Registered number: 02311487

DELCAM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Peter John Baxter

Stephen Robert Hooper

Laurence Francis Berry (resigned 31 October 2021)

Roisin Nolan (appointed 15 November 2021)

Registered number

02311487

Registered office

Talbot Way

Small Heath Business Park

Birmingham West Midlands B10 0HJ

Independent auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Regent House 80 Regent Road Leicester LE1 7NH

Bankers

Lloyds Banking Group

2nd Floor

125 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 3SD

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Peter John Baxter Stephen Robert Hooper Laurence Francis Berry (resigned 31 October 2021) Roisin Nolan (appointed 15 November 2021)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and 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 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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

Auditors

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

11 January 2023

and signed on its behalf.

— Docusigned by.

Peter John Baxter

Director



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Delcam Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 January 2022, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, 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).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 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's 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the Directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



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.

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.

The responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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



Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic
 report or in preparing the Directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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.

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.

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 auditor's report.



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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

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 that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates. We enquired of management, whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our commercial experience and through discussion with management.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including
 how fraud might occur by meeting with management and evaluating management's incentives and
 opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. We considered the risk of fraud to be higher
 through the potential for management override of controls.
- Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - testing manual journal entries determined to be of unusual value, large value or with certain description characteristics, journals to suspense accounts or journals with unusual user postings.
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its estimates of investments in subsidiaries and bad debt provisions.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
 - understanding of the financial reporting framework and the relevant tax compliance regulations specific to the entity.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed noncompliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;





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.

Jane Jones BSc(Hons) FCA

Grant Thornton UKLLP

Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Leicester Date: 12/1/2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	5,625	5,810
Cost of sales	(1,113)	(6,571)
Gross profit/(loss)	4,512	(761)
Administrative expenses	(222)	(608)
Other operating income	624	718
Exceptional other operating charges	-	(89)
Operating profit/(loss)	4,914	(740)
Interest receivable and similar income	2	4
Profit/(loss) before tax	4,916	(736)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(990)	(239)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	3,926	(975)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £Nil).

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

DELCAM LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02311487

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

	Note		2022 £000		2021 £000
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		294		339
Current assets					
Debtors	5	17,190		9,610	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	7,685		14,058	
	_	24,875	. –	23,668	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,906)		(6,670)	
Net current assets	-		20,969		16,998
Total assets less current liabilities		_	21,263	_	17,337
Net assets		<u>-</u>	21,263	_	17,337
Capital and reserves				_	
Called up share capital			849		849
Share premium account			8,918		8,918
Capital redemption reserve			9		9
Profit and loss account			11,487		7,561
			21,263	_	17,337

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 January 2023

Peter Soffm Baxter

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1. General information

Delcam Limited is a private company limited by shares & incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Talbot Way, Small Heath Business Park, Birmingham, West Midlands, B10 0HJ. The principal activity of the Company is that of software licensing and development.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are held at cost less impairment.

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have considered the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and have assessed that this has had a limited effect on the revenue and cashflows of the business. Nonetheless, the Directors believe that the Company has adequate cash reserves to deal with any potential liability that may arise as a result of the pandemic or in a worst-case scenario of twelve months of nil revenues from the expected signing of the financial statements. Accordingly, the Directors believe that the business has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 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:

Royalties are recognised based on a percentage of net revenues from sales of the products in line with the contract.

2.5 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.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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 debtors, amounts due from/to group and associated undertakings, cash at bank and in hand and accruals.

Financial instruments that are payable or receivable within one year are measured initially and subsequently at the undiscounted amount of cash and other considerations expected to be paid or received. Financial instruments that are payable or receivable for more than one year are initially measured at the present value of future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each of the reporting periods 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 assets original effective interest rate.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Creditors

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

2.9 Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling (GBP).

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position date, except that:

- a) 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
- b) 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 reporting date.

3. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2021: £Nil).

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2021: 0).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

4. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000	Investments in associates £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2021	690	41	731
At 31 January 2022	690	41	731
Impairment			
At 1 February 2021	392	-	392
Impaired during the year	45	-	45
At 31 January 2022	437	-	437
Net book value			
At 31 January 2022	253	41	294
At 31 January 2021	298	41	339

Associate

The following was an associate of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Holding
Hankook Delcam Limited	South Korea	Supply of CAD/CAM systems	30%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

5.	De	bí	to	rs

•	2022 £000	2021 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	16,375	8,589
Other debtors	636	343
Tax recoverable	179	678
	17,190	9,610
		

The amounts due from group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

6. Cash at bank and in hand

		£000	£000
	Cash at bank and in hand	7,685	14,058
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,887	6,370
	Provision for withholding tax	-	239
	Accruals and deferred income	19	61
		3,906	6,670

The amounts due to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

8. Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Autodesk Inc., the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions in Section 33 of FRS 102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned subsidiaries in this group.

2022

2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

9. Controlling party

Delcam Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Autodesk Development B.V a company incorporated in the Netherlands. Autodesk Development B.V is a wholly owned subsidiary of Autodesk Inc. a company incorporated in the USA with its registered address at The Landmark @ One Market, Ste. 400, San Francisco, CA 9105, USA is the ultimate controlling party of Delcam Limited.