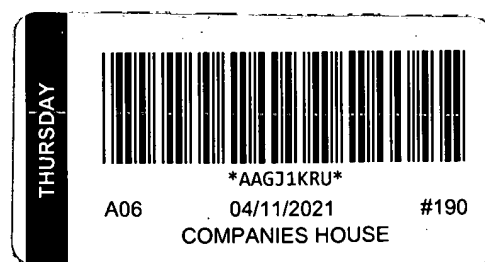


# **Eaton Electrical Products Limited**

**Registered Number: 01342230**

**Report and Financial Statements**

**31 December 2020**



## Corporate information

### Directors

R Howes  
A Jackson  
J Butters  
M Carter

### Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP  
G1  
5 George Square  
Glasgow G2 1DY

### Bankers

Deutsche Bank AG  
1 Great Winchester Street  
London  
EC2N 2DB

### Solicitors

Eversheds  
1 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 7WS

### Registered Office

Jephson Court  
Tancred Close  
Queensway  
Royal Leamington Spa  
Warwickshire  
CV31 3RZ

## Strategic report

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the year were the design, production and distribution of products designed to protect property and people, including electronic sounders for use in fire alarm and security systems and associated equipment, intruder alarm and data communication systems, and circuit protection products.

### Business review

Turnover for the year ended 31 December 2020 decreased from 2019 by 2.0% to £105.9m. Gross margin decreased by 10.1% to £32.0m. Administration expenses decreased from £25.7m in 2019 to £18.7m in 2020. This decrease reflects a decrease in intercompany royalty recharges and impact of property sale and leaseback in 2019.

The profit for the year, after taxation, is £6.6m (2019 – £6.7m).

### Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £6.6m (2019 profit of £6.7m). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2019 - £nil).

Key Performance Indicators	Definition	Ratio	
		2020	2019
Return on sales	Profit before tax/Turnover	9.5%	6.7%
Gross Profit%	Gross Profit/Turnover	30.2%	33.0%
Operating Profit %	Operating Profit/Turnover	8.7%	5.9%
Operating Profit per employee (£'000)	Operating Profit/ number of employees	31.4	23.36

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the company during the year.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is exposed to a number of financial risks outlined in the financial risk management section of the Directors' report.

Furthermore, the management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of key business risks affecting the company, which are set out below:

- The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary and follows group best practice as regards the acceptance and management of risk. The directors and the management team continually review and evaluate the risks that the company is facing.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are broadly grouped as competitive, legislative and financial.

## Strategic report (cont)

### Competitive risks

The industry is very competitive in the UK and in export markets in Europe. The company is faced with very strong competition. Pricing pressures continue to dominate new business enquiries. The company has benefitted from leveraging the group's strategic sourcing resources and supply chain. This is an evolving process which is expected to benefit the Eaton business in the future. The company aims to expand its market offering with new products and support its customers with excellent service levels, quality of its products, efficient design and competitive pricing.

### Legislative risks

The company is fully integrated into the Eaton methodology and best practice in Health and Safety, Environmental and Code of Ethics. Management and staff have been trained to the required standard and internal and external audits are regularly carried out to ensure these standards are maintained.

The company is compliant with the directives, Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

### Financial risks

#### Foreign currency cash flow risk

The company's currency risk is controlled by natural hedges, under the guidance of Eaton Treasury department and where there is an excess risk, the company will take out foreign currency contracts accordingly.

### COVID-19

COVID-19 continues to present risks to the Company's financial and operational performance. The degree to which COVID-19 impacts the future results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including, but not limited to, the duration and spread of the outbreak, its severity, the actions to contain the virus or treat its impact including vaccine rollouts, and how quickly and to what extent normal and economic operation conditions resume. The Directors are closely monitoring the potential impact of COVID-19 on the Company's 2021 financial results and cashflows

## Section 172(1) Statement

The Company is a member of the Eaton Corporation plc group (*Eaton*) ([www.eaton.com](http://www.eaton.com)). Eaton is a power management company with 2020 net sales of \$17.9 billion, listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE:ETN). Eaton's mission is to improve the quality of life and the environment through the use of power management technologies and services. Eaton provides sustainable solutions that help its customers effectively manage electrical, hydraulic and mechanical power – more safely, more efficiently and more reliably. Eaton has approximately 92,000 employees in 60 countries and sells products to customers in more than 175 countries.

