#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02292621**

# Surface Technology International Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

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## **Financial Statements**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

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#### Officers and Professional Advisors

The board of directors

Mr A Best

Mr S Best

Mr A Bex (Appointed on 1st January 2021, resigned 17th

September 2021)

Mr N Davey Mr C Lyon Mr A Tan

Mr D Taylor (Appointed on 1st January 2021)

**Registered office** 

Unit C2 Osborn Way Hook Hampshire RG27 9HX United Kingdom

**Auditor** 

Ernst & Young LLP Grosvenor House Grosvenor Square Southampton SO15 2BE United Kingdom

**Bankers** 

**HSBC** 

62-79 Park Street

London SE1 9DZ

#### Strategic Report

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the provision of contract electronic manufacturing services for the high-reliability electronics industry.

The directors consider the results for the year to be below management's expectations. A review of the business is enclosed in the Chairman's Statement within this report.

The principal activities of the company are not expected to change in the foreseeable future.

The directors believe the key performance indicators of the business to be Gross profit and Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA).

	Dec 2021 £000	Dec 2020 £000
Gross Profit	9,787	14,320
EBITDA	(4,171)	(287)

The performance and the future developments of the company are noted in the Chairman's Statement enclosed in this report.

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £6,471,000 (Dec 2020: £2,577,000).

No dividends were paid or proposed during the current or comparative year.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors, trade debtors and finance lease agreements. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds and to finance the company's operations. Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company, the company is not significantly exposed to price risk due to the nature of its trading operations and contract arrangements. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

- a) The company is a lessee in respect of finance lease assets. The liquidity risk in respect of these is managed by ensuring that there are sufficient funds to meet payments when they arise.
- b) Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.
- c) Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.
- d) COVID-19 risk for the company relates both to the possible reduction in sales values, and the spread of the virus through staff, compromising staff welfare and production rates. Recent COVID-19 rates have declined therefore minimising the risk, with restrictions being lifted. However we continue to monitor the changes to infection rates, continue to perform risk assessments and ensure government guidelines are being followed in all sites to ensure staff continue to be protected in the workplace.
- e) The conflict between Russia & Ukraine poses a risk to STI in relation to supply chain issues, with possible delays or disturbance to receiving components from our suppliers'. This continues to be monitored and we expect little impact to our supply chain. However wider market impacts, such as the impact to energy prices will impact the business. This is reduced by passing on additional costs to our

#### **Strategic Report**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

customers. In addition, sadly the conflict may result in additional business for STI, due to the nature of our work. We continue to monitor this with close customer contact.

- f) Interest rate risk for the Group relating to the increases in the UK Bank of England Base Rate will impact our banking facilities. Intercompany loans are also likely to see increased interest rates given the short nature of the agreements, as these reflect market rates.
- g) Inflation rate increase risk, pushing up costs of materials, labour, and other fixed costs. STI continue to monitor the cost base and ensure any additional costs are passed onto our customers.

The company continues to invest in research and development and will do so into the foreseeable future.

It is the policy of the company to settle terms of payment with suppliers on a timely basis in the ordinary course of business, and to agree appropriate terms and conditions in advance with its suppliers. The company endeavours to make payment in accordance with those terms and conditions provided that the supplier has complied with them. Suppliers and their payment terms are looked at on an individual basis and regularly reviewed. The average payment period of suppliers is 60 days. A copy of the company's standard payment practice can be obtained from the company's premises.

#### S172 Statement

#### Stakeholders

The Board of Directors, in line with their duties under s172 of the Companies Act 2006, recognises that the long-term sustainable success of the company is dependent on the way it interacts with a large number of stakeholders.

Our core values provide our people with a common understanding of what matters to us and how we work:

- EXCELLENCE: Doing your best to exceed expectations
- CUSTOMER FOCUS: Building Strong partnerships with customers
- <u>INTEGRITY:</u> Honesty & Trustworthiness
- CONCERN FOR OTHERS: Respecting and caring for others

Our responsibilities extend to our customers, employees, suppliers, the local community, and the environment around us. We engage with our stakeholders in a variety of ways, including:

#### **Our Customers**

We will support our customers at all stages of the manufacturing journey, from concept design, through production, test and system integration, to realise the most innovative products and enable them to be at the forefront of technology.

