>5,447,978</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	20	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		5,880,630	5,437,978
		<u><u>5,890,630</u></u>	<u><u>5,447,978</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**A Cormack**  
Director

Date: 9 April 2024

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	<b>Called up share capital £</b>	<b>Profit and loss account £</b>	<b>Total equity £</b>
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	10,000	4,947,303	4,957,303
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	490,675	490,675
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	490,675	490,675
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	10,000	5,437,978	5,447,978
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	442,652	442,652
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	442,652	442,652
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5,880,630</u>	<u>5,890,630</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the financial year	442,652	490,675
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	115,439	122,241
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	(3,088)	-
Interest paid	76,650	77,003
Interest received	(1,831)	(2,154)
Taxation charge	163,709	77,781
(Increase) in stocks	(677,404)	(354,028)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	22,826	(326,844)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(9,853)	195,384
Corporation tax (paid)	(83,563)	(14,932)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<u>45,537</u>	<u>265,126</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(90,988)	(6,603)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	4,175	-
Interest received	1,831	2,154
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<u>(84,982)</u>	<u>(4,449)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Interest paid	(4,497)	(77,003)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<u>(4,497)</u>	<u>(77,003)</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>(43,942)</u>	<u>183,674</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,571,403	1,387,729
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<u><u>1,527,461</u></u>	<u><u>1,571,403</u></u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,527,461	1,571,403
	<u><u>1,527,461</u></u>	<u><u>1,571,403</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**1. General information**

E T Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in England, registered number 06081468. The company's registered address can be found on the Company Information page.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is considered to be the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest £1.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

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

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The directors have formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that the Company has adequate resources available to continue operating for at least 12 months and conclude that there is no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast doubt over the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

Post year end developments and current economic circumstances have been assessed by the directors. The strength of the company's order book and working capital position indicates that the company is now progressing from the constraint of trading through recent global events, but continues to monitor the situation. The directors believe there to be no material adverse impact on turnover. For this reason the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

**2.4 Revenue**

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

**Sale of goods**

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

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

**2.5 Interest income**

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



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the 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 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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

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

**2.8 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Current and deferred taxation**

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

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

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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

**2.10 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.11 Tangible fixed assets**

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

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2.5% on cost
Plant & machinery	- 10-20% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 33.33% on cost
Fixtures & fittings	- 10-20% on cost

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

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

**2.12 Stocks**

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

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

**2.13 Debtors**

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

**2.14 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

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

**2.15 Creditors**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.16 Provisions for liabilities**

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

**2.17 Financial instruments**

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.17 Financial instruments (continued)**

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities**

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**Derecognition of financial instruments**

**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**


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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results in the future could differ from those estimates. In this regard, the Directors believe that the critical accounting policies where judgements or estimations are necessarily applied are summarised below:

*Depreciation and residual values*

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and in particular, the useful economic life and residual values of fixtures and fittings, and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

*Stock provisioning*

The Company measures inventories at the lower of cost and estimated selling price. Management is aware of the requirement to provide for obsolete and slow moving stock and utilise aged stock reports and budgeted future sales to identify any obsolete and slow moving stock that should be provided against.

**4. Turnover**

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
United Kingdom	1,757,503	1,747,784
Export other than USA	5,144,699	4,887,017
USA	1,368,033	1,214,109
	<u>8,270,235</u>	<u>7,848,910</u>

**5. Operating profit**

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Research & development charged as an expense	358,006	329,500
Exchange differences	105,582	(92,632)
Other operating lease rentals	-	2,392
Depreciation	115,439	122,239
Audit fees	19,950	19,000
Fees payable to the Company's Auditors for assurance services	7,370	6,700
Fees payable to the Company's Auditors for other services	7,500	6,700
Pension costs	<u>175,696</u>	<u>160,512</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**6. Employees**

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	3,353,677	3,165,654
Social security costs	300,703	280,861
Cost of defined contribution scheme	175,696	160,512
	<u>3,830,076</u>	<u>3,607,027</u>

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

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Administration	10	7
Production	73	68
Marketing and Selling	6	7
	<u>89</u>	<u>82</u>

**7. Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Directors' emoluments	144,230	128,393
Directors' pension costs	26,056	24,546
	<u>170,286</u>	<u>152,939</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8. Key management personnel

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages & Salaries	443,448	409,375
Social security costs	55,083	54,245
Cost of defined contribution scheme	39,707	40,360
	<u>538,238</u>	<u>503,980</u>

The persons included are in administration and sales.

