Martek Power Limited Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2016



Martek Power Limited Report and accounts Contents

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Martek Power Limited Company Information

Directors

M Carter

A J Upton

Secretary

Abogado Nominees Limited (terminated 10 February 2016)

Auditors

Mazars LLP The Pinnacle 160 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1FF

Bankers

Deutsche Bank AG London Branch 8 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4DA

Registered office

Glebe Farm Technical Campus Knapwell Cambridge Cambridgeshire CB23 4GG

Registered number

04588863

Registered number:

04588863

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity during the year continued to be the manufacture of electronic components.

As part of an Eaton group reconstruction to rationalise UK companies under common ownership of the parent and to effectively shut down companies considered redundant the company ceased to trade and discontinued all operations on 31 May 2016. On this date all of the assets and liabilities of the company were purchased by Eaton Electrical Products Ltd for a consideration of £5,364,000 that was settled by a Fair Market Note. The Fair Market Note was subsequently forgiven and the amount forgiven written off to the profit and loss account.

On 30 June 2016 a special resolution was passed to reduce the shareholding by £147,999 to £1 by cancelling and extinguishing 147,999 Ordinary shares of £1 each. A solvency statement for the purposes of section 642 of the Companies Act 2006 was issued on the same day.

The company is currently dormant.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

M Carter

A J Upton

Directors' indemnity

Appropriate directors' and officers' indemnity insurance cover is in place in respect of all of the company's directors.

Political and charitable donations

The Company made no political or charitable donations in the year (2015: £nil).

Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Registered number:

04588863

Directors' Report

Directors' responsibilities (cont.)

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.

Statement for small companies

The Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption provided by section 414(A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has also taken the exemption contained in section 414(B) of the Companies Act 2006 and has not prepared a strategic report.

Auditors

Mazars LLP have signified their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them as auditors to the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

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

This report was approved by the board on

18 April 2017

and signed on its behalf.

M Carter Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Martek Power Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Martek Power Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise of the comprehensive income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors. 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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss 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.

Opinion 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Martek Power Limited (cont.)

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 Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the fiancial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime, take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

StepherBin

Stephen Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

The Pinnacle 160 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1FF

Date 19 April 2017

Martek Power Limited Comprehensive Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016

No	otes	Discontinued Operations 2016 £	Discontinued Operations 2015 £
Turnover	5	1,262,864	3,016,897
Cost of sales		(754,171)	(1,914,247)
Gross profit		508,693	1,102,650
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(26,265) (195,298)	(44,313) (569,288)
Operating profit	6	287,130	489,049
Profit on disposal of operations Loss on write off of Fair Market Note Gain on sale of fixed assets		2,692,605 (5,364,000)	- - 83
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before investment income, interest and taxation	it	(2,384,265)	489,132
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges		957 (10)	3,878 -
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(2,383,318)	493,010
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	9	-	(1,471)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year	•	(2,383,318)	491,539

All of the operations of the company were discontinued on 31 May 2016. The notes on page 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Martek Power Limited Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016			Company number:		04588863
	Notes		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	12		-		227,564
Current assets Inventories Debtors	13 14	. 1		382,486 2,086,614	
Debtors	14	1		2,469,100	
Creditors: amounts falling within one year	due 15	-		(311,424)	
Net current assets			1		2,157,676
Total assets less current liabilities			1	_	2,385,240
Provisions for liabilities Deferred taxation	17		-		(1,921)
Net assets			1	_ _	2,383,319
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	18		·1 -		148,000 2,235,319
Total equity			1	- -	2,383,319

The notes on page 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements

M Carter Director

Approved by the board and authorised for release on

18/04/17

Martek Power Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	148,000	1,743,780	1,891,780
Total comprehensive income	-	491,539	491,539
At 31 December 2015	148,000	2,235,319	2,383,319
At 1 January 2016	148,000	2,235,319	2,383,319
Profit after tax on ordinary activities	-	(2,383,318)	(2,383,318)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u> </u>	(2,383,318)	(2,383,318)
Shares cancelled and extinguished	(147,999)	147,999	-
At 31 December 2016	1	<u>-</u>	1

The profit and loss account reserve represents cumulative profits and losses of the company.

