
EDM Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

EDM Limited

Company Information

Directors	A Bermingham M Bonney S Ferguson N Randall S Grundy
Company secretary	S Ferguson
Registered number	01001465
Registered office	Brunel House 1 Thorp Road Newton Heath Manchester Lancashire M40 5BJ
Independent auditors	Hurst Accountants Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 3 Stockport Exchange Stockport SK1 3GG

EDM Limited

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Strategic Report
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 30 December 2025.

Business review

The company achieved turnover of £15,202,964 (2024: £13,201,036), an increase of 15.1% compared with the prior year. Sales remained strong across all sectors, with growth in the defence sector supported by the award of multi-year contracts. Design improvements and product innovation contributed to improved earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) of £773,946 (2024: £437,156).

Export sales remained significant, with 67% of products sold outside the UK. Sales were generated across North America, Australasia, Europe and Asia, and the directors consider that the company is not materially dependent on any single geographic market.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the nature of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business. The directors are of the opinion that a thorough risk management process is adopted which involves the formal review of all the risks identified below. Where possible, processes are in place to monitor and mitigate such risks.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The company uses financial instruments comprising borrowings, cash and other liquid resources, derivatives and various other items such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The directors review and agree policies for management each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Interest Rate Risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits, asset finance, bank borrowings and borrowing from group companies. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by the use of both fixed and floating facilities.

Liquidity Risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest any cash assets safely and profitably.

Other risks and uncertainties

Contract Profitability

Management review all contracts on a monthly basis relevant to both actual and forecasted costs to complete and report against anticipated gross margin, investigating variances against budget.

Fluctuations in Currency Exchange Rates

A large proportion of future turnover will relate to overseas operations and the company is therefore exposed to foreign currency fluctuations. The company manages its foreign exchange exposure on a net basis and, where required, uses forward foreign exchange contracts and other derivatives/financial instruments to reduce its exposure.

Strategic Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

Financial key performance indicators

The directors have monitored overall progress of company performance by reference to certain financial and non-financial key performance indicators as indicated below.

	2025	2024	2023		
£	£	£			
Turnover	15,202,964		13,201,036	11,659,600	
Gross profit			5,900,542	5,052,236	4,768,774
Gross profit %			38.8%	38.3%	40.9%
EBITDA	773,946		437,156	686,627	
Profit for the financial year			575,401	133,782	190,997
Net profit margin			3.7%	1.0%	1.6%
Average number of employees			165	139	131

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

.....
S Ferguson
Director

Date: 5 June 2026

Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 December 2025.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is as a global provider of world class training and simulation solutions for the commercial airline and defence aviation sectors.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A Bermingham
M Bonney
S Ferguson
N Randall
S Grundy

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £575,401 (2024: £133,782).

Dividends were paid during the year of £500,000 (2024: £Nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

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;
- 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.

Directors' Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

Future developments

The continuation of the company's strategy to trade internationally is enabling the Company to secure projects in the USA, Middle East, Africa, Far East, China and Mainland Europe.

The company is now established as a leading player in the niche market for providing simulators and training equipment for the commercial aircraft, defence sector and associated markets, and is planning to increase market share of this business. The company also plans to continue the development of its training equipment to meet growing customer expectations. The company's state-of-the-art production facilities, in association with the expansion of the management support services and labour force, has increased the company's capability to expand its client base and range of services.

Research and development activities

The company continues to invest in research and development programs for new products as well as new processes and technologies to improve overall operational effectiveness.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

Financial risk management is considered to be of strategic importance and is therefore included in the Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Hurst Accountants Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

.....
S Ferguson
Director

Date: 5 June 2026

Independent auditors' report to the members of EDM Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EDM Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 December 2025, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 December 2025 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of EDM Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or 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 set out on page 3, 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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:

Independent auditors' report to the members of EDM Limited (continued)

