Registration number: 07875689

ESET Research UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

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(Registration number: 07875689) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	42,982	67,234
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>6</u>	166,866	87,396
Cash at bank and in hand		1,012,561	1,216,133
		1,179,427	1,303,529
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(198,137)	(296,960)
Net current assets		981,290	1,006,569
Total assets less current liabilities		1,024,272	1,073,803
Provisions for liabilities		(113,824)	(26,914)
Net assets		910,448	1,046,889
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		16,908	16,908
Share premium reserve		697,787	697,787
Profit and loss account		195,753	332,194
Total equity		910,448	1,046,889

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the director on 8 April 2022

Mr P Luka Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 3 Heron Gate Office Park Hankridge Way Taunton Somerset TA1 2LR

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 8 April 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Going concern

By the end of 2019, information on the coronavirus (COVID 19) in China was published for the first time. In early 2020, the virus spread globally and had a significant negative impact.

Parent company ESET, spol. s r.o. (ESET) immediately took preventative measures to provide full-fledged services while protecting the health of its employees and customers. In early March 2020, international business travel was suspended with immediate effect, preventative hygiene measures supported by online training courses were implemented and home office was activated first on a voluntary basis and later on a mandatory basis for most employees of our branches worldwide. All work activities that did not require the physical presence of employees were transferred to the home office regime.

ESET has a Pandemic Flu Business Continuity Plan in place, which is regularly updated. In line with the plan, ESET is able to continue to provide its services during a long-term crisis, while taking into consideration the decisions and regulations of the competent public authorities.

By the time of releasing the ESET financial statements for 2021, ESET management have not registered any significant drop off in sales, a decrease in the ability of distributors to pay receivables or any impact on ESET's ability to pay its liabilities. Due to the emergence and spread of new mutations of the virus, the pandemic situation is constantly changing, and therefore it is not possible to predict future impacts, yet ESET does not expect a decrease in the value of its assets or significant losses.

ESET management will continue monitoring the potential impact and will take all possible steps to avert any negative impacts on ESET and its employees.

Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 25 April 2022 was Robert Cadwallader, who signed for and on behalf of Milsted Langdon LLP.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities. Where a service is provided covering a future period the applicable revenue is recognised as deferred income and shown within other creditors.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Office equipment
Leasehold improvements

Depreciation method and rate 20% - 25% straight line 20% straight line

Intangible assets

Patents are shown at historical cost. They have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Patents

Amortisation method and rate

written off over its useful economic life of 3 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Short and Long Term Employee Benefits

The company recognises all forms of consideration provided by the company in exchange for services rendered by employees, or for termination of employment, as employee benefit obligations. These liabilities are recognised in the period in which the company received the services provided by the employees.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the company in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

Estimated employee benefit obligations are included in the line Provisions for Liabilities in the financial statements.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Dividends

A dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year was 15 (2020 - 16).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

4 Intangible assets

	Patents £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2021	11,624	11,624
At 31 December 2021	11,624	11,624
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2021	11,624	11,624
At 31 December 2021	11,624	11,624
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2021		

5 Tangible assets

	Short leasehold land and buildings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	1,358	168,964	170,322
Additions		14,079	14,079
At 31 December 2021	1,358	183,043	184,401
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	1,358	101,730	103,088
Charge for the year		38,331	38,331
At 31 December 2021	1,358	140,061	141,419
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021		42,982	42,982
At 31 December 2020	<u> </u>	67,234	67,234

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

6 Debtors		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	120,122	69,938
Prepayments	15,450	9,577
Other debtors	31,294	7,881
	166,866	87,396
7 Creditors		
	2021	2020
Due within one year	ote £	£
Trade creditors	2,674	2,483
Social security and other taxes	47,383	45,263
Other creditors	6,875	6,120
Accruals and deferred income	100,450	203,790
Corporation tax liability	40,755	39,304
	198,137	296,960
8 Provisions for liabilities		
	Deferred tax	Total
	£	£
At 1 January 2021	6,882	6,882
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	(26,707)	(26,707)
At 31 December 2021	(19,825)	(19,825)

Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £47,500 (2020 - £77,500).

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 Section 1A in respect of related party disclosures whereby it has not disclosed transactions or balances with the ultimate parent entity or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is ESET, spol. s r.o., incorporated in Slovakia.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is ESET, spol. s r.o.. These financial statements are available upon request from Einsteinova 24, 851 01, Bratislava, Slovakia.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.