1 General information

Martek Power Limited ("the Company") manufactures electronic components. The Company has a manufacturing plant based in Cambridgeshire.

The company ceased trading on 31 May 2016 when all of the assets and liabilities were sold to Eaton Electrical Products Limited. The company is now dormant.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of the registered office is Glebe Farm Technical Campus, Knapwell, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB23 4GG.

These financial statements have been presented in pounds sterling as this is the company's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements. There were no material accounting adjustments required in translating from the UK GAAP previously applied.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant are disclosed in note 4.

FRS102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including the notification of a no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company shareholders. In preparing the financial statements the Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from disclosing key management personel compensation as required by paragraph 7 of Section 33;
- Related party disclosures; and
- From presenting a statement of cash flows, as required by Section 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

On the basis that equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements the company has also taken advantage of the exemption not to provide:

- -certain disclosure requirements of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments"; and
- Section 12 "Other Financial Instrument Issues".

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

Sales are normally made with a credit period of up to 45 days. The element of financing is deemed immaterial and is disregarded in the measurement of turnover.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment25% straight lineTooling20% straight lineOffice equipment15% straight linePlant and machinery15% straight lineLeasehold improvements10% straight line

Computer equipment, tooling and office equipment are included under plant and machinery in the analysis of fixed assets in Note 12.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period, the effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method and includes taxes, duties, transport and handling costs directly attributable in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

The value attributed to work-in-progress includes direct materials, direct labour and related production overheads.

At the end of each accounting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Impairment costs are recognised in profit and loss. The reversal of an impairment, up to the original impairment loss, is credited to profit and loss.

The carrying amount of inventories sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks and deposits held within the group cash pooling arrangements.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The deferred tax asset as at 31 May 2016 was transferred to Eaton Electrical Products Limited.

Provisions

Provisions (i.e. liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pounds sterling.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair-value are assessed to determine whether their is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or the assets cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair-value less costs to sell and value-in-use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable from the continued use of the asset.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The Company has only basic financial assets comprising trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances. These are carried at amortised cost.

The Company has only basic financial liabilities comprising trade and other payables and overdrafts, when drawn. These are carried at amortised cost.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Warranties

Warranty costs are expensed to the profit and loss account as they are incurred.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The critical accounting estimates and judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies are:

- Inventories, amounts expected to be realised are based upon estimates of future demand.
- Trade and other receivables, amounts expected to be realised are based upon estimates made in respect of the credit worthiness of customers. The credit worthiness of customers is regularly assessed.
- Tangible fixed assets, the expected useful lives and realisable values are based upon judgement as to the continued demand for the output of these assets taking into account technological obsolescence.

5	Analysis of turnover	2016 £	2015 £
	Sale of goods	1,262,864	3,016,897
	The business has only carried out one activity during the course of the year, the moments.	nanufacture of electro	nic
	By geographical market:		
	UK Europe North America Rest of world	625,952 382,816 201,924 52,172 1,262,864	1,392,153 880,711 473,666 270,367 3,016,897
6	Operating profit	2016 £	2015 £
	This is stated after charging:	2	•
	Foreign exchange (gain)/loss Depreciation of owned fixed assets Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery Operating lease rentals - land and buildings Auditors' remuneration for audit services Carrying amount of inventories sold	(31,112) 22,825 5,131 28,166 6,500 424,161	14,416 42,456 9,656 58,665 6,500 1,019,628
7	Directors' emoluments	2016 £	2015 £
	Emoluments	35,957	25,901
	Highest paid director: Emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	28,023 7,934 35,957	17,962 7,939 25,901
	Number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrued:	2016 Number	2015 Number
	Defined contribution plans	1	1

