

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK) LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Company Registration Number 02149602



LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK) LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

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LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK) LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK)
LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 4, together with the financial statements of Linear Technology (UK) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Jennifer Hill, Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of

RSM Tenon Audit Limited

RSM Tenon Audit Limited
Statutory Auditor
Vantage
Victoria Street
Basingstoke
Hampshire

12/3/2013

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK) LIMITED


Registered Number 02149602

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**30 JUNE 2012**

	Note	2012 £	£	2011 £	£
Fixed assets	2				
Tangible assets			4,023		7,479
Current assets					
Debtors		1,151,626		969,747	
Cash at bank and in hand		107,316		131,114	
		<u>1,258,942</u>		<u>1,100,861</u>	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(95,772)</u>		<u>(94,867)</u>	
Net current assets			1,163,170		1,005,994
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,167,193</u>		<u>1,013,473</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	3		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			1,166,193		1,012,473
Shareholders' funds			<u>1,167,193</u>		<u>1,013,473</u>

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on **15 Feb 2013** and are signed on their behalf by


P Coghlan
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from the immediate parent company, based on the costs incurred by the company recharged at an 8% mark up

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Office improvements	- 10% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	- 25% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% Straight line

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred by the balance sheet date with certain limited exceptions.

Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY (UK) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities and transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost	
At 1 July 2011	82,597
Additions	1,883
Disposals	<u>(35,670)</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>48,810</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2011	75,118
Charge for year	3,996
On disposals	<u>(34,327)</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>44,787</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2012	<u>4,023</u>
At 30 June 2011	<u>7,479</u>

3. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2012		2011	
	No	£	No	£
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

4. Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Linear Technology PTE, a company incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate parent company is Linear Technology Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America. Linear Technology Inc is both the smallest and largest group of undertakings including the company for which consolidated accounts are prepared. They can be obtained from 1630 McCarthy Blvd, Milpitas, CA, 95035.