As a member of Eaton, the Company is fully aligned to the shared culture and unified practices of Eaton as set out in the Eaton Business System model. This identifies and codifies the Eaton culture, vision and shared values. It allows the Company to harness the scale and breadth of the entire Eaton business to effectively work as an integrated operating Company through standardised processes and the transfer of best practices. As an investment holding company not all the information below is applicable to the Company but it is provided to give a detailed overview of Eaton. The directors, in conjunction with management of the Company, ensure overall compliance to the Eaton model and this forms the basis for meeting the Section 172(1) aims to promote the success of the Company, as outlined below in more detail utilising the headings set out in section 172(1), having regard to:

## Strategic report (cont)

### *a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term*

Eaton has been in existence over 100 years and has a footprint in 175 countries. The oldest UK legal entity was incorporated in 1919. The annual planning cycle includes multi-year strategic plans and reviews, annual operational budgets, capital allocation programmes and regular review and forecast processes. The content and structure of each element of the planning cycle is aligned to the Company's immediate division and the overall Eaton's strategic and financial targets. Stringent corporate review processes are in place at all stages of the cycle including risk and compliance reviews. Factors such as market conditions, macro economy, political decisions and competitors' offerings are under constant review by the directors and any impact on current or future plans are mitigated in a timely manner.

### *b) the interests of the Company's employees*

Eaton has about 2,800 employees based in the UK. The welfare of all the Company's employees (including permanent and temporary staff and site visitors) is paramount.

*Health, Safety & Wellness* - The Company has strict Health & Safety guidelines and a 'zero incident' target in all workplaces and manufacturing sites to prevent accidents, injuries and occupational illnesses. All incidents and near misses are documented and thoroughly investigated. In recent months, the directors ensured the relevant Covid 19 precautions were consistently applied in all UK workplaces. The Company promotes healthy and safe lifestyles for employees through wellness initiatives including various benefits schemes, cycle to work, flu immunisations and health check-ups. A third party provides a 24/7 wellbeing help line to any employee requiring support due to personal or life changing events.

*Diversity & Fair Employment Practices* - The Company is committed to respecting a culturally diverse workforce through practices that provide equal access and fair treatment to all employees on the basis of merit. Harassment or discrimination is not tolerated in the workplace.

*Communication & Feedback* - The Company encourages constant feedback between employees and their manager. The annual appraisal process is a mandatory formal review which allows employees and managers to reflect on the past year and identify future training and work opportunities. In addition to providing feedback to employees and managers, it enables the Company to identify any open or changing roles and implement succession plans.

Employees are asked to complete regular staff surveys covering a range of the Company's processes. Formal communications are issued by Eaton and divisional and local teams on an on-going basis and action plans formulated and implemented.

### *c) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others*

The directors consider the Company's business relationships with stakeholders, which includes employees, customers and suppliers as well as the wider Eaton Group to be a partnership. The stated aim by the Company in these partnerships is to ensure compliance, promote safety, reduce our collective environmental footprint and develop sustainable solutions to the world's environmental and power management challenges. Extensive 'Know your Customer' and 'Know your Supplier' checks are undertaken before any new customer or supplier is engaged by the Company. Suppliers must adhere to Eaton's "Supplier Code of Conduct" which ensures workplace standards and business practices are consistent with the Company's values. The Company and directors commit to treating its customers, suppliers and others fairly and in a consistent manner and the Company has published bi-annual reports under section 3 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 on its payment policies, practices and performance since 2018.

### *d) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment*

*Environmental stewardship* - The Company's commitment to the environment goes beyond legal compliance and extends to actions intended to reduce our environmental footprint through our operations, products and supply chain. In our operations, this commitment is reflected in our efforts to prevent pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and conserve natural resources – efforts incorporated into supply-chain commitments. The Company's manufacturing facilities are required to be certified to ISO 14001, an international standard for environmental management systems.

## Strategic report (cont)

Eaton has committed that by 2030 it will aim to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions from operations by 50% from 2018 levels to achieve carbon neutrality and all manufacturing sites will be zero waste-to-landfill certified.

*Community Involvement* - The Company encourages its employees to become involved in local community and volunteer projects allowing for volunteer days and matching fundraising. The COVID-19 pandemic created challenges around the world. Eaton stepped up to help local communities, from donating personal protective equipment to healthcare providers to sharing our power management expertise across critical industries.

