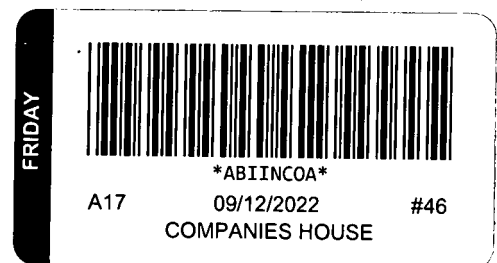


**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**



# **COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors**

R T Pugh  
A S Keane

**Registered number**

03579622

**Registered office**

1 Cooke Close  
Thurmaston  
Leicester  
LE4 8PT

**Independent auditor**

BDO LLP  
Water Court  
116 - 118 Canal Street  
Nottingham  
NG1 7HF

# **COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

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# **COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **Introduction**

The principal activity of the company is the design, manufacture and distribution of high quality lenses for the film and television industries.

### **Business review**

The results for the company show a profit on ordinary activities before taxation of £10,630,671 (2021: £8,526,440). During the year the company enjoyed a 27% growth in turnover driven by strong demand for its core products, resulting in an improvement in EBITDA and net profit. Forward demand for lenses remains strong and the company carries a substantial order book. The company invests heavily in research and development and will continue to do so in the coming year.

### **Financial instruments**

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and trade debtors. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds to finance the company's operations. The company's approach to managing risks applicable to the financial instruments is detailed below:

- Trade debtors are managed through credit and cash flow risk by assessing the terms offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding at a given time.
- Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet liabilities as they fall due.
- The company's bank accounts are monitored to ensure the group has sufficient funds to meet their current commitments, no use of overdraft facilities has been required.

### **Research and development activities**

The company has continued to invest heavily in research and development throughout the year. This is an essential part of the company's activities and due to continuous changes in technology is necessary for the future development of the company's products.

### **Engagement with suppliers, customers and others**

The business values its relationships with key stakeholders, placing a high reliance on integrity. Our suppliers are paid on time, our customer relationships are long term in nature and closely monitored.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The business has a control environment and risk management process to identify, evaluate, manage and mitigate significant risks. The risk register is regularly reviewed by management and there is executive ownership of each risk and mitigation plan.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Market competition risk

The market for our products continues to expand in line with the significant and ongoing global investment in cinematic content production, which is driving demand for high end quality cameras and lenses. This has led to a number of new entrants to the market which can only increase the competitive environment. The group seeks to promote its market share by the constant development of new and innovative products.

#### Credit and currency risk

The majority of sales are denominated in Sterling. Sales to customers based in the Americas are denominated in USD. Whilst a number of cost streams are also USD denominated, the business generates a net USD surplus. We manage this risk through forward sale contracts. Exposure to other currencies is relatively minor.

#### Liquidity risk

The company is not reliant on overdraft facilities from its bank and therefore the directors do not believe there to be a cash flow and liquidity risk. At the year end the company had cash balances of £11,270,400. The company is part of a wider group, and the company acts as guarantor for the borrowings of Chaplin Topco Limited, Chaplin Midco Limited, Chaplin Bidco Limited, Cooke Optics Group Limited and Cooke Optics Holdings Limited.

#### Labour risk

The company is reliant on a skilled workforce and any significant reduction would have a material adverse effect on profitability. The company mitigates this risk by ensuring that it maintains competitive pay rates, ensuring comprehensive training of new employees and maintaining an apprentice training scheme.

#### Financial key performance indicators

The Board monitors the performance of the company by reference to the following KPIs:

	2022	2021	% Change
Sales	£31,026,722	£24,431,593	27%
Gross margin	56%	57%	1%
EBITDA before exceptionals	£12,139,862	£10,116,589	20%
EBITDA after exceptionals	£11,457,481	£8,926,147	28%
Employees	150	126	19%

The board is satisfied with the company's performance.

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

  
adrian.keane (Nov 17, 2022 14:27 GMT)

**A S Keane**  
Director

Date: 17 November 2022

## **COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

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

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

#### **Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £9,547,232 (2021: £7,523,441).

During the year the directors have not declared a dividend (2021: £1,000,000).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year are stated on the company information page.

#### **Future developments**

The directors will continue to develop the Cooke Optics products in order to ensure that they advance in line with changes in technology. It is anticipated that along with existing management policies there will be an effective response to the challenges of the future.