8	Staff costs	2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	256,190	602,084
	Social security costs	24,304	56,424
	Other pension costs	35,548	75,429
		316,042	733,937
	Average number of employees during the period/year	Number	Number
	Administration	1	1
	Development	5	7
	Distribution	6	3
	Manufacturing	8	9
	Quality Control	3	2
	Sales	2	2
		25	24
	As staff were transferred to Eaton Electrical Products Limited on 1 June 2016, the five months of the year.	ne current year averaç	ge is for only
9	Taxation	2016	2015
		£	£
	Analysis of charge in period		
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax on profits of the period	-	-
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	<u> </u>	1,471
		<u> </u>	1,471
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax follows:	c. The differences are	explained as
		2016 £	2015 £
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(2,383,318)	493,010
	Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	20%	20%
		£	£
	(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of		
	corporation tax	(476,664)	98,602
	Effects of:	•	
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	21	169
	(Loss)/Profit on disposal of operations	538,521	4 474
	Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowance Utilisation of tax losses	(5,745) (56,133)	1,471 (98,771)
	Cumpanon of tax 105565	(56,133)	(30,771)
	Current tax charge for period		1,471

No charge arises to corporation tax for the year ended 31 December 2016 or the year ended 31 December 2015 as the result of the availability of group losses.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The future tax charge will be affected by the continuing availability of tax losses in the group.

10 Profit on sale of assets and liabilites

On 31 May 2016 all of the assets and liabilities of the business were transferred to Eaton Electrical Products Limited. Details of the assets and liabilities are listed below.

The sale consideration at fair market valuation was £5,364,000 settled by a fair Market Note issued by Eaton Electrical. Products Limited.

		2016 £	2015 £
Tangible assets		273,247	-
Inventories			
Raw materials & consumables	261,674		
Work in progress	161,260		
Stock provision	(33,233)	389,701	-
Debtors			
Trade debtors	396,344	•	
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,000,407		
Other debtors	324		
Prepayments and accrued income	55,590	2,452,665	
Creditors			
Trade creditors	(114,060)		
Amount owed to group undertakings	(87,224)		
Other creditors	(10,964)		
Accruals and deferred income	(26,442)		
Loans and borrowings due within 1 year	(203,607)	(442,297)	-
Provision for liabilities			
Deferred Taxation		(1,921)	- .
Total net value of assets sold	_	2,671,395	-
Sales Proceeds	_	5,364,000	-
Profit on disposal of operations	_	2,692,605	-

11 Loan note receivable

On 31 May 2016 a Fair Market Note was received from Eaton Electrical Products Limited in settlement of the transfer of the assets and liabilities of Markek Power Limited to Eaton Electrical Products.

The Fair Market Note was subsequently forgiven and the amount of the loan note written off to the profit and loss account.

12 Tangible fixed assets

Stock provision

	Land and buildings <i>At cost</i> £	Plant and machinery At cost £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2016	81,738	455,520	537,258
Additions	.	68,507	68,507
Disposals	(81,738)	(524,027)	(605,765)
At 31 December 2016			<u> </u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	81,738	227,956	309,694
Charge for the year	-	22,825	22,825
On disposals	(81,738)	(250,781)	(332,519)
At 31 December 2016	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	<u> </u>	-	
At 31 December 2015		227,564	227,564
All of the fixed assets were transferred to Eaton Ele	ectrical Products Limited on 31 Ma	ау 2016.	
13 Inventories		2016	2015
		£	£
Raw materials and consumables		-	243,593
Work in progress		-	168,958

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of raw materials and consumables, work in progress and their carrying amounts. Inventories are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2015: £30,065).

(30,065) 382,486

14 Debtors : amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	-	431,131
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1	1,611,326
Other debtors	-	271
Prepayments and accrued income	-	43,886
_	1	2,086,614

Trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings are payable on demand, interest free and carried at amortised cost.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	-	130,960
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	122,331
Other creditors	-	17,488
Accruals and deferred income	<u> </u>	34,688
	<u> </u>	305,467

All amounts shown are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. They are carried at amortised cost.

Social security costs are borne by another group company. No separate charge is made to the Company, these costs being absorbed within a general expenses recharge from other group companies.