*Sustainability* - Eaton publishes an annual sustainability report outlining its commitments and activities which can be viewed on the website.

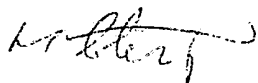
### *e) the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct*

The Company is committed to “doing business right”. Every year, the directors recommit to the Eaton Code of Ethics, which defines the standards of ethical behaviour that is expected of everyone and is used to govern all business activities. In 2021 Eaton was named one of the World’s Most Ethical Companies by Ethisphere, a firm focused on defining and advancing the standards of ethical best practices around the world. This was the tenth time Eaton has been recognised in this way by Ethisphere.

### *f) the need to act fairly as between members of the Company*

The Company is 100% owned by Eaton and as such the company is fully aligned and integrated with Eaton objectives, policies and procedures.

By order of the board



M Carter  
Director

Date: 26 October 2021

Registered No. 01342230

## Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Directors

R Howes

A Jackson

J Butters

M Carter

M Mullin (Appointed 3 July 2020, Resigned 18 Dec 2020)

### Dividends

The directors do not recommend that a dividend is paid (2019 – £nil).

### Future developments

The Directors do not anticipate any changes in the Company's activities in the foreseeable future.

### Financial risk management

The company's policy does not permit trading in any financial instruments. The company's principal financial instruments comprise of cash, intercompany deposits and or borrowings, the main purpose of which is to provide finance for its normal trading operations and to reduce the impact of currency exchange rate movements on trading results.

The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its trading operations.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity, foreign currency cash flow and credit risks. The company has clear policies for managing each of these risks, as summarised below.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an organisation may not have, or not be able to raise, cash funds when needed. The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation by its operations and applying cash collection targets. Investment is carefully controlled, with authorisation limits operating at different levels up to group board level and with hurdle rates of return and cash payback periods applied as part of the investment appraisal process.

The company participates in the overall world-wide group's funding strategy managed at corporate treasury level. The company participates in a UK cash pool. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility.

#### Foreign currency cash flow risk

The company buys and sells goods and services denominated in currencies other than sterling. The company manages such receipts and payments through the operation of other denominated currency bank accounts. As a result of the value of the company's non-sterling revenues, purchases, financial assets and liabilities, cash flows can be affected significantly by movements in exchange rates.

The company seeks, where appropriate, to mitigate its exposure to currency movements by working with the world-wide group's treasury department to enter into forward currency contracts, denominated in the same currency as the operating funds flow (against sterling), to match transactional exposures on the balance sheet and future cash flow exposures anticipated in the business. Such forward contracts are entered into on the basis of regularly updated forecast information on the level of trading in each denominated currency.

## **Directors' report (cont.)**

### **Financial risk management (continued)**

#### **Credit risk**

The risk of financial loss due to a counterparty's failure to honour its obligations arises principally in relation to transactions where the company provides goods and services on deferred credit terms.

Company policies are aimed at minimising such losses and require that deferred terms are granted only to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy creditworthiness procedures. Individual exposures are monitored with customers subject to credit limits to ensure that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Goods may be sold on a cash-with-order basis to mitigate credit risk. Some operating units purchase bad debt insurance where the cost is not excessive when compared to the risks covered.

In agreeing annual budgets, operating units set limits for debtors' days and doubtful debts expense against which performance is monitored at both operating unit and company level. A process for alerting management to operations failing to meet monthly cash collection targets serves to reduce the likelihood of an unmanaged concentration of credit risk.

#### **Research and development**

The company has continued its programme of research and development to improve a number of its existing products and to develop new products for the future.

#### **Employees**

The company is committed to the principle of equal opportunity in employment. Our employment policies for recruitment, selection, training, development and promotion of employees are designed to ensure no application receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of age, race, nationality, religion, political beliefs, disability, sex or marital status.

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are made aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and of the company as a whole.

#### **Employee involvement**

The employee involvement programme has been maintained and communications between management and employees remain good. Total quality management teams, briefing groups and joint consultative committees continue to operate in all the main plants.

#### **Going concern**

The Directors of the Company have assessed the financial position of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020. This assessment covers the period to 31 October 2022 and included a consideration of forecast future trading performance and reasonably possible downside sensitivities, including the potential impact of further disruption to the world economy from the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. The Directors have reviewed budgets and other financial information and assessed a number of factors as set out below and have concluded there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue to operate for at least until 31 October 2022.