#### **Strategic report**

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's Strategic Report information required by the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 Schedule 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**


During the year and up to the date of this report directors' indemnity insurance was in place under a group policy. This covers all qualifying directors.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

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

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

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

  
adrian keane (Nov 17, 2022 14:27 GMT)

**A S Keane**  
Director

Date: 17 November 2022

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Cooke Optics Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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).

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Independence*

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.

#### **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.



## **COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOKE OPTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

#### **Other information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Other Companies Act 2006 reporting**

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

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

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 the Directors' report.

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

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

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOKE OPTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### **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.

#### *Extent to which the audit was 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 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 obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company based on our understanding and sector experience and discussions with management. The most significant considerations for the Company are the Companies Act 2006, corporate taxes, employment related taxes and VAT.
- We enquired of management and Audit Committee and obtained and reviewed relevant supporting documentation including correspondence with the relevant authorities, concerning the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and management bias in accounting estimates.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Based on our understanding of the environment and assessment of the incentive and opportunity for fraud or material misstatement arising in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, we carried out procedures including but not limited to:

- We reviewed correspondence with the relevant authorities to identify any irregularities or instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations. We corroborated our enquiries of management through our review of board minutes.
- We tested the appropriateness of accounting journals, including those relating to adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. We obtained access to the nominal ledger system to the complete population of all journals in the year to identify and substantively test any which we considered were indicative of management override.
- We reviewed the Company's accounting policies for non-compliance with relevant standards. Our work also included considering significant accounting estimates for evidence of misstatement or possible bias and testing any significant transactions that appeared to be outside the normal course of business.
- We considered the total unadjusted audit differences for indications of bias or deliberate misstatement.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOKE OPTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)


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

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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

#### Use of 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.

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Cindy Hrkalovic (Senior statutory auditor)  
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Senior Statutory Auditor  
Nottingham, UK  
Date: 17 November 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Turnover</b>	3	31,026,722	24,431,593
Cost of sales		(13,608,381)	(10,183,881)
Exceptional cost of sales	10	-	(385,000)
Total cost of sales		(13,608,381)	(10,568,881)
<b>Gross profit</b>		17,418,341	13,862,712
Administrative expenses		(5,668,513)	(4,476,074)
Exceptional administrative expenses	10	(682,381)	(805,442)
Total administrative expenses		(6,350,894)	(5,281,516)
Other operating income	4	390,034	344,951
Operating profit before depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA")		11,457,481	8,926,147
Depreciation and amortisation		(826,084)	(397,038)
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	10,631,397	8,529,106
Interest receivable and similar income		2,317	29
Interest payable and similar expenses		(3,043)	(2,698)
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		10,630,671	8,526,440
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(1,083,439)	(1,002,999)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		9,547,232	7,523,441

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account.

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03579622**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	3,400,190	1,616,102
Tangible assets	12	4,122,538	3,836,378
Investments	13	2,758,646	2,758,646
		<u>10,281,374</u>	<u>8,211,126</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	14	5,294,426	5,076,785
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	10,592,233	9,876,303
Cash at bank and in hand		11,270,400	4,918,082
		<u>27,157,059</u>	<u>19,871,170</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	16	<u>(17,797,435)</u>	<u>(18,408,011)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		9,359,624	1,463,159
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		19,640,998	9,674,285
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	17	(221,202)	-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred taxation	18	(855,737)	(657,458)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>18,564,059</u>	<u>9,016,827</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	16,290	16,290
Share premium account	20	338,018	338,018
Capital redemption reserve	20	1,855	1,855
Capital contribution reserve	20	2,640,499	2,640,499
Profit and loss account	20	15,567,397	6,020,165
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>18,564,059</u>	<u>9,016,827</u>

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

  
adrian.keane (Nov 17, 2022 14:27 GMT)

**A S Keane**

Director

Date: 17 November 2022

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Share premium account</b>	<b>Capital redemption reserve</b>	<b>Capital contribution reserve</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2021	16,290	338,018	1,855	2,640,499	6,020,165	9,016,827
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	9,547,232	9,547,232
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>	<u>16,290</u>	<u>338,018</u>	<u>1,855</u>	<u>2,640,499</u>	<u>15,567,397</u>	<u>18,564,059</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Share premium account</b>	<b>Capital redemption reserve</b>	<b>Capital contribution reserve</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	16,290	338,018	1,855	2,640,499	(503,276)	2,493,386
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	7,523,441	7,523,441
Dividends paid on equity capital	-	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>	<u>16,290</u>	<u>338,018</u>	<u>1,855</u>	<u>2,640,499</u>	<u>6,020,165</u>	<u>9,016,827</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies

Cooke Optics Limited (the 'company') is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is disclosed on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. The financial statements are for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: year ended 30 June 2021).

##### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

##### 1.2 Going concern

The company is an integral part, and the main trading entity of the Chaplin Topco Limited group and its operations and funding is closely linked to that of the wider group. The directors are in regular contact with the directors of the holding company.

At the balance sheet date the group had a significant cash balance, shareholder's funds in excess of £45m and a strong net current asset position. The directors have produced forecasts of trading and cash flow for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements which indicate that the group has sufficient resources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Board have considered a number of wider macro-economic issues including inflationary pressure, unrest in Eastern Europe and legacy issues from Covid such as ease of access to suppliers based in China and do not consider that the business carries a significant exposure to these factors which it is unable to adequately manage.

On that basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis

##### 1.3 Exemptions

Under FRS 102 section 1.12, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to prepare a statement of cashflows and disclose aggregate remuneration of key management personnel. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Chaplin Topco Limited. The group accounts of Chaplin Topco Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 25.

As permitted by FRS 102 Section 33.1A, the company has taken the exemption from disclosing transactions with wholly owned group companies.

The company itself is a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 1.4 Turnover

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

##### **Sale of goods**

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

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

##### 1.5 Government grants

Government grants relate to the receipt of Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme income which is included within other operating income in the Profit and Loss Account. As referred to in note 10 the directors made the decision to repay all grants received in view of the company's strong trading performance in 2021. There were no government grants received during the year ended 30 June 2022.

##### 1.6 Intangible fixed assets

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

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite maximum useful life of 10 years.

Development costs in relation to new projects are initially capitalised and are amortised over their useful economic life. Amortisation will be charged from the point that the asset is considered to be available for use. Development costs are reviewed on an annual basis for evidence of impairment. Research costs are expensed to the Profit and Loss Account as they are incurred.

At each period end the directors consider the carrying value of all intangible assets for impairment.



## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 1.7 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives on a straightline basis.

Freehold land and buildings	-	Over 50 years
Plant and machinery	-	Variable over 2 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	-	Over 4 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	Variable over 2 to 3 years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

##### 1.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

##### 1.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are initially valued at cost and reviewed annually for signs of impairment. If an impairment loss is identified this is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account and the value of the investment is reduced accordingly.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 1.10 Stocks

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

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

##### 1.11 Foreign currency translation

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

##### 1.12 Leases

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Profit and Loss Account so as to produce a constant rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

##### 1.13 Pensions

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

##### 1.14 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors and loans from related parties.

Any bank loans taken out are of an uncomplicated nature. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 1.15 Provisions for liabilities

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

##### 1.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises current and deferred tax

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

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

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

##### 1.17 Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account within administrative expenses in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Any tax credits arising in respect of research and development expenditure are credited to other operating income within the profit and loss account when it is reliably measured and it is probable that the credit will be received.

##### 1.18 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The directors are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

**Impairment of non-current assets**

The directors assess the impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortisation or depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the use of the acquired assets or the business strategy; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

**Depreciation, amortisation and residual values**

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projects disposal values.

**Impairment of investments**

The directors review the carrying value of investments for indications of impairment at each period end. If indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of the investment is subject to further testing to determine whether its carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value and value in use as defined by FRS 102. This process will usually involve the estimation of future cash flows which are likely to be generated by the asset.

**Carrying value of stocks**

The directors review the market value of and demand for its stocks on a periodic basis to ensure stock is recorded in the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for impairment is recorded against the carrying value of stocks. The directors use their knowledge of market conditions, historical experiences and estimates of future events to assess future demand for the company's products and achievable selling prices.

**Recoverability of trade debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. Director reviews are performed to estimate the level of reserves required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made specifically against invoices where recoverability is uncertain. The directors make allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of debtors. Allowances are applied to debtors where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The directors specifically analyse historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the provision for doubtful debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of debtors and the charge in the Profit and Loss Account.

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 2. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

##### Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. External advice is sought where appropriate.

##### Leases

The directors determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating leases or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the Balance Sheet.

##### Taxation

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company takes professional advice on its tax affairs and recognises liabilities for anticipated tax based on estimates of what taxation is likely to be due.

