

LITE IP LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



LITE IP LIMITED

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Directors	2
Report of the Independent Auditors	4
Income Statement	9
Balance Sheet	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11
Trading and Profit and Loss Account	19

LITE IP LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DIRECTORS:

D M Lippold
K S Rusten
E S Misund
B - E Askestad
D E Hunt

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Unit D, Deacons Boat Yard
Bridge Road
Bursledon
Southampton
Hampshire
SO31 8AW

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08317714 (England and Wales)

**SENIOR STATUTORY
AUDITOR:**

Jonathan Moughton

AUDITORS:

Haines Watts
250 Fowler Avenue
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 7JP

LITE IP LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of manufacturing electronic components.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

D M Lippold
K S Rusten
E S Misund
B - E Askestad
D E Hunt

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

LITE IP LIMITED

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

D M Lippold
(David Lippold 1.7.72, 2023 11:51 GMT+1)

.....
D M Lippold - Director

Date: Sep 22, 2023
.....

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LITE IP LIMITED**

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lite IP Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our audit report, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 qualified opinion

We were not appointed as auditor of the company until after 31 December 2021 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at the end of that year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning inventory quantities of £495,512 held at 31 December 2021..

Consequently we were unable to determine whether any adjustment to this amount at 31 December 2021 was necessary or whether there was any consequential effect on the cost of sales for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LITE IP LIMITED**

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify 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.

As described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, we were unable to satisfy ourselves concerning the inventory quantities of £495,512 held at 31 December 2021. We have concluded that where the other information refers to the inventory balance or related balances such as cost of sales, it may be materially misstated for the same reason.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our audit report, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Except for the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

Arising solely from the limitation on the scope of our work relating to inventory, referred to above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit: and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept.

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 financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LITE IP LIMITED**

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page two, 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 necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LITE IP LIMITED**

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors 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.

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

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and industry in which it operates, and considered the risks of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We discussed with the directors the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We discussed with the directors the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We discussed amongst the audit team the identified laws and regulations, and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance.

During the audit we focussed on laws and regulations which could reasonably be expected to give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiries with management.

Our procedures in relation to fraud, included but were not limited to: inquiries of management whether they have any knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud, and discussions amongst the audit team regarding risk of fraud such as opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements. We determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias through judgements in accounting estimates. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LITE IP LIMITED**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors 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.

Haines Watts

Jonathan Moughton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
178 Buckingham Avenue
Slough
Berkshire
SL1 4RD

Date: 25 September 2023.....

LITE IP LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER		3,943,535	4,040,083
Cost of sales		<u>2,438,780</u>	<u>2,521,163</u>
GROSS PROFIT		1,504,755	1,518,920
Administrative expenses		<u>1,053,076</u>	<u>870,638</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	4	451,679	648,282
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>10,647</u>	<u>31</u>
		462,326	648,313
Interest payable and similar expenses		<u>-</u>	<u>140</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		462,326	648,173
Tax on profit	5	<u>12,477</u>	<u>61,489</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>449,849</u></u>	<u><u>586,684</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

LITE IP LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 08317714)

**BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	261,806	299,406
Tangible assets	8	<u>70,266</u>	<u>34,140</u>
		332,072	333,546
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	9	624,073	495,512
Debtors	10	1,301,702	573,061
Cash at bank		<u>360,653</u>	<u>851,850</u>
		2,286,428	1,920,423
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	1	529,459	627,254
	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,756,969</u>	<u>1,293,169</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,089,041	1,626,715
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	13	<u>12,477</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>2,076,564</u></u>	<u><u>1,626,715</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	102	102
Retained earnings	15	<u>2,076,462</u>	<u>1,626,613</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>2,076,564</u></u>	<u><u>1,626,715</u></u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on ...Sep 22, 2023..... and were signed on its behalf by:

D. M. Lippold
David Lippold Sep 22, 2023 11:51 GMT+1)

.....
D M Lippold - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

LITE IP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Lite IP Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Hence the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and have considered the position for the next twelve months.

LITE IP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Critical accounting 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.

Depreciation

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates and the physical condition of the assets.

Bad debt provisions

A full line by line review of trade debtors is carried out at the end of each month. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provisions are accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the levels of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectable.

Stock provision

There is estimation uncertainty in calculating provisions for stock where net realisable value the is expected to be less than cost. Older stock lines are reviewed and provided for where considered necessary.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

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 despatch of the goods.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2015, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of ten years.

LITE IP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold	- 20% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 20% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 50% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The company is the beneficiary of Research & Development (R&D) tax relief from the UK Government in the form of reductions in its annual tax liability, as well as repayable tax credits. Current tax assets or reductions in current liabilities for R&D claims are only recognised when the amount can be reliably determined and the probability of HM Revenue & Customs accepting the claim is considered high.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

LITE IP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors, 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors 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.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 12 (2021 - 12).