## Directors' report (cont.)

### Going concern (continued)

The conclusion is based on the following factors:

- The Company has positive net current assets of £71.9m
- In 2020 the Company made a profit after tax of £6.6m
- The Company is forecast to be profitable and has historically been profitable
- The Company cash forecasts shows no additional financing required to meet its liabilities
- The Company has substantial liquid reserves (group treasury account balances are included in amounts owed by group undertakings) as at 31 December 2020 and does not have any borrowings from external third parties
- Taking account of the relevant business risks, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to continue to manage its business successfully
- The Company has a strong market position as a B2B supplier and is not exposed to retail end markets that have been more volatile in 2021.

The directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the period from the date of signing these accounts until 31 October 2022. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

The company's environmental performance information is presented in accordance with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) Framework. The most significant environmental aspects include energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions. The scope of the reporting includes all business activity within the company's operational control. UK operations account for 100% of emissions and energy use. The following is a summary of the greenhouse gas emissions and energy data for the company during the year ended 31 December 2020 to support business activities for which the company is responsible:

	2020
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions kWh	2,935,225
Total gross CO <sub>2</sub> e based on above	727
Intensity ratio: tCO <sub>2</sub> e gross figure based on above per employee	3.57

#### *Methodology for emissions calculation:*

The UK Government's "Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020" have been used as part of these carbon emissions calculation.

### Comparison with previous year

2020 is the first year of reporting under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements, so no figures from the prior year are shown.

### Measures taken to improve energy efficiency

As a member of the Eaton Corporation plc group ("Eaton"), the company is fully aligned with Eaton which has made a strong commitment to improve the quality of life and the environment. At sites around the globe, Eaton are focused on reducing energy consumption and greening our energy supply. At the same time, we have defined targets to reduce waste and water use. One of our critical sustainability goals is to mitigate climate change while improving the efficiency of our operations. We have identified several innovative ways to promote resource use reduction that not only limit emissions and our consumption of resources, but

## Directors' report (cont.)

also lower our cost of production. Our businesses are held accountable for the implementation of these efforts by our group Chief Digital Officer and group Executive Vice President of Eaton Business System and Sustainability.

By 2030, Eaton aim to:

- Reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by a science-based target (SBT) of 50 percent - Eaton supports the global movement to limit the world's temperature increase to 1.5°C. The Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) offers an objective, scientific evaluation of what is needed for global greenhouse gas emissions reduction to limit catastrophic climate change. These targets include cutting Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from our operations by at least 50 percent by 2030.
- Achieve carbon neutral operations - Carbon neutrality builds on our science-based target to reduce GHG emissions, which we'll achieve by reducing the carbon intensity of our Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity and reductions to our Scope 1 direct emissions from natural gas, fleet fuels and process fuels. We also plan to use offsets where we can't reduce emissions.

How we'll achieve our targets:

- Implement energy-efficient solutions in our operations such as compressed air optimization, shut down measures, LED lighting, etc. Due to the impacts to operations and resources during this time of crisis with COVID, Eaton was limited on the number of energy efficiency projects that were completed in 2020.
- Optimizing renewable energy generation and purchases, greening our energy contracts and purchasing carbon offsets where necessary
- Establish a chartered executive sustainability council chaired by our CEO to provide oversight and enhance accountability and alignment on our sustainability strategy.
- Invest more than \$3 billion across Eaton in research and development over the next 10 years targeted at creating sustainable solutions for our customers that reduce our value chain emissions.
- Continue to reduce our operational footprint by accelerating our zero waste-to-landfill initiative and replicating our successful waste reduction approach for our new water target.

Eaton 2020 sustainability report:

<https://www.eaton.com/content/dam/eaton/company/sustainability/files/eaton-sustainability-report.pdf>

Eaton 2020 sustainability strategy and dashboard:

<https://www.eaton.com/content/dam/eaton/company/sustainability/files/eaton-sustainability-dashboard.pdf>

Statement from our Group Chairman: <https://www.eaton.com/us/en-us/company/sustainability/from-our-chairman.html>

### Directors' liabilities

The company has arranged insurance cover to indemnify one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

### Auditors

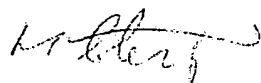
A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