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and noncompliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- The nature of the industry and sector in which the company operates; the control environment and business performance including key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets.
- The outcome of enquiries of local management and parent company management, including whether management was aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and whether management had knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud.
- Supporting documentation relating to the Company's policies and procedures for:
 - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud
- The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- The outcome of discussions amongst the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.
- The legal and regulatory framework in which the Company operates, particularly those laws and regulations which have a direct effect on the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006, pensions and tax legislation, or which had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Company, including General Data Protection requirements, and Antibribery and Corruption.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statements disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with the provisions of those relevant laws and regulations which have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- Evaluation of the operating effectiveness of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities.
- Enquiring of management about any actual and potential litigation and claims.
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships which may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

We have also considered the risk of fraud through management override of controls by:

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments. We have used data analytics software to identify accounting transactions which may pose a heightened risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- Challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates, and assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and
- Evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of EDM Limited (continued)

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above, and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations are from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of them. Also, 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Mike Jackson (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Hurst Accountants Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

3 Stockport Exchange

Stockport

SK1 3GG

9 June 2026

EDM Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	4	15,202,964	13,201,036
Cost of sales		(9,302,422)	(8,148,800)
Gross profit		5,900,542	5,052,236
Administrative expenses		(5,451,030)	(4,949,198)
Operating profit	5	449,512	103,038
Interest receivable and similar income	9	141,279	82,616
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(6,385)	(49,538)
Profit before tax		584,406	136,116
Tax on profit	11	(9,005)	(2,334)
Profit after tax		575,401	133,782
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		9,595,709	9,461,927
		9,595,709	9,461,927
Profit for the year		575,401	133,782
Dividends declared and paid		(500,000)	-
Retained earnings at the end of the year		9,671,110	9,595,709

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

EDM Limited
Registered number: 01001465

Balance Sheet
As at 30 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	224,181	166,193
Tangible assets	13	751,916	763,497
		<u>976,097</u>	<u>929,690</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	14	1,582,100	1,520,127
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	12,870,370	11,436,522
Cash at bank and in hand	16	4,290,681	3,981,464
		<u>18,743,151</u>	<u>16,938,113</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(9,713,257)	(7,959,030)
Net current assets		<u>9,029,894</u>	<u>8,979,083</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>10,005,991</u>	<u>9,908,773</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(54,764)	(41,952)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	19	(107,237)	(98,232)
		<u>(107,237)</u>	<u>(98,232)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>9,843,990</u></u>	<u><u>9,768,589</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	172,880	172,880
Profit and loss account	21	9,671,110	9,595,709
		<u><u>9,843,990</u></u>	<u><u>9,768,589</u></u>

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

.....
A Bermingham
Director

Date: 5 June 2026

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

1. General information

EDM Limited is a private company limited by share capital. It is both incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Brunel House, 1 Thorp Road, Newton Heath, Manchester, M40 5BJ.

The principal activity of the company is as a global provider of world class training and simulation solutions for the commercial airline and defence aviation sectors.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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 compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Simginuity Limited as at 30 December 2025 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The following paragraphs set out the basis of which the directors have reached their conclusion.

The Company has a profit before tax of £584,406 (2024: £136,116) and net assets totalling £9,843,990 (2024: £9,768,589) at 30 December 2025.

The Company currently meets its working capital requirements through its cash balances and credit facilities.

Based on the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors believe they have sufficient facilities to trade through the next 12 month period.

Therefore, the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the accounts to 30 December 2025 on a going concern basis and there will be no adverse effect on solvency for more than 12 months after the date of approval of the financial statements.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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 profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

When the outcome of contracts can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion at the end of the reporting period.

Reliable estimation of the outcome of contracts requires reliable estimates of the stage of completion, future costs, and collectability of billings.

The stage of completion is measured by surveys of work performed.

When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is only recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable.

When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue on a contract, the expected loss shall be recognised as an expense immediately, with a corresponding provision for an onerous contract.

Revenue in respect of variations to contracts and incentive payments is recognised when it is probable it will be agreed by the customer.