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	16,780	11,288
Goodwill amortisation	5,600	5,600
Patents and licences amortisation	2,000	2,000
Development costs amortisation	30,000	25,000
Auditors' remuneration	<u>13,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

LITE IP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	-	61,489
Deferred tax	<u>12,477</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax on profit	<u>12,477</u>	<u>61,489</u>

6. DIVIDENDS

	2022 £	2021 £
A Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	<u>-</u>	<u>14,000</u>

7. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Other intangible assets £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>56,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>	<u>376,000</u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2022	37,927	38,667	76,594
Charge for year	<u>5,600</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>37,600</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>43,527</u>	<u>70,667</u>	<u>114,194</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2022	<u>12,473</u>	<u>249,333</u>	<u>261,806</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>18,073</u>	<u>281,333</u>	<u>299,406</u>

LITE IP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2022	-	52,455	18,971	43,767	115,193
Additions	15,500	10,530	35,306	2,834	64,170
Disposals	-	-	(18,971)	-	(18,971)
At 31 December 2022	<u>15,500</u>	<u>62,985</u>	<u>35,306</u>	<u>46,601</u>	<u>160,392</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2022	-	34,774	7,707	38,572	81,053
Charge for year	1,500	4,062	8,091	3,127	16,780
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(7,707)	-	(7,707)
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,500</u>	<u>38,836</u>	<u>8,091</u>	<u>41,699</u>	<u>90,126</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2022	<u>14,000</u>	<u>24,149</u>	<u>27,215</u>	<u>4,902</u>	<u>70,266</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>17,681</u>	<u>11,264</u>	<u>5,195</u>	<u>34,140</u>

9. STOCKS

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods	<u>624,073</u>	<u>495,512</u>

10. DEBTORS

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	282,793	277,237
Amounts owed by group undertakings	517,160	244,742
Other debtors	45,769	45,532
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>14,804</u>	<u>5,550</u>
	<u>860,526</u>	<u>573,061</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>441,176</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>1,301,702</u>	<u>573,061</u>

LITE IP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	392,440	480,450
Amounts due to group undertakings	43,655	720
Tax	-	61,489
Social security and other taxes	55,298	49,760
VAT	4,650	18,942
Other creditors	12,216	2,843
Accrued expenses	<u>21,200</u>	<u>13,050</u>
	<u>529,459</u>	<u>627,254</u>

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	32,661	32,661
Between one and five years	<u>11,055</u>	<u>43,716</u>
	<u>43,716</u>	<u>76,377</u>

13. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>12,477</u>	<u>-</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Charge to Income Statement during year		<u>12,477</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022		<u>12,477</u>

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			2022	2021
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
100	A Ordinary	£1	100	100
2	B Ordinary	£1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
			<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>

LITE IP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

15. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 January 2022	1,626,613
Profit for the year	<u>449,849</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>2,076,462</u></u>

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The group has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Glamox Luxonic Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Glamox AS.

The consolidated financial statements of Glamox AS are available from Birger Hatlebakks veg15, 6415 Molde, Norway.

LITE IP LIMITED

**TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	2022		2021	
	£	£	£	£
Sales		3,943,535		4,040,083
Cost of sales				
Opening finished goods	495,512		211,953	
Materials & consumables	2,447,646		2,742,747	
Subcontract charges	3,671		10,108	
Distribution expenses	33,349		31,035	
Other direct costs	11,552		2,181	
Agency labour	71,123		18,651	
	3,062,853		3,016,675	
Closing finished goods	(624,073)		(495,512)	
		2,438,780		2,521,163
GROSS PROFIT		1,504,755		1,518,920
(38.16% 2021 : 37.60%)				
Other income				
Deposit account interest	287		31	
Loan interest received	10,334		-	
Other interest received	26		-	
		10,647		31
		1,515,402		1,518,951
Expenditure				
Rent & service charge	24,366		24,043	
Rates and water	1,965		414	
Insurance	2,670		5,347	
Light and heat	5,756		4,368	
Directors' salaries	127,500		118,131	
Directors' social security	17,128		15,903	
Directors' pension contributions	10,600		75,083	
Wages	421,357		322,566	
Social security	41,614		29,265	
Pensions	10,343		8,204	
Telephone & internet	10,666		7,458	
Post and stationery	2,393		2,136	
Marketing & advertising	2,769		(3,204)	
Travelling & subsistence	35,503		22,004	
Motor expenses	19,454		8,273	
Vehicle contract hire	12,699		16,894	
Repairs and maintenance	255		-	
Group IT recharges	34,425		-	
Group marketing recharges	26,600		-	
Group management fees	1,860		-	
Administration services	-		3,520	
Carried forward	809,923	1,515,402	660,405	1,518,951

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LITE IP LIMITED

**TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	2022		2021	
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	809,923	1,515,402	660,405	1,518,951
Staff training & recruitment	5,829		322	
Sundry expenses	2,510		3,749	
Medical insurance	11,841		7,431	
Protective clothing	813		118	
Consultancy costs	28,501		38,511	
Accountancy	29,866		15,941	
Computer & IT expenses	70,661		41,668	
Subscriptions & donations	1,635		2,430	
Legal & professional fees	2,241		30,186	
Auditors' remuneration	13,000		12,000	
Foreign exchange losses	13,402		9,638	
Entertainment	4,895		1,554	
Bad debts	1,407		2,287	
Profit/loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	1,264		-	
Bank charges	732		404	
Credit card charges	175		107	
Interest on overdue taxation	-		140	
Goodwill amortisation	5,600		5,600	
Patents and licences	2,000		2,000	
Development costs	30,000		25,000	
Short leasehold	1,500		-	
Plant & machinery deprec'n	4,063		4,420	
Motor vehicles deprec'n	8,091		3,755	
Computer equipment deprec'n	3,127		3,112	
		<u>1,053,076</u>		<u>870,778</u>
NET PROFIT		<u><u>462,326</u></u>		<u><u>648,173</u></u>

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