Registration number: 07875689

ESET Research UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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Company Information

Director Mr P Luka

Registered office 3 Heron Gate Office Park

Hankridge Way

Taunton Somerset TA1 2LR

Auditors Milsted Langdon LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Winchester House Deane Gate Avenue

Taunton Somerset TA1 2UH

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Director of the company

The director who held office during the year was as follows:

Mr P Luka

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The director has taken steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditors are unaware.

Small companies provision statement

This report has 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 by the director on 15 May 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Luka Director

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

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

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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 ESET Research UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ESET Research UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, 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 FRS 102 Section 1A '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 state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for 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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of ESET Research UK Limited

Opinion on other matter 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements: and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime
 and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Director's Report and from the
 requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page $\underline{3}$, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks or irregularities, including known and actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of ESET Research UK Limited

discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.

Robert Cadwallader (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Milsted Langdon LLP
Winchester House
Deane Gate Avenue
Taunton
Somerset
TA1 2UH

19 May 2023

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	_	1,485,863	1,452,810
Gross profit		1,485,863	1,452,810
Administrative expenses	_	(1,296,007)	(1,217,673)
Operating profit	_	189,856	235,137
Other interest receivable and similar income		-	12
Interest payable and similar expenses	_	(6,922)	1,374
	_	(6,922)	1,386
Profit before tax		182,934	236,523
Tax on profit	_	(32,087)	(40,769)
Profit for the financial year	_	150,847	195,754

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

(Registration number: 07875689) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets	C	40.040	40.000
Tangible assets	<u>6</u>	40,849	42,982
Current assets	_		
Debtors	<u>7</u>	327,392	166,866
Cash at bank and in hand	_	925,821	1,012,561
		1,253,213	1,179,427
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(349,051)	(198,137)
Net current assets	_	904,162	981,290
Total assets less current liabilities		945,011	1,024,272
Provisions for liabilities	_	(79,469)	(113,824)
Net assets	_	865,542	910,448
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		16,908	16,908
Share premium reserve		697,787	697,787
Profit and loss account	_	150,847	195,753
Total equity	=	865,542	910,448

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 15 May 2023

Mr P Luka Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	16,908	697,787	195,753	910,448
Profit for the year	<u> </u>	-	150,847	150,847
Total comprehensive income	-	-	150,847	150,847
Dividends	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	(195,753)	(195,753)
At 31 December 2022	16,908	697,787	150,847	865,542
	Share capital £	Share premium	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	16,908	697,787	332,194	1,046,889
Profit for the year		-	195,754	195,754
Total comprehensive income Dividends	<u>-</u>	- -	195,754 (332,195)	195,754 (332,195)
At 31 December 2021	16,908	697,787	195,753	910,448

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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 15 May 2023.

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 smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

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.

Changes in accounting estimate

Depreciation rate

Depreciation of leasehold improvements and office equipment.

During the year the directors reassessed the estimate of useful lives of the leasehold improvements and office equipment and concluded that a depreciation rate of 20-100% straight line for leasehold improvements and 10-25% straight line for office equipment was more appropriate for these classes of assets.

The effect of the change on assets, liabilities, income and expense in the current year is as follows:

Increase in the depreciation charge of Leasehold Improvements 6,033

Decrease in the depreciation charge of Office Equipment 9,626

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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.

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

10% - 25% straight line 20% - 100% 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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

Amortisation method and rate

Patents

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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.

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 (2021 - 15).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Director's remuneration

During the year, an employee assuming the role of director received remuneration as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration	258,977	167,576
Contributions paid to money purchase pension schemes	72,385	1,979
	331,362	169,555
In relation to the above, the following was in relation to payments for lo	oss of office:	
	2022	2021
	£	£
Settlement	70,000	-
Ex-gratia payment	30,000	-
Contributions paid to money purchase pension schemes	70,183	
	<u>170,183</u>	
5 Intangible assets	Patents £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2022	11,624	11,624
At 31 December 2022	11,624	11,624
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2022	11,624	11,624
At 31 December 2022	11,624	11,624
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	<u> </u>	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	1,358	183,043	184,401
Additions	20,110	4,350	24,460
Disposals		(1,287)	(1,287)
At 31 December 2022	21,468	186,106	207,574
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	1,358	140,061	141,419
Charge for the year	10,055	16,459	26,514
Eliminated on disposal		(1,208)	(1,208)
At 31 December 2022	11,413	155,312	166,725
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	10,055	30,794	40,849
At 31 December 2021		42,982	42,982
7 Debtors		2000	0004
Current		2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors		275,463	120,122
Prepayments		12,587	15,450
Other debtors		8,632	11,469
Deferred tax assets		30,710	19,825
		327,392	166,866

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

8 Creditors

	2022	2021
Due within one year	£	£
Trade creditors	3,071	2,674
Social security and other taxes	67,583	88,138
Other creditors	9,117	6,875
Accruals and deferred income	269,280	100,450
	349,051	198,137

9 Provisions for liabilities

	Employee benefits £	Total £
At 1 January 2022 (Increase)/decrease in existing provisions	(113,824) 34,355	(113,824) 34,355
At 31 December 2022	(79,469)	(79,469)

10 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 £17,500 (2021 - £47,500).

11 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.

12 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Since the year end the lease in relation to the leasehold property has been renewed for a total of £30,000 per annum.

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.