#### 3. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2022 £	2021 £
Europe	9,503,788	8,990,760
United States	7,775,213	4,818,151
Rest of the world	13,747,721	10,622,682
	<u>31,026,722</u>	<u>24,431,593</u>

#### 4. Other operating income

	2022 £	2021 £
Government grants receivable - furlough income (also see note 10)	-	26,121
Research and development tax credit	377,758	318,830
Other operating income	12,276	-
	<u>390,034</u>	<u>344,951</u>

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**5. Operating profit**

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Research & development charged as an expense	485,385	419,355
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the company	672,656	345,063
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	28,727	51,975
Amortisation of intangible assets	124,703	-
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	55,000	40,500
Difference on foreign exchange	(28,495)	(2,842)
Other operating lease rentals	43,260	42,459
	<u>485,385</u>	<u>419,355</u>

**6. Employees**

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	5,313,601	4,181,520
Compensation for loss of office	-	163,978
Social security costs	515,536	401,155
Pension costs	268,057	228,196
	<u>6,097,194</u>	<u>4,974,849</u>

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Administration and research and development	49	31
Manufacturing	101	95
	<u>150</u>	<u>126</u>

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**7. Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2022</b> £	<b>2021</b> £
Directors' emoluments	686,022	238,514
Compensation for loss of office	-	163,978
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	22,195	11,472
	<u>708,217</u>	<u>413,964</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2021: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £380,565 (2021: £224,873).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £22,195 (2021: £Nil).

**8. Taxation**

	<b>2022</b> £	<b>2021</b> £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	874,833	414,616
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	10,327	21,694
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>885,160</u>	<u>436,310</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	198,279	343,961
Changes to tax rates	-	75,239
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	147,489
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>198,279</u>	<u>566,689</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u><u>1,083,439</u></u>	<u><u>1,002,999</u></u>

# COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 8. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	10,630,671	8,526,440
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	2,019,827	1,620,024
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	80,044	11,070
Fixed asset differences	(36,754)	(13,909)
Patent Box claim in current year	(764,795)	(437,677)
Income not taxable	(18,218)	(22,082)
Group relief claimed	(1,075,856)	(649,875)
Payment for group relief	821,277	375,733
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	-	147,489
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - current tax	10,327	21,694
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior year restatement	-	(207,258)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	47,587	157,790
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>1,083,439</b>	<b>1,002,999</b>

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate would increase to a maximum of 25% from 1 April 2023. This was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised, based on tax law and the corporation tax rates that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, at 30 June 2022. As such, the deferred tax rate applicable at 30 June 2022 is 25% and deferred tax has been re-measured at this rate.



**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**9. Dividends**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Dividends paid	-	1,000,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**10. Exceptional items**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cost of sales - exceptional stock write offs	-	385,000
Administrative expenses	682,381	598,000
Administrative expenses - repayment of Government Grants receivable - furlough income	-	207,442
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>682,381</u>	<u>1,190,442</u>

Exceptional administrative costs relate primarily to the costs associated with the implementation of a Management Incentive Plan together with the development of the strategic direction of the group. In the prior year restructuring costs related to the costs of recruiting a new Senior Management Team and costs in connection with the departure of members of the previous Team.

In the prior year an exceptional stock write off was made to reflect the results of a thorough review of stockholdings and product life cycles.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**11. Intangible assets**

	Development expenditure £	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2021	1,616,102	733,560	2,349,662
Additions	1,908,791	-	1,908,791
At 30 June 2022	<u>3,524,893</u>	<u>733,560</u>	<u>4,258,453</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 July 2021	-	733,560	733,560
Charge for the year	124,703	-	124,703
At 30 June 2022	<u>124,703</u>	<u>733,560</u>	<u>858,263</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 June 2022	<u>3,400,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,400,190</u>
At 30 June 2021	<u>1,616,102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,616,102</u>

Development expenditure relates to work in connection with the development of new lenses.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**12. Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 July 2021	1,833,293	6,319,201	12,550	1,772,739	9,937,783
Additions	-	347,996	17,150	656,605	1,021,751
Disposals	-	(41,472)	-	(26,357)	(67,829)
At 30 June 2022	<u>1,833,293</u>	<u>6,625,725</u>	<u>29,700</u>	<u>2,402,987</u>	<u>10,891,705</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 July 2021	965,528	4,506,068	11,319	618,490	6,101,405
Charge for the year	24,201	476,258	4,089	196,833	701,381
Disposals	-	(7,262)	-	(26,357)	(33,619)
At 30 June 2022	<u>989,729</u>	<u>4,975,064</u>	<u>15,408</u>	<u>788,966</u>	<u>6,769,167</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 30 June 2022	<u>843,564</u>	<u>1,650,661</u>	<u>14,292</u>	<u>1,614,021</u>	<u>4,122,538</u>
At 30 June 2021	<u>867,765</u>	<u>1,813,133</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>1,154,249</u>	<u>3,836,378</u>