Where costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses exceed progress billing, the balance is shown as due from customers on contracts within debtors. Where progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the balance is shown as due to customers on contracts within creditors.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss 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.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Intangible 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 useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Development expenditure	-	20% - 33% straight line
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2.13 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term Leasehold property	- 10% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% - 20% straight line
Electrical installation	- 20% straight line
Tooling and design	- 20% straight line

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 profit or loss.

2.14 Work in progress contracts

Costs associated with work in progress contracts are included in debtors as amounts recoverable on work in progress contracts to the extent that they cannot be matched with contract work accounted for as turnover. Work in progress contract balances included in debtors are stated after provision has been made for any foreseeable losses and the deduction of applicable payments on account.

2.15 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 weighted average 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 profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.17 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.18 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.21 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.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income and expenditure, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

Critical judgements in applying the company policies:

Revenue and margin recognition

The Company's revenue recognition and margin recognition policies, which are set out in note 2.5, are central to how the Company values the work it has carried out in each financial year. These policies require forecasts to be made of contract outcomes, which require assessment and judgements to be made in respect of budgeted costs and final margins. The Company reviews and, when necessary, revises the estimates of revenue and costs as the contract progresses.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity as described in note 1.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2025	2024
	£	£
United Kingdom	4,946,469	4,856,941
Rest of Europe	577,730	1,388,798
Rest of the world	9,678,765	6,955,297
	<u>15,202,964</u>	<u>13,201,036</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Exchange differences	(149,542)	(11,557)
Other operating lease rentals	<u>777,452</u>	<u>623,550</u>

6. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	<u>27,470</u>	<u>26,245</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

7. Employees

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

	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	7,187,260	6,094,093
Social security costs	910,073	677,143
Cost of defined contribution scheme	221,156	193,575
	<u>8,318,489</u>	<u>6,966,811</u>

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

	2025	2024
	No.	No.
Production staff	123	104
Administrative staff	27	22
Management staff	5	5
Other staff	7	8
	<u>162</u>	<u>139</u>

8. Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	839,335	822,954
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	19,771	29,242
	<u>859,106</u>	<u>852,196</u>

The highest paid director received remuneration of £388,090 (2024 -£395,175).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2024 -£NIL).

9. Interest receivable

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other interest receivable	<u>141,279</u>	<u>82,616</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank interest payable	-	43,940
Finance leases	6,385	5,598
	<u>6,385</u>	<u>49,538</u>

11. Taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	9,005	2,334
Total deferred tax	<u>9,005</u>	<u>2,334</u>
Tax on profit	<u>9,005</u>	<u>2,334</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2024 -lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 25%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 £	2024 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>584,406</u>	<u>136,116</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 -25%)	146,102	34,029
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,545	474
Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of prior periods	(236)	-
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	1,813	2,047
Research and Development enhancement	(161,219)	(357,980)
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	-	172,964
Group relief	-	150,800
Total tax charge for the year	<u>9,005</u>	<u>2,334</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

11. Taxation (continued)
Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

12. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £
Cost	
At 31 December 2024	893,225
Additions	139,394
At 30 December 2025	<u>1,032,619</u>
Amortisation	
At 31 December 2024	727,032
Charge for the year	81,406
At 30 December 2025	<u>808,438</u>
Net book value	
At 30 December 2025	<u><u>224,181</u></u>
<i>At 30 December 2024</i>	<u><u>166,193</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost					
At 31 December 2024	273,743	2,826,015	1,802,488	539,583	5,441,829
Additions	76,159	56,426	87,362	11,500	231,447
Disposals	-	(15,000)	-	-	(15,000)
At 30 December 2025	<u>349,902</u>	<u>2,867,441</u>	<u>1,889,850</u>	<u>551,083</u>	<u>5,658,276</u>
Depreciation					
At 31 December 2024	121,290	2,384,447	1,646,526	526,069	4,678,332
Charge for the year	37,594	127,838	62,991	14,605	243,028
Disposals	-	(15,000)	-	-	(15,000)
At 30 December 2025	<u>158,884</u>	<u>2,497,285</u>	<u>1,709,517</u>	<u>540,674</u>	<u>4,906,360</u>
Net book value					
At 30 December 2025	<u>191,018</u>	<u>370,156</u>	<u>180,333</u>	<u>10,409</u>	<u>751,916</u>
<i>At 30 December 2024</i>	<u>152,453</u>	<u>441,568</u>	<u>155,962</u>	<u>13,514</u>	<u>763,497</u>