## Directors' report (cont.)

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board



M Carter

Director

26 October 2021

## Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

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 those 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **To the Members of Eaton Electrical Products Limited**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Eaton Electrical Products Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of financial position and the related notes 1 to 22, 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 below. 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 12 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report. 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 this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **To the members of Eaton Electrical Products Limited (continued)**

material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is 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 the 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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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 strategic report or 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 11, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

### ***Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud***

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the members of Eaton Electrical Products Limited (continued)

resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006, Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulation 2018 and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations to its operations, including health and safety, employees, GDPR and anti-bribery and corruption.
- We understood how Eaton Electrical Products Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We verified our enquiries through review of board minutes and correspondence of relevant authorities.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with the management to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and their propensity to influence on efforts made by management to accelerate revenue and manage earnings. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures that include cut-off tests, analyse and investigate relationship between revenue, receivable and cash and review of underlying journal entries to understand unusual or unexpected changes.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved; conducting management enquiries, substantively testing the legal expenses account and testing journals identified by specific risk criteria such as round number journals. In addition, we completed procedures to conclude on the compliance of the disclosures in the financial statements with the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006).

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

### 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 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.



*Nick Gomer (Senior statutory auditor)*  
*for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor*  
*Glasgow*  
28 October 2021

## Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£000	£000
<b>Turnover</b>	3	105,895	108,074
Cost of sales		(73,884)	(72,455)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<u>32,011</u>	<u>35,619</u>
Distribution costs		(4,005)	(3,586)
Administrative expenses	4	(18,745)	(25,679)
<b>Operating Profit</b>	4	<u>9,261</u>	<u>6,354</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	8	<u>749</u>	<u>842</u>
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		10,010	7,196
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(3,399)	(502)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u>6,611</u>	<u>6,694</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.



## Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit for the year	6,611	6,694
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>6,694</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2020

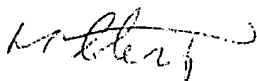
	<i>Called up share capital (Note 16) £000</i>	<i>Capital redemption reserve £000</i>	<i>Profit and loss account £000</i>	<i>Total equity £000</i>
At 1 January 2019	33	7	62,291	62,331
Profit for the year	-	-	6,694	6,694
Other comprehensive results	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,694	6,694
At 31 December 2019	33	7	68,985	69,025
Profit for the year	-	-	6,611	6,611
Other comprehensive results	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,611	6,611
At 31 December 2020	33	7	75,596	75,636

## Statement of financial position

at 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£000	£000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	3,575	3,515
Intangible assets	11	189	378
Investments	12	-	-
		<u>3,764</u>	<u>3,893</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	12,486	15,046
Debtors	14	104,592	94,168
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
		<u>117,078</u>	<u>109,214</u>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	15	(45,206)	(44,082)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>71,872</u>	<u>65,132</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>75,636</u>	<u>69,025</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	16	33	33
Capital redemption reserve		7	7
Profit and loss account		75,596	68,985
		<u>75,636</u>	<u>69,025</u>

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



M Carter  
Director  
26 October 2021

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2020

### 1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance

Eaton Electrical Products Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise indicated in the significant accounting policies below, and are presented in Sterling.

The financial statements of Eaton Electrical Products Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 October 2021 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by M Carter.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

Eaton Electrical Products Limited has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Corporation plc, which prepares publicly available group financial statements which include the results of the Company and its subsidiaries. Eaton Electrical Products Limited financial statements therefore purely reflect the Company as an individual undertaking.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Eaton Electrical Products Limited has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

- (a) the requirements of section 4 Statement of Financial Position- Paragraph 4.12 (a) (iv)
- (b) the requirements of section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d)

Requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures, paragraph 33.7

#### *Going concern*

The Directors of the Company have assessed the financial position of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020. This assessment covers the period to 31 October 2022 and included a consideration of forecast future trading performance and reasonably possible downside sensitivities, including the potential impact of further disruption to the world economy from the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. The Directors have reviewed budgets and other financial information and assessed a number of factors as set out below and have concluded there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue to operate for at least until 31 October 2022.

The conclusion is based on the following factors:

- The Company has positive net current assets of £71.9m
- In 2020 the Company made a profit after tax of £6.6m
- The Company is forecast to be profitable and has historically been profitable
- The Company cash forecasts shows no additional financing required to meet its liabilities
- The Company has substantial liquid reserves (group treasury account balances are included in amounts owed by group undertakings) as at 31 December 2020 and does not have any borrowings from external third parties
- Taking account of the relevant business risks, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to continue to manage its business successfully
- The Company has a strong market position as a B2B supplier and is not exposed to retail end markets that have been more volatile in 2021.

The directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the period from the date of signing these accounts until 31 October 2022. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 2.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgments have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### *Taxation*

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

#### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The company assesses at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the company estimates recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the company estimates, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss of a revalued asset is a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss recognised for all assets, including goodwill, is reversed in a subsequent period if and only if the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

### 2.3 Significant accounting policies

#### (a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods.

#### (b) Research and development costs

Research and development expenditure is written off as incurred.

#### (c) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost on a straight-line policy, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life, as follows

Freehold buildings	– over 30 years
Plant and machinery	– 4 to 7 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (c) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The company establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis as follows:

Goodwill — over 10 years

It is reviewed for impairment at the end of its first full financial year following the acquisition and in other years if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### (d) Investments

Shares in group undertakings

These comprise investments in subsidiaries and are recognised at cost less impairment.

#### (e) Provision for liabilities

A provision is recognised when Eaton Electrical Products Limited has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for the expected costs of maintenance under guarantees are charged against profits when products have been invoiced. The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore the provisions are not discounted.

Provisions for warranty costs are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the company's liability. In addition, if an issue was identified such that the product range needed to be recalled or reworked in some way, the anticipated costs of the total campaign were provided as soon as they could be readily ascertained.

#### (f) Stock and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis

Work in progress and finished goods: cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a first-in, first-out basis on a normal level of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

#### (g) Leasing and hire purchase

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial Instruments

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in operating expenses.

(i) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

(j) Pensions commitments

*Defined contribution scheme*

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they become payable.

(k) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

### 3. Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to third parties and to fellow subsidiary undertakings.

Turnover is attributable to continuing activities in the UK.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 4. Operating Profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Research and development expenditure written off	3,924	6,957
Depreciation of owned assets (see note 10)	577	639
Amortisation of goodwill (see note 11)	189	188
Loss on property sale and lease back	-	1,444
Foreign exchange gain	(11)	(135)
Operating lease rentals – land & buildings	539	426
Operating lease rentals – others	267	239
Auditor's remuneration (see note 5)	72	84

### 5. Auditor's remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditor in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company.

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Audit of the financial statements	72	84

### 6. Staff costs

#### (a) Staff costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	11,229	11,172
Social security costs	1,215	1,075
Other pension costs (defined contribution schemes) (see note 18)	1,268	1,124
	<u>13,712</u>	<u>13,371</u>

#### (b) Staff numbers

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Manufacturing	102	103
Distribution	129	104
Administration	64	65
	<u>295</u>	<u>272</u>



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 7. Directors remuneration

No director received, or was due to receive, any emoluments in connection with their services as a director of the company during the year. To reflect the services provided to the company during the year, an appropriate apportionment of these costs has been assessed as £5,000 per director. The fair value of the services received has been assessed at £20,000; therefore Eaton Electrical Products Limited recognises a notional charge of £20,000 (2019: £20,000) for director services during the year.

No directors received shares in respect of qualifying services and no directors exercised share options.

### 8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
On loans and balances due from fellow group undertakings	749	842
	<u>749</u>	<u>842</u>

### 9. Taxation

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK corporation tax	2,598	2,298
Adjustment in respect of earlier years	772	(1,731)
Total current tax	<u>3,370</u>	<u>567</u>
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	11	7
Effect of changes in tax rates	(20)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior year	38	(72)
Total deferred tax	<u>29</u>	<u>(65)</u>
Tax charge/(credit) on profit on ordinary activities	<u>3,399</u>	<u>502</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 9. Taxation (continued)

#### (b) Factors affecting the total tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher/lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	10,010	7,196
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%)	1,902	1,367
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (including goodwill amortisation)	713	940
Other timing differences	-	(2)
Adjustment from previous period	810	(1,803)
Tax rate changes	(20)	-
Share options	(6)	-
Total tax expense	3,399	502

#### (c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% was expected to come into effect from 1 April 2020 (as enacted by Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016). However, legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) repealed the reduction of the corporation tax, thereby maintaining the current rate of 19%. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 19% (2019 – 17%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. This was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and given royal assent on 10 June 2021. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. It is not anticipated that these changes will have a material impact on the company's deferred tax balances.