#### Our Employees

We will empower our employees to make decisions and provide opportunities for both personal and career development. We aim to create a varied, interesting place to work and a culture based on our 4 core values; Excellence, Customer Focus, Integrity and Concern for others.

#### Our Suppliers

For our suppliers we will build long-lasting, resilient and responsive relationships, based on trust and mutual benefit, to withstand the pressures of industry.

#### **Strategic Report**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### Our Shareholders

For our shareholder we will create value by growing the company organically and becoming more efficient in providing our capabilities.

#### **Outlook**

The company has seen a continuation of challenges in 2022, delivering to both our existing and new customers. The global electronic component shortages have, and continue to impact our business results, with delays in receiving components from our suppliers. This component shortage which was initially fuelled by the COVID outbreak, has been recently compounded by the Russian-Ukraine conflict, and additional local COVID lockdowns in major manufacturing regions such as China. This continues to be factored into future lead times where possible, but it is expected to continue to have an impact to the company, group and indeed the whole industry in 2022 and beyond. However the company continues to operate efficiently during this time, continuing to support their customer base both for now and future requirements. Customers are providing orders to match the longer lead times resulting in greater visibility of future demand.

#### **Chairman's Statement**

The Company's turnover during the year declined from the previous period due largely to the global electronic component shortages delaying our manufacturing lead times. The turnover was below management's expectations, with the component market being impacted more than originally expected. After a period of consolidation and re-evaluation of current costs, the business is expected to grow steadily over the next few years with a number of new opportunities being ordered by both new and existing customers for future delivery. This further cements our position as a key supplier in the UK electronics assembly industry.

The directors are keen to acknowledge the key contributions of the company's management team and all its personnel and pay tribute to their continued hard work in building the company for an exciting future. We will endeavour to continually outperform our customer expectations and constantly strive to improve further our relationships with our customers, suppliers and our employees.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr S Best

Chairman

#### **Directors' Report**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr A Best

Mr S Best

Mr N Davey

Mr C Lyon

Mr A Tan

Mr A Bex (Appointed on 1st January 2021, resigned 17th September 2021)

Mr D Taylor (Appointed on 1st January 2021)

#### **Directors' liabilities**

The company has indemnified the directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision was in force during the year and is in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

#### **Dividends**

No dividends were paid or proposed during the current or comparative year.

#### **Future developments**

Future developments of the company have been disclosed in the strategic report.

#### **Employment of disabled persons**

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

#### **Employee involvement**

During the year, the policy of providing employees with information about the company has been continued through internal media methods in which employees have also been encouraged to present their suggestions and views on the company's performance. Regular meetings are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

#### **Directors' Report** (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions

Current UK based annual energy usage and associated annual greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions are reported pursuant to the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ("the 2018 Regulations") that came into force 1 April 2019.

#### Organisational boundary

In accordance with the 2018 Regulations, the energy use and associated GHG emissions are for those assets within the UK only as defined by the operational control approach. This includes the manufacturing sites in Hook and Stockport, as well as company- and employee-owned vehicles.

#### Reporting period

The annual reporting period is 1 January to 31 December each year and the energy and carbon emissions are aligned to this period.

#### Quantification and reporting methodology

The 2019 UK Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) were followed. The 2021 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting were used in emission calculations as these relate to the majority of the reporting period. The report has been reviewed independently by Briar (Briar Consulting Engineers Limited).

Electricity and gas consumption were based on invoice records, while fuel records were used to calculate energy and emissions from company- and employee-owned vehicles. Gross calorific values were used in calculations as per Government GHG Conversion Factors.

The emissions are divided into mandatory and voluntary emissions according to the 2018 Regulations, then further divided into the direct combustion of fuels and the operation of facilities (scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased electricity (scope 2) and further indirect emissions that occur as a consequence of company activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organisation (scope 3). The voluntary scope 3 emissions reported come under category 3 (upstream fuel- and energy-related activities) that cover well to tank (WTT) emissions of fuel before point of use and transmission & distribution (T&D) losses on the electricity grid.

