

**NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED
(FORMERLY DEVA MANUFACTURING LIMITED)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**



NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02763400

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	34,729	-
Tangible assets	5	490,852	-
Retirement Benefit assets	6	-	7,829,000
Right of use assets		-	60,000
		<u>525,581</u>	<u>7,889,000</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		582,210	366,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,182,586	980,000
Cash at bank and in hand	9	559,835	-
		<u>2,324,631</u>	<u>1,346,000</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,537,630)	(8,905,000)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>787,001</u>	<u>(7,559,000)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,312,582</u>	<u>330,000</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(309,600)	(49,000)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	13	-	(1,126,000)
Other provisions	14	(33,000)	(2,767,000)
		<u>(33,000)</u>	<u>(3,893,000)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>969,982</u></u>	<u><u>(3,612,000)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
Other reserve		429,873	-
Profit and loss account		(459,891)	(4,612,000)
		<u><u>969,982</u></u>	<u><u>(3,612,000)</u></u>

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02763400

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
31 March 2022.



H M Totiger
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Called up share capital	Other reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020	1,000,000	-	(4,612,000)	(3,612,000)
Loss for the year	-	-	(225,823)	(225,823)
Transition adjustment from IFRS 16	-	-	60,000	60,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	4,296,355	4,296,355
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,356,355	4,356,355
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,130,532	4,130,532
Fair value adjustment to fixed assets	-	451,450	-	451,450
Transfer excess depn on fair value adjustment	-	(21,577)	21,577	-
At 31 March 2021	1,000,000	429,873	(459,891)	969,982

The notes on pages 5 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019	1,000,000	(4,808,000)	(3,808,000)
Loss for the year	-	(3,324,000)	(3,324,000)
Transition adjustment to IFRS 16	-	(80,000)	(80,000)
Net fair value adjustment to retirement benefit scheme assets	-	3,600,000	3,600,000
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	3,520,000	3,520,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	196,000	196,000
At 31 March 2020	1,000,000	(4,612,000)	(3,612,000)

The notes on pages 5 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. General information

Neos Nuclear Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company information page.

The company changed its name on 22 March 2021 from Deva Manufacturing Limited.

The comparative figures relate to IFRS reporting regulations due to the country of registration of the previous parent undertaking. The current year results are therefore subject to transitional adjustments from IFRS to UK GAAP to ensure compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A regulations. The transitional adjustments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of application as detailed in note 19.

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 Going concern

The directors' have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They continue to believe the going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing the annual financial statements.

As a result of the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen which may negatively affect the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The business has taken adequate provisions to control the impact the pandemic may have and given the industry of operation, does not foresee any material effect on trading.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Sale of goods

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

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 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.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.9 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.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 Exceptional items

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

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.

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.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	-	10%
Plant and machinery	-	10%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%
Office equipment	-	25%

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 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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 first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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

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.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 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.

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

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

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

2.20 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 33 (2020 - 45).

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

4. Intangible assets

	Patents £	Developmen t expenditur e £	Total £
Cost			
Additions	31,075	8,833	39,908
At 31 March 2021	<u>31,075</u>	<u>8,833</u>	<u>39,908</u>
Amortisation			
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,179	-	5,179
At 31 March 2021	<u>5,179</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,179</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	<u>25,896</u>	<u>8,833</u>	<u>34,729</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2020	18,000	7,462,000	232,000	-	7,712,000
Additions	17,266	13,344	-	33,760	64,370
Revaluations	-	451,450	-	-	451,450
At 31 March 2021	<u>35,266</u>	<u>7,926,794</u>	<u>232,000</u>	<u>33,760</u>	<u>8,227,820</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	18,000	7,462,000	232,000	-	7,712,000
Charge for the year on owned assets	72	22,911	-	1,985	24,968
At 31 March 2021	<u>18,072</u>	<u>7,484,911</u>	<u>232,000</u>	<u>1,985</u>	<u>7,736,968</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	<u>17,194</u>	<u>441,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,775</u>	<u>490,852</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Plant and machinery was revalued by Tallon Associates on 7 October 2020 on an open market basis. If the plant and machinery had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention. The original cost of which being £7,475,344 (2020: £7,462,000).

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Short leasehold	<u>17,194</u>	<u>-</u>

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

6. Fixed asset investments

	Defined benefit pension £
At 1 April 2020	7,829,000
Disposals	(7,829,000)
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	7,829,000

7. Right of use of assets

	Right of use of asset £
At 1 April 2020	60,000
Adjustment on transition to UK GAAP	(60,000)
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	60,000

8. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	333,664	275,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	365,269	-
Other debtors	378,962	658,000
Prepayments and accrued income	88,825	47,000
Deferred taxation	15,866	-
	<u>1,182,586</u>	<u>980,000</u>

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	559,835	-

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	77,400	2,237,000
Trade creditors	242,554	194,000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	76,896	5,543,000
Other taxation and social security	496,647	246,000
Lease obligations IFRS assets	-	11,000
Other creditors	82,818	552,000
Accruals and deferred income	561,315	122,000
	1,537,630	8,905,000

HSBC Bank PLC hold a fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future, for any monies due or any monies which become due. Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

Other external loans are secured over the fixed assets to which they relate.

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	309,600	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	49,000
	309,600	49,000

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

12. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank and other loans	77,400	2,237,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank and other loans	309,600	-
	<u>387,000</u>	<u>2,237,000</u>

13. Deferred taxation

	2021 £
At beginning of year	(1,126,000)
Release during the year	1,141,866
At end of year	<u>15,866</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	15,866	-
Pension surplus	-	(1,126,000)
	<u>15,866</u>	<u>(1,126,000)</u>

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

14. Provisions

	Provisions £
At 1 April 2020	2,767,000
Charged to profit or loss	33,000
Utilised in year	(2,767,000)
At 31 March 2021	<u>33,000</u>

Provisions held as at the balance sheet date all relate to dilapidations.

15. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000,000 (2020 - 1,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

16. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. The company also has an obligation to operate a defined benefit contribution pension scheme, as at the balance sheet date, no defined benefit scheme was active. As at the balance sheet date, the company has provided for £82,818 relating to outstanding expected costs of the scheme included within accruals.

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred within FRS102 section 33A not to disclose transactions between wholly owned members of the same group.

18. Adoption of FRS102

The Company changed its standard, from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and adopted Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The transitional adjustments impacted the opening balance sheet were to release balances held under IFRS section 16 in both current assets and current liabilities of £60,000. There were no impacts on the prior comparative balance sheet and no other impacts on the adoption of FRS102 from the previously reported 31 March 2020 year end numbers and opening position as at 1 April 2019. So concluded that the opening UK GAAP balances as at 1 April 2020, other than the aforementioned, are the same as the 31 March 2020 IFRS balances and therefore, the Directors have not presented the opening UK GAAP balances within these financial statements.

NEOS NUCLEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

19. Controlling party

During the year, 100% of the share capital of the company was acquired by Neos International Limited.

The company's ultimate controlling party undertaking is Neos International Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Neos International Limited is not controlled by one particular individual.

20. Auditors' information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(SB) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was a disclaimer of opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer of opinion

Limitation of scope

Due to insufficient audit evidence and being unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means, we have been unable to conclude on the following areas of the audit:

- Opening balances
- Intangible fixed assets
- Fixed asset investments
- Stocks
- Trade creditors
- Provisions
- Other comprehensive income

This limitation has arisen due to us as auditors being unable to obtain the relevant information from the company. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary.

The audit report was signed on 31 March 2022 by David Webb FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Edwards.