9. Interest receivable

	2023 £	2022 £
Other interest receivable	<u>1,831</u>	<u>2,154</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank interest payable	4,497	7,472
Loans from group undertakings	72,153	69,531
	<u>76,650</u>	<u>77,003</u>



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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**


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**11. Taxation**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	163,709	77,781
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>163,709</u>	<u>77,781</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>163,709</u>	<u>77,781</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2022 - *lower than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>606,361</u>	<u>568,456</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.52% (2022 - 19%)	142,616	108,007
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	23	36,436
Fixed asset differences	15,823	(9,500)
Additional deduction for R&D expenditure	-	(47,500)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	5,247	(9,662)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>163,709</u>	<u>77,781</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

**Tangible fixed assets**

	Land	Buildings	Plant & machinery	Fixtures & fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2023	800,000	2,319,445	1,686,275	733,568	20,150	5,559,438
Additions	-	7,382	63,469	20,137	-	90,988
Disposals	-	(988)	-	(29,214)	-	(30,202)
At 31 December 2023	800,000	2,325,839	1,749,744	724,491	20,150	5,620,224
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2023	-	693,420	1,599,316	617,143	20,150	2,930,029
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	67,603	39,610	8,226	-	115,439
Disposals	-	(988)	-	(28,127)	-	(29,115)
At 31 December 2023	-	760,035	1,638,926	597,242	20,150	3,016,353
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December 2023	<u>800,000</u>	<u>1,565,804</u>	<u>110,818</u>	<u>127,249</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,603,871</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>800,000</u>	<u>1,626,025</u>	<u>86,959</u>	<u>116,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,629,409</u>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Land and buildings	-	2,437

13. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,356,811	976,880
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	1,250,210	1,066,816
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,251,365	1,137,286
	<u>3,858,386</u>	<u>3,180,982</u>

14. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	688,206	709,776
Amounts owed by group undertakings	119,498	65,238
Other debtors	20,821	81,929
Prepayments and accrued income	131,372	125,780
	<u>959,897</u>	<u>982,723</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**15. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,527,461</u>	<u>1,571,403</u>

**16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	410,206	370,273
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,114	57,740
Corporation tax	142,995	62,849
Other taxation and social security	88,606	80,989
Other creditors	212,217	188,898
Accruals and deferred income	74,967	109,063
	<u>940,105</u>	<u>869,812</u>

**17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>2,004,768</u>	<u>1,932,615</u>

**18. Financial instruments**

	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>2,290,748</u>	<u>2,428,346</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>(438,547)</u>	<u>(537,076)</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprise of trade debtors, other debtors and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprise trade creditors and deferred income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**19. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2023 £</b>
At beginning of year	(114,112)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b><u>(114,112)</u></b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	<b>2023 £</b>	<b>2022 £</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	(157,056)	(157,056)
Tax losses carried forward	40,256	40,256
Short term timing differences	2,688	2,688
	<b><u>(114,112)</u></b>	<b><u>(114,112)</u></b>

**20. Share capital**

	<b>2023 £</b>	<b>2022 £</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
10,000 (2022 - 10,000) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	<b><u>10,000</u></b>	<b><u>10,000</u></b>

**21. Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all employees within the Company.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Contributions payable by the Company during the year amounted to £175,696 (2022: £160,512) and have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. As at the balance sheet date, contributions amounting to £21,801 (2022: £19,344) had not been paid over to the fund and are included within creditors.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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**22. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2023 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Within 1 year	2,672	2,672
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	10,020	12,692
	<u>12,692</u>	<u>15,364</u>

**23. Related party transactions**

Advantage has been taken of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 102 (section 33.1A) from the requirement to disclose transactions with the parent company and other subsidiaries of the same group on the grounds that ET Enterprises Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary.

**24. Post balance sheet events**

There are no adjusting or non-adjusting events following the year end.

**25. Controlling party**

At 31 December 2023 the company's ultimate and immediate parent company was Ludlum Measurements Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

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