#### Breakdown of energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh):

682,453	858,608
2,511,008	2,582,890
263,383	167,073
3,456,844	3,608,572
	2,511,008 263,383

## **Directors' Report** (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) (continued)

Breakdown of emissions	associated with the re	ported energy use (	(tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
------------------------	------------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Emission source	2020	2021
Mandatory requirements:		<del>.</del>
Scope 1		
Gas	125.5	157.3
Transport - Company owned vehicles	6.4	3.4
Scope 2		
Purchased electricity (location-based)	585.4	548.4
Scope 3	4	
Category 6: Business travel in employee-owned vehicles	56.2	35.9
Total gross emissions (mandatory)	773.5	745.0
Intensity ratios (mandatory emissions only)		
Tonnes of CO₂e per 1,000 boards produced	5.6	6.3
Tonnes of CO₂e per million-pound turnover	12.3	14.4
Voluntary requirements:		
Scope 3		
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	169.9	240.8
Total gross emissions (voluntary)	169.9	240.8
Total gross emissions (mandatory & voluntary)	943.4	985.7
Intensity ratios (mandatory & voluntary emissions)		
Tonnes of CO₂e per 1,000 boards produced	6.8	8.4
Tonnes of CO₂e per million-pound turnover	15.0	19.1
Outside of scopes (biofuel tCO <sub>2</sub> )		
Diesel & petrol biofuel content	2.5	2.1
Electricity biogenic emissions	-	276.0

#### Intensity Ratio

Two intensity ratios are calculated; total gross emissions in tonnes CO2e per 1,000 boards produced and per million-pound turnover. These metrics are closely aligned and are considered the most relevant to the Company's energy consuming activities and comparable to the wider sector.

## **Directors' Report** (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

Energy efficiency action during current financial year

Improvements to electrical efficiency have been made this year with the implementation of lighting and air conditioning plant upgrades. The lighting upgrades consisted of the complete replacement of T5 lighting with LED units throughout the main manufacturing facility, while the air conditioning plant upgrades involved the replacement of aged (10+ year old) plant with new equipment. Operational changes have also been made to optimise energy usage with a reduction of 24-hour, 7 day a week working patterns.

#### Going concern

The continuing support of the company's shareholders is fundamental to the company's ability to achieve its planned objectives and hence to continue to trade. Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc., the parent company listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange, have provided a letter of support and the Directors have concluded that the intercompany funding will continue to be available if required. Based on the Company's cash flow forecasts and projections prepared for the period to 31 October 2023, the Directors are satisfied that the Company will be able to operate within the level of its bank and intercompany facilities for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements. In assessing whether the Company is a going concern, the implications of COVID-19, inflation and component shortages have been considered and the measures taken to mitigate their impact on the Company. In making this assessment the Company has considered available liquidity in relation to net debt and committed facilities, including the support of its parent company and the Company's latest cash flow forecasts for the period to 31 October 2023. The forecasts used reflect any likely economic downturn triggered by all business risks, with a key emphasis on the Company's forecast revenue and gross profit in 2022 & 2023.

During the period, actions have also been taken to further strengthen the Group's liquidity position in light of the current environment. These have included cost saving initiatives such as reducing promotional expenditure, freezing pay and recruitment, and reductions in operating expenditure. In addition, the Group has made a small amount of redundancies at each site to reduce our fixed cost base, with the utilisation of zero hours staff to cover the demands of project work.

The financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

#### **Subsequent Events**

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the COVID-19 outbreak has eased, with restricts to movements being lifted. The Company will continue to monitor its operations closely during this period and make appropriate adjustments in response to the potential negative impact from the COVID-19 pandemic. Restrictions continue to relax in the UK, however the company have not seen a negative impact to the business to date. The value of our balance sheet assets have not been negatively impacted by COVID-19 year to date.

In addition, the Company has been impacted by a global electronic component shortage. The Company continues to work very closely with its suppliers and customers, to ensure minimal impacts to customer production and delivery. We are encouraging all customers to order components in advance of normal lead times, and continue to see the support from our customers to do this.

#### **Directors' Report** (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

The Company has also been subject to recent increased inflation and interest rates, which impact costs to the company. These are passed to onto our customers where possible and the company continue to monitor these closely.