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Plant and machinery	82,807	30,353
Furniture, fittings and equipment	-	44,352
	<u>82,807</u>	<u>74,705</u>

EDM Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

14. Stocks

	2025 £	2024 £
Raw materials and consumables	820,435	696,712
Finished goods and goods for resale	761,665	823,415
	<u>1,582,100</u>	<u>1,520,127</u>

15. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	1,837,970	1,802,789
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,889,852	8,076,527
Other debtors	955,495	283,748
Prepayments and accrued income	447,455	443,693
Amounts recoverable on long-term contracts	620,541	829,765
Financial instruments	119,057	-
	<u>12,870,370</u>	<u>11,436,522</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are repayable on demand, unsecured and bear no interest.

16. Cash

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>4,290,681</u>	<u>3,981,464</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Payments received on account	3,007,428	2,124,670
Trade creditors	979,939	647,956
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,811,374	4,145,951
Corporation tax	100,895	13,582
Other taxation and social security	220,907	518,943
Obligations under finance lease	29,130	43,723
Other creditors	128,305	80,619
Accruals and deferred income	435,279	339,288
Financial instruments	-	44,298
	<u>9,713,257</u>	<u>7,959,030</u>

Obligations under finance lease contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Amounts due to group undertakings are repayable on demand, unsecured and bear no interest.

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases	54,764	41,952
	<u>54,764</u>	<u>41,952</u>

Obligations under finance lease contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

EDM Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

19. Deferred taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
At beginning of year	(98,232)	(95,898)
Charged to profit or loss	(9,005)	(2,334)
At end of year	<u>(107,237)</u>	<u>(98,232)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Accelerated capital allowances	120,348	109,343
Other timing differences	(13,111)	(11,111)
	<u>(107,237)</u>	<u>(98,232)</u>

20. Share capital

	2025 £	2024 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
172,880 (2024 -172,880) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>172,880</u>	<u>172,880</u>

21. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss accounts represent the accumulated profit and losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025

22. Share options

The company's ultimate parent company operates an Enterprise Management Incentive scheme, which allows a director to acquire shares in the parent company. The directors consider the market value of the options to be immaterial at the point of issue and therefore there is no share-based payment expense

Below is a summary of the options currently granted.

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2025	Number 2025	<i>Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2024</i>	<i>Number 2024</i>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	0.16	473,183	<i>0.16</i>	<i>473,183</i>
Outstanding at the end of the year		473,183		<i>473,183</i>

23. Contingent liabilities

The group has unlimited multilateral guarantees in place in respect of monies due by the Company's parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings to the group financiers. At the year end, the net group borrowings amounted to £2,100,754 (2024: £2,919,352).

The debenture includes a fixed charge over all assets of the company.

24. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The pension costs charge in the financial statements of £221,156 (2024: £195,575) represents the contributions payable by the company during the year. At the yearend outstanding contributions amounted to £52,443 (2024: £44,443) which is included in other creditors.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 December 2025 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2025	<i>2024</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Not later than 1 year	291,174	<i>747,885</i>
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	267,504	<i>498,196</i>
	558,678	<i>1,246,081</i>

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 December 2025**

26. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 102 section 33 and not disclosed transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries.

27. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is EDM Holdings Limited, registered number 04709279 . The ultimate parent company is Singinuity Limited, registered number 09405326 . Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is A Bermingham by virtue of his majority shareholding.

The smallest and largest group of companies where these accounts are consolidated is that headed by Singinuity Limited. A copy of the financial statements of Singinuity can be obtained from Companies House.

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