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Plant and machinery	311,317	-
Furniture, fittings and equipment	1,863	-
	<u>313,180</u>	<u>-</u>

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 13. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2021 and at 30 June 2022	<u>2,758,646</u>

#### Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Cooke Americas Limited	Ordinary	100%
Cooke (Shanghai) Optics Technology Co., Ltd	Ordinary	100%
Cooke Optics TV Limited	Ordinary	100%

The country of incorporation of Cooke Americas Limited is the United States of America. The registered office of Cooke Americas Limited is 264 Morris Avenue, Mountain Lakes, NJ 07046, United States of America. Since the year end, the name of the entity has been changed to Cooke Optics Inc and the registered address to 4131 Vanowen Place, Burbank, CA 91505, USA.

The country of incorporation of Cooke (Shanghai) Optics Technology Co., Ltd is China. The registered office of Cooke (Shanghai) Optics Technology Co., Ltd is Rooms 501-03 & 501-04, No. 1 Building, No. 908 Xiuwen Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, China.

The country of incorporation of Cooke Optics TV Limited is the United Kingdom. The registered office is the same as Cooke Optics Limited and noted on the company information page.

On 4 January 2022, Cooke Brasil Serviços De Assistência Técnica LTDA a former subsidiary, was struck off. The company disposed of its shares accordingly.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**14. Stocks**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Raw materials and consumables	4,090,134	3,599,948
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	1,142,293	1,268,579
Finished goods and goods for resale	61,999	208,258
	<u>5,294,426</u>	<u>5,076,785</u>

**15. Debtors**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	1,402,368	871,393
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,389,333	8,002,407
Other debtors	677,975	787,225
Prepayments and accrued income	122,557	215,278
	<u>10,592,233</u>	<u>9,876,303</u>

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	2,455,118	1,045,144
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,062,633	13,951,944
Other taxation and social security	148,406	135,398
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	63,201	-
Other creditors	40,532	43,004
Accruals and deferred income	2,027,545	3,232,521
	<u>17,797,435</u>	<u>18,408,011</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

**COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	221,202	-
	<u>221,202</u>	<u>-</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

**18. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>
At 1 July 2021	657,458
Charged to the Profit and Loss Account	198,279
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>	<u>855,737</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	971,056	693,562
Short term timing differences	(115,319)	(36,104)
	<u>855,737</u>	<u>657,458</u>

**19. Share capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
16,290 Ordinary shares of £1 each	16,290	16,290
	<u>16,290</u>	<u>16,290</u>

## COOKE OPTICS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 20. Reserves

##### Share premium account

The share premium account includes any premium received on the issue of share capital above its nominal value. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

##### Capital redemption reserve

The capital contribution reserve account represents the total amount of the company's shares redeemed or purchased.

##### Capital contribution reserve

The capital contribution reserve account represents a non-repayable contribution from a group company.

##### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses, less dividends paid.

#### 21. Contingent liabilities

The company is a party to a group wide guarantee given to the group's lenders. At 30 June 2022, the maximum liability stood at £30,000,000 (2021: £30,000,000).

The company is party to a group wide VAT and duty deferment guarantee for £205,025 (2021: £205,025).

#### 22. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and is set out in note 6.

The amount owing at the year end in respect of such contributions amounted to £40,532 (2021: £36,976) and is included in creditors.

#### 23. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	41,503	41,503
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	166,012	166,012
Later than 5 years	-	42,014
	<u>207,515</u>	<u>249,529</u>

The commitments are calculated to the end of the lease period. There was a break date on 1 July 2022 which was not exercised.

## **COOKE OPTICS LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

#### **24. Related party transactions**

During the year, the company utilised tax losses from non-wholly owned group entities under common control of £821,277 (2021: £408,163). At the year end a balance of £821,277 (2021: £408,163) was due and is included in creditors due within one year.

#### **25. Controlling party**

Chaplin Topco Limited is the controlling party of the Chaplin Topco group, of which Cooke Optics Limited is a member. The immediate parent company of Cooke Optics Limited is Cooke Optics Holdings Limited.

Caledonia Investments plc, by virtue of its majority shareholding in Chaplin Topco Limited is considered the ultimate controlling party.

Both Caledonia Investments plc and Cooke Optics Holdings Limited are companies registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group for which financial statements are prepared is Chaplin Topco Limited and Caledonia Investments plc respectively. Consolidated accounts of Chaplin Topco Limited are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.