Please refer to the strategic report for a description of the steps the company have taken to mitigate the material risks to the Company.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr S Best

Chairman

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Surface Technology International Limited

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Surface Technology International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 30, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern until October 2023.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Surface Technology International Limited

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Surface Technology International Limited

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

#### Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to
  the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the accounting
  and reporting framework such as FRS102 and the Companies Act 2006, direct and indirect
  tax compliance regulations, as well as relevant employment laws in the United Kingdom. In
  addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations to the areas of quality,
  environmental & information security management and occupational health & safety.
- We understood how Surface Technology International Limited is complying with those frameworks by making regular enquiries of senior management regarding any noncompliance with laws and regulations, and any whistle-blower complaints. We have corroborated these discussions by inspecting all the board minutes to date and through the inspection of employee handbooks.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance
  with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved journal entry testing with a focus on
  journals which met our risk criteria based on our understanding of the business and the
  assessed fraud risks.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material
  misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management
  override and by assessing revenue cut-off as a fraud risk. To address the fraud risk, we
  performed procedures to confirm the associated shipping terms and conditions that impact
  revenue recognition through review of related supporting documents or using alternative
  procedures to determine that transactions tested were recorded in the correct period.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Surface Technology International Limited

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nikki Forster (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Emst & Young UP.

Southampton

Date: 01 November 2022

## Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

		Dec 2021	Dec 2020
	Note	£000	£000
Turnover	5	51,563	62,807
Cost of Sales		(41,776)	(48,487)
Gross Profit		9,787	14,320
Administrative expenses Other operating income	6	(15,953) 711	(15,861) 140
Operating loss	7	(5,455)	(1,401)
Interest receivable	11	478	415
Interest payable and similar charges	12	(1,494)	(1,452)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(6,471)	(2,438)
Tax charge on loss on ordinary activities	13		(139)
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(6,471)	(2,577)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		(2,481)	96
(Accumulated losses) / Retained earnings at the end of the year		(8,952)	(2,481)

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Dec-21		Dec-20	
	Note	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets				
Investments	44			25
Intangible assets Tangible assets	14 15		- 4,212	35 3,925
Taligible assets	13	-		
			4,212	3,960
Current assets				
Stocks	16	11,788		11,971
Debtors	17	27,124		34,829
Cash at bank and in hand		2		243
		38,914		47,043
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	50,447		51,643
Net current assets			(11,533)	(4,600)
Total assets less current liabilities			(7,321)	(640)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		61	287
Provisions				
Other provisions	21		969	953
Net assets		-	(8,351)	(1,880)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	25		126	126
Share premium account	26		375	375
Capital redemption reserve	26		100	100
Profit and loss account	26		(8,952)	(2,481)
Members funds		-	(8,351)	(1,880)

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 October 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr S Best

Chairman

Company registration number: 02292621

## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

·	Called-up share capital	Share Premium Account	Capital Redemption Reserve	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Total equity at 1 January 2020	126	375	100	96	697
2020	120	5/5	100	3Ó	037
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,577)	(2,577)
Total equity at 31					
December 2020	126	375	100	(2,481)	(1,880)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(6,471)	(6,471)
Total equity at 31					
December 2021	126	375	100	(8,952)	(8,351)

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit C2, Osborn Way, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9HX.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Disclosure exemptions**

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc. as at 31st December 2021. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- Preparation of a cash flow statement.
- Disclosure of related party transactions with and between wholly-owned subsidiaries.
- Disclosures relating to financial instruments.

#### Going concern

The continuing support of the company's shareholders is fundamental to the company's ability to achieve its planned objectives and hence to continue to trade. Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc., the parent company listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange, have provided a letter of support and the Directors have concluded that the intercompany funding will continue to be available if required. Based on the Company's cash flow forecasts and projections prepared for the period to 31 October 2023, the Directors are satisfied that the Company will be able to operate within the level of its bank and intercompany facilities for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements. In assessing whether the Company is a going concern, the implications of COVID-19, inflation and component shortages have been considered and the measures taken to mitigate its impact on the Company. In making this assessment the Company has considered available liquidity in relation to net debt and committed facilities, including the support of its parent company and the Company's latest cash flow forecasts for the period to 31 October 2023. The forecasts used reflect any likely economic downturn triggered by all business risks, with a key emphasis on the Company's forecast revenue and gross profit in 2022 & 2023.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

During the period, actions have also been taken to further strengthen the Group's liquidity position in light of the current environment. These have included cost saving initiatives such as reducing promotional expenditure, freezing pay and recruitment, and reductions in operating expenditure. In addition, the Group made a small amount of redundancies at each site to reduce our fixed cost base, with the utilisation of zero hours staff to cover the demands of project work.

The financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

#### Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised once the service is completed.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of five years.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property - over life of lease

Fixtures & fittings - 10-33% per annum

Motor vehicles - 25% per annum

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual December results differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key judgement which has the most significance on the finance statements is the deferred tax asset. The evaluation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires judgement about the future taxable profitability of the company. A lack of future taxable profits or taxable profits below the level of current estimates may cause deferred tax assets to be impaired.

The key estimates which have the most significance on the financial statements include stock provisions and dilapidation provisions. Stock provisions are based on an ageing calculation, which utilises the "purchase date" for materials. Dilapidation provision is calculated using a suitable discount rate applied to the expected liability to restore a property at the end of the lease. The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate (or rates) that reflect(s) current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability. Management has used a UK 10 year government bond rate for setting the discount rate applicable to this liability.

#### 5. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

Dec-21	Dec-20
£000	£000
47,737	59,608
930	990
2,896	2,209
51,563	62,807
	£000 47,737 930 2,896

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 5. Turnover (continued)

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

turnover by the geographical markets that substantially diff	er from each other is gi	ven below:
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	47,816	52,934
Overseas	3,747	9,873
	51,563	62,807
6. Other operating income		
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Other energting income	711	140
Other operating income		140
7. Operating Profit		
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Amortisation of intangible assets	35	70
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,249	1,044
Operating lease rentals	695	657
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(29)	663
Movements in the slow moving stock provision	1,104	789
Research and development expenditure written off	3,403	2,774
8. Auditor's remuneration		
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	108	106

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 9. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the directors, amounted to:

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	Headcount	Headcount
Production staff	415	466
Administrative staff	24	24
Sales staff	17	23
	456	512

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the period, relating to the above, were:

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	14,410	15,931
Social security costs	1,426	1,509
Other pension costs	512	531
	16,348	17,971

All key management personnel are directors.

#### 10. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Remuneration	870	452
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	35	20
	904	472

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Defined contribution plans	6	4

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 10. Directors' remuneration (continued)

Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:

·	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Aggregate remuneration	235	150
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans		9
	235	159
11. Interest receivable		
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Interest on intercompany loans	478	413
Other interest receivable and similar charges	-	2
	<u>478</u>	415
12. Interest payable and similar charges		
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	101	9
Interest on obligations under finance leases & hire purchase contracts	17 4 276	13 813
Other interest payable and similar charges	1,376 1,494	835
13. Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Major components of tax expense:		
·	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Current tax:		
UK current tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		139
Total current tax		139
Deferred tax:		
Credit for the year	· <u>-</u>	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Tax expense on ordinary activities		139

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

## 13. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (Dec 2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (Dec 2019: 19%).

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Loss before taxation	(6,471)	(2,438)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by rate of tax	(1,229)	(463)
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	13	40
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	51	28
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	139
Losses not recognised	1,166	395
Tax expense on ordinary activities		139

#### 14. Intangible assets

•	Licences
Cost	€000
At 1 Jan 2021	350
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2021	350
Amortisation	
At 1 Jan 2021	315
Charge for the year	35
At 31 December 2021	350
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	
At 31 December 2020	35

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 15. Tangible assets

	Leasehold Property	Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost				
At 31 December 2020	1,233	16,544	10	17,787
Additions	-	1,590	-	1,590
Disposals		(82)		(82)
At 31 December 2021	1,233	18,053	10	19,296
Depreciation				
At 31 December 2020	863	12,989	10	13,862
Charge for the year	58	1,191	-	1,249
Disposals		(27)		(27)
At 31 December 2021	921	14,153	10	15,084
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	312	3,900		4,212
At 31 December 2020	370	3,555		3,925

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Fixtures a	and fittings £000
At 31 December 2021		701
At 31 December 2020	:	749
16. Stocks		
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Raw materials and consumables	7,294	6,844
Work in progress	4,494	5,127
	11,788	11,971

Raw materials and consumables includes gross inventory of £9,827,000 (Dec 2020: £12,830,000) with an inventory provision of £2,535,000 (Dec 2020: £5,986,000).

The amount of stock recognised as an expense during the period was £31,253,000 (Dec 2020: £36,100,551).

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 17. Debtors

	Dec-21	Dec-20
•	£000	£000
Trade debtors	13,126	21,521
Amounts owed by group undertakings	12,297	12,327
Prepayments and accrued income	1,485	764
Other debtors	216	217
	27,124	34,829
18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		,
	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,071	2,278
Intercompany loans	33,132	31,380
Trade creditors	6,520	5,658
Accruals and deferred income	3,783	7,656
Social security and other taxes	939	2,705
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	319	310
Director loan accounts	1,673	1,500
Other creditors '	10	156
4.00	50,447	51,643

The bank overdraft and loan were secured over the leasehold premises of the company and a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. Hire purchase agreements are secured over the assets to which they relate.

Intercompany loans relate to monies owed to the parent company, IMI International (Singapore) PTE Ltd. These are repayable on 15 May 2023, with renewals agreed. A letter of support is also in place to support these loans.

#### 19. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	61	287
	61	287

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 20. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Dec-21	Dec-20
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	319	310
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	61	287
	380	597

#### 21. Provisions

	Credit Note Provision	Dilapidations	Total
·	£000	£000	£000
At 31 December 2020	-	953	953
Additions	4	12	16
At 31 December 2021	4	965	969

#### 22. Deferred tax

The company has a deferred tax asset of £nil (Dec 2020: £nil) relating to trading losses brought forward.

The company also has an unrecognised deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2021 of £3,455,000 (Dec 20: £1,239,000). The deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to the uncertainty of the timing of future expected profits of the UK Group companies.

The Finance Act 2021 enacted on 10 June 2021 increased the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, effective from 1 April 2023. Unrecognised tax assets have been measured at 25% (2021 – 19%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

The UK fiscal statement on 23 September 2022 included measures to target annual economic growth of 2.5%, encourage investment, higher wages and increased consumer spending. These measures included the cancellation of the planned increase in the corporation tax rate to 25%. The cancellation was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence has not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. It is not anticipated that these changes will have a material impact on the company's/group's deferred tax balances, as the recorded deferred tax asset is £nil.

#### 23. Employee benefits

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £512,000 (Dec 20: £531,000).

There are contributions outstanding at the year end of £95,000 (Dec 2020: £112,000).

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 24. Financial instruments

All financial instruments, including lease liabilities, debtors and creditors are held at amortised cost.

#### 25. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

•	Dec-21		Dec-20	
· .	No.	£000	No.	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	125,000	125	125,000	125
A - F Ordinary shares of £1 each	600	1	600	1
· _	125,600	126	125,600	126

The 'A' - 'F' Ordinary shares of £1 each shall rank in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of £1 each in the capital of the company save that the holders of the 'A' - 'F' Ordinary shares shall not be entitled to attend or vote at general meetings of the company nor to participate in any distribution of assets on the winding up of the company. The 'A' - 'F' Ordinary share holders shall not be entitled to receive dividends declared on the ordinary share capital of the company, but be entitled to receive preferential dividends as agreed by the Board of Directors.

#### 26. Reserves

Share premium account - This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares issued, less transaction costs.

Capital redemption reserve - This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### 27. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Dec-21 £000	Dec-20 £000
Not later than 1 year	557	495
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	453	224
Later than 5 years	415	76
·	1,425	794

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 28. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the year end date the director Mr S Best was owed £1,741,000 of which £241,000 is accrued interest (Dec 2020 - £1,673,000, of which £173,000 is accrued interest). Interest is charged at 4% on the month end balance. The interest charged on the loan for the period was £68,000 (Dec 2020 - £61,000).

#### 29. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by the Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with members of the group headed by STI Enterprises Limited.

#### 30. Controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is considered to be Mermac Inc. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is STI Enterprises Limited. The results of Surface Technology International Limited are consolidated into the results of Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc., the parent company listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.