

Company Registration No. 03167002 (England and Wales)

ULTRATEC LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ULTRATEC LIMITED

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ULTRATEC LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		33,172
Tangible assets	4		110,716		605,790
Investments	5		17,400		24,600
			<u>128,116</u>		<u>663,562</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		296,957		550,936	
Debtors	6	2,273,289		1,648,631	
Cash at bank and in hand		773,447		714,972	
		<u>3,343,693</u>		<u>2,914,539</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(561,625)</u>		<u>(716,011)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,782,068</u>		<u>2,198,528</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,910,184</u>		<u>2,862,090</u>
Provisions for liabilities			-		(41,630)
Net assets			<u>2,910,184</u>		<u>2,820,460</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			51		51
Capital redemption reserve			49		49
Profit and loss reserves			2,910,084		2,820,360
Total equity			<u>2,910,184</u>		<u>2,820,460</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 2020 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

ULTRATEC LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

I Turnbull
Director

Company Registration No. 03167002

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ultratec Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is PO Box 501, The Nexus Building, Broadway, Letchworth Garden City, Herts, SG6 9BL.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £.

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors have assessed the impact of Covid-19 which is not considered either to be an adjusting event in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, nor of such significance to the company's operations that there are any material matters to disclose in relation to it. Naturally, the directors will be assessing the short, mid and long term impacts of Covid-19 as part of their wider strategic planning, however at this point they do not consider that issues stemming from the Covid-19 outbreak alter their assessment of the company as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

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.

1.5 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.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Development Costs	25% per annum on reducing balance basis
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1.6 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:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lease term by equal annual instalments
Computer equipment	20% or 25% per annum on reducing balance basis
Fixtures & fittings	20% per annum on reducing balance basis
Test equipment	33% per annum on reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on reducing balance basis

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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are measured at cost. Any impairment is written off to the profit and loss account when identified. Fixed asset investments are measured annually for impairment by the directors.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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).

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 (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.11 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.

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.12 Equity instruments

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

1.13 Taxation

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

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.

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.17 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	51 ==	54 ==

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	78,373
Transfers	(78,373)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	-
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	45,201
Transfers	(45,201)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	-
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	-
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2019	33,172
	<hr/> <hr/>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	63,131	1,617,966	1,681,097
Additions	-	9,109	9,109
Transfers	-	(635,897)	(635,897)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	63,131	991,178	1,054,309
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019	58,699	1,016,608	1,075,307
Depreciation charged in the year	1,108	38,456	39,564
Transfers	-	(171,278)	(171,278)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	59,807	883,786	943,593
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	3,324	107,392	110,716
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2019	4,432	601,358	605,790
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ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	17,400	24,600

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	874,975	486,707
Amounts owed by group undertakings	156,720	156,720
Other debtors	1,241,594	1,005,204
	<u>2,273,289</u>	<u>1,648,631</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	341,891	590,617
Taxation and social security	111,400	-
Other creditors	108,334	125,394
	<u>561,625</u>	<u>716,011</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	167,240	167,240
Between two and five years	668,960	668,960
In over five years	390,227	557,467
	<u>1,226,427</u>	<u>1,393,667</u>

ULTRATEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020*

9 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £156,720 (2019: £156,720) by Ultratec (Holdings) Limited, the parent company.

At the balance sheet date the company owed £1,135 (2019: £71,683) to UltraRecycle Limited, a company connected by common control.

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £438,668 (2019: £221,547) by UltraSupport Limited, a company connected by common control.

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £780,848 (2019: £618,029) by UltraTest Limited, a company connected by common control.

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £87,838 (2019: 56,548) by I Turnbull, the director.

All transactions were undertaken at arms length and there are no terms relating to the repayment of capital.

10 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is I L Turnbull, director, due to his majority shareholding in Ultratec (Holdings) Limited, the parent company.

