

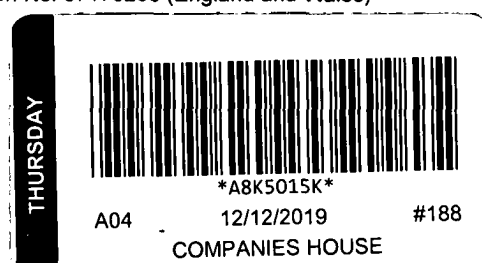
Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

For Filing with Registrar

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Company Registration No. 07170285 (England and Wales)



Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr S D Pike Mrs C A Pike
Company number	07170285
Registered office	16 Ribcon Way Progress Business Park Luton Bedfordshire LU4 9UR
Accountants	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 4 Victoria Square St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3TF

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

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Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		272,833		112,483
Tangible assets	4		8,896		6,796
Current assets					
Stock		434,291		413,789	
Debtors	5	557,614		208,331	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,589,949		1,435,278	
		<u>2,581,854</u>		<u>2,057,398</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(198,971)</u>		<u>(38,975)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,382,883</u>		<u>2,018,423</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,664,612</u>		<u>2,137,702</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(544)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,664,068</u></u>		<u><u>2,137,702</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	30,000		30,000	
Profit and loss reserves		2,634,068		2,107,702	
Total equity			<u><u>2,664,068</u></u>		<u><u>2,137,702</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 March 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3/12/19
and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr S D Pike
Director

Company Registration No. 07170285

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 16 Ribcon Way, Progress Business Park, Luton, Bedfordshire, United Kingdom, LU4 9UR.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102 Section 1A") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of Vat and trade discounts.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & licences	20% Straight Line
Development costs	25% Straight Line

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% Straight Line
Computers	25% Straight Line

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stock

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is expensed in the year it is incurred. Development expenditure that fulfils the criteria for capitalisation is capitalised and amortised.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2018 - 8).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	840,000	207,019	1,047,019
Additions	-	188,704	188,704
At 31 March 2019	840,000	395,723	1,235,723
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	840,000	94,535	934,535
Amortisation charged for the year	-	28,355	28,355
At 31 March 2019	840,000	122,890	962,890
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	-	272,833	272,833
At 31 March 2018	-	112,483	112,483

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	100,292
Additions	6,963
At 31 March 2019	107,255
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2018	93,496
Depreciation charged in the year	4,863
At 31 March 2019	98,359
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	8,896
At 31 March 2018	6,796

Argon Electronics (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

5 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	528,020	143,202
Other debtors	29,594	40,820
	<u>557,614</u>	<u>184,022</u>
Deferred tax asset	-	24,309
	<u>557,614</u>	<u>208,331</u>
 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	 2019	 2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	100,326	27,776
Corporation tax	29,383	-
Other taxation and social security	52,768	6,298
Other creditors	16,494	4,901
	<u>198,971</u>	<u>38,975</u>
 7 Called up share capital	 2019	 2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
 8 Directors' transactions		

Dividends totalling £86,980 (2018 - £86,979) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.