16	Loans & Borrowings : amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
	Overdraft	-	5,958 5,958
	The overdraft is repayable on demand. The amounts owed by group undertakings in 2015 included £1,581,034 of cash in system.	ncluded in the group o	cash netting
17	Deferred taxation	2016 £	2015 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	-	1,921
		2016 £	2015 £
	At 1 January	1,921	450
	Transferred to Eaton Electrical Products Limited	(1,921)	-
	Charged to the profit and loss account	-	1,471
	At 31 December	-	1,921

The Company has no unused tax losses at 31 December 2016 (2015: £nil). The profits chargeable to tax for the year ended 31 December 2015 are offset by group tax relief. The deferred tax liability is expected to reverse in 2016. This primarily relates to accelerated capital allowances.

18	Share capital	Nominal value	2016 Number	2016 £	2015 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares	£1 each	1 _	1	148,000
	Movements in Share Capital			2016	2015
				£	£
	At 1 January			148,000	148,000
	Shares cancelled and extinguished			(147,999)	-
			_		
				1	148,000

On 30 June 2016 a special resolution was passed to reduce the shareholding by £147,999 by cancelling and extinguishing 147,999 ordinary shares of £1 each. The amount of the capital reduction was credited to distributable reserves.

A solvency statement for the purposes of section 642 of the Companies Act 2006 was issued on the same day.

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry voting rights but no right to fixed income.

19 Capital commitments	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts contracted for but not provided in the accounts		20,600

20 Other financial commitments

At the year end the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

Land and buildings 2016	Land and buildings 2015 ເ	Other 2016	Other 2015
_	~	-	~
-	60,500	-	1,219
<u>-</u>	218,960		914
<u>-</u>	279,460	<u> </u>	2,133
	buildings 2016 £	buildings buildings 2016 2015 £ £ - 60,500 _ 218,960	buildings buildings Other 2016 2015 2016 £ £ £ - 60,500 - - 218,960 -

21 Pension Commitments and other post retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are 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 £35,548 (2015: £75,429). Contributions totalling £nil (2015: £nil) were payable to the fund at the year end.

22 Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities.

23 Re	elated party transactions	2016 £	2015 £
Im	mediate parent company	L	~
	ale of Assets and liabilities	5,364,000	_
То	o/(From)	(1)	
Co	ooper Bussman (UK) Ltd		
	aton Corporation group company		
	urchases	-	574
То	o/(From)	<u> </u>	-
Co	ooper Power & Safety Limited		
	aton Corporation group company		
Sa	alary Processing and payment	319,401	736,983
То	o/(From)		(60,159)
Ea	iton Corporation PIc		
	timate parent undertaking and controlling party		
Pu	ırchases	3,423	105,551
То	o/(From)	<u>-</u>	(51,000)
Ea	iton Industries GmbH		
Ea	aton Corporation group company		
Sa	iles	2,045	-
То	o/(From)		
Ma	artek Power France		
Ea	nton Corporation group company		
Sa	ales	58,826	139,203
	ırchases	67,654	118,953
То	/(From)	· -	17,652
	artek Power GmbH		
	aton Corporation group company		
	ales	23,230	87,667
То	/(From)	 -	
	artek Power Inc		
	aton Corporation group company		
	ırchases	819	688
То	o/(From)	-	-
Ma	artek Power Limited (Hong Kong)		
Ea	aton Corporation group company		
	urchases	505	2,236
То	o/(From)	-	(1,436)
	urepower		
	aton Corporation group company		
	ales	-	6,035
То	o/(From)		103

24 Controlling party

As at 31 December 2016 the Company was controlled by Eaton Electrical Products Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. Eaton Electrical Products Limited owns 100% of the Company.

25 Ultimate controlling party

Eaton Corporation PLC, a company incorporated in Ireland, is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Eaton Corporation PLC.

Copies of the financial statements of Eaton Corporation PLC may be obtained from this company at 70 Sir John Robertson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland.