

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
FOR
ARGON ELECTRONICS (UK) LTD

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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ARGON ELECTRONICS (UK) LTD

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

DIRECTORS:

S D Pike
Mrs C A Pike

REGISTERED OFFICE:

16 Ribocon Way
Progress Business Park
Luton
Bedfordshire
LU4 9UR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

07170285 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

GKP (Amphill) Limited
Chartered Accountants
First Floor
5 Doolittle Yard
Froghall Road
Amphill
Bedfordshire
MK45 2NW

BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		27,099		27,537
Tangible assets	5		18,839		21,329
			<u>45,938</u>		<u>48,866</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		716,563		525,387	
Debtors	6	847,325		502,159	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4,287,231</u>		<u>3,419,275</u>	
		5,851,119		4,446,821	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>1,104,638</u>		<u>571,211</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>4,746,481</u>		<u>3,875,610</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,792,419		3,924,476
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			3,580		3,172
NET ASSETS			<u>4,788,839</u>		<u>3,921,304</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			30,000		30,000
Retained earnings			<u>4,758,839</u>		<u>3,891,304</u>
			<u>4,788,839</u>		<u>3,921,304</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 MARCH 2022

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

S D Pike - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Argon Electronics (Uk) Ltd 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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

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 life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

Intangible 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 expenditures 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 and licences	20% straight line
Development costs	25% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost
Computer equipment	- 25% on cost

Stocks

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 its stock, over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversal of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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 reserve.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" and Section 12 "Other Financial Instruments Issues" of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to its 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 constitute 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued
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 expenses in the year it is incurred. Development expenditure that fulfills the criteria for capitalisation is capitalised and amortised.

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 any employee or to provide termination benefits.

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 translated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising in translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 8 (2021 - 7) .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Other intangible assets £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 April 2021	840,000	98,599	938,599
Additions	-	8,358	8,358
At 31 March 2022	<u>840,000</u>	<u>106,957</u>	<u>946,957</u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 April 2021	840,000	71,062	911,062
Charge for year	-	8,796	8,796
At 31 March 2022	<u>840,000</u>	<u>79,858</u>	<u>919,858</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>27,099</u>	<u>27,099</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>27,537</u>	<u>27,537</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 April 2021	99,887	30,773	130,660
Additions	2,517	3,718	6,235
At 31 March 2022	<u>102,404</u>	<u>34,491</u>	<u>136,895</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2021	92,882	16,449	109,331
Charge for year	3,450	5,275	8,725
At 31 March 2022	<u>96,332</u>	<u>21,724</u>	<u>118,056</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2022	<u>6,072</u>	<u>12,767</u>	<u>18,839</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>7,005</u>	<u>14,324</u>	<u>21,329</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	as	2021 restated £
Trade debtors	790,190		442,707
Other debtors	57,135		59,452
	<u>847,325</u>		<u>502,159</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	as	2021 restated £
Trade creditors	155,181		217,417
Tax	180,439		172,172
Social security and other taxes	18,370		3,936
Other creditors	750,648		177,686
	<u>1,104,638</u>		<u>571,211</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.