#### (d) Deferred tax asset

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowance	7	38
Other timing differences	171	169
Provision for deferred tax	178	207
At 1 January 2020		207
Deferred tax charge in profit and loss account		(29)
At 31 December 2020		178

The deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2020 have been recognised at a rate of 19% as this is the rate at which deferred tax is expected to reverse.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 10. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Freehold Land and buildings £000</i>	<i>Plant and machinery £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2020	2,045	5,558	7,603
Additions	410	227	637
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	2,455	5,785	8,240
Depreciation and impairment:			
At 1 January 2020	862	3,226	4,088
Provided during the year	152	425	577
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	1,014	3,651	4,665
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	1,441	2,134	3,575
At 31 December 2019	1,183	2,332	3,515

The value of freehold land included in land and buildings amounted to £329,000 (2019 - £329,000).

### 11. Intangible Assets

	<i>£000</i>
<b>Goodwill</b>	
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	801
Additions	-
At 31 December 2020	801
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	423
Provided during the year	189
At 31 December 2019	612
Carrying Amount	
At 31 December 2020	189
At 31 December 2019	378

Goodwill was acquired through the acquisition in September 2017 of the assets and liabilities of Cooper Bussmann (UK) Limited. Goodwill is being amortised evenly over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life of 10 years. Amortisation charge for 2020 is £189,000 (2019 - £188,000). The remaining amortisation period is 1 year.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 12. Investments

	<i>Investments in subsidiary companies £000</i>
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2020	-
Impairment	
At 1 January 2020	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2020	-
Carrying Amount	
At 31 December 2020	-
At 31 December 2019	-

#### *Details of subsidiary undertaking:*

	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Nature of business</i>	<i>Proportion of ordinary shares held</i>
Eaton Controls (UK) Limited	England and Wales	Design and manufacture of high tech enclosures for IT and telecoms industries	100%

Eaton Controls (UK) Limited is registered at Jephson Court, Tancred Close, Leamington Spa CV31 3RZ

### 13. Stocks

	<i>2020 £000</i>	<i>2019 £000</i>
Raw materials and consumables	1,202	1,631
Work in progress	1,486	2,463
Finished goods and goods for resale	9,798	10,952
	<u>12,486</u>	<u>15,046</u>

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 14. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Trade and other receivables	12,039	13,037
Prepayments and accrued income	420	291
Amounts owed by group undertakings	91,557	80,434
Deferred tax asset (see note 9)	178	207
Other debtors	398	199
	<u>104,592</u>	<u>94,168</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings includes £77,682,000 in relation to intercompany cash pool loans.

### 15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	3,442	3,940
Amounts owed to group undertakings	34,101	31,923
Corporation tax	4,008	4,626
Other taxes	24	25
Accruals and deferred income	3,512	3,283
Bank overdraft	119	285
	<u>45,206</u>	<u>44,082</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and are not interest bearing.

### 16. Allotted and Issued share capital

		2020		2019
	No.	£'000	No.	£'000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	32,845	33	32,845	33

### 17. Related party disclosures

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 33.1A of FRS102, whereby disclosures need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary, which is a party to the transaction, is wholly owned by such a member.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2020

### 18. Pensions and other post-retirement health care benefits

The pension charge for the year ended 31 December 2020 was £1,267,816 (2019: £1,124,273). At 31 December 2020, there were no outstanding contributions (2019 – nil). The company employees participate in the Eaton Retirement and Savings Plan, a defined contribution personal pension scheme.

### 19. Operating lease commitments

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<b>Land and buildings</b>		
Not later than one year	547	492
After one year but not more than five years	1,149	1,292
After five years	722	939
	<u>2,418</u>	<u>2,723</u>
<b>Other</b>		
Not later than one year	165	188
After one year but not more than five years	155	160
	<u>320</u>	<u>348</u>

### 20. Capital commitments

Amounts authorised and contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £nil for the company (2019 – £nil).

### 21. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Eaton Controls (Luxembourg) Sarl, a company registered in Luxembourg.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Eaton Corporation plc which is incorporated in Ireland. The only group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is that headed by Eaton Corporation plc. Copies of the 2020 Annual Report of Eaton Corporation plc can be obtained from the following address:

Eaton Center  
1000 Eaton Boulevard  
Cleveland  
Ohio 44122  
USA

### 22. Events after the reporting period

There are no events subsequent to 31 December 2020, which in the opinion of the Directors require adjustment of, or disclosure in the financial statements.