	Company registration number 03496246 (England and Wales)	
A	MTECH AUTOMATED MICRO TECHNOLOGY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		51,438		14,665
Investments	4		958,927		954,993
			1,010,365		969,658
Current assets					
Stocks		10,017		11,017	
Debtors	5	273,913		265,409	
Cash at bank and in hand		386,126		421,387	
		670,056		697,813	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(724,733)		(639,198)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(54,677)		58,615
Net assets			955,688		1,028,273
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			955,686		1,028,271
Total equity			955,688		1,028,273

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 February 2024

S Scott

Director

Company Registration No. 03496246

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Amtech Automated Micro Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Amtech House, Samson Close, Killingworth, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, NE12 6DX.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 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.

Rental income is recognised when it becomes receivable or due.

1.3 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
 20% reducing balance

 Plant and equipment
 25% reducing balance

 Fixtures and fittings
 15% reducing balance

 Motor vehicles
 25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in associates are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.14 Government grants

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

2 Employees

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

					2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total				3	3
3	Tangible fixed assets					
		Leasehold	Plant and		Motor vehicles	Total
		improvements £	equipment £	fittings £	£	£
	Cost	_	-	~	~	-
	At 1 June 2022	1,770	41,234	1,613	49,864	94,481
	Additions	-	-	-	44,395	44,395
	Disposals	-	-	-	(14,864)	(14,864)
	At 31 May 2023	1,770	41,234	1,613	79,395	124,012
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 June 2022	1,718	31,696	1,530	44,872	79,816
	Depreciation charged in the year	10	2,431	43	3,651	6,135
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(13,377)	(13,377)
	At 31 May 2023	1,728	34,127	1,573	35,146	72,574
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 May 2023	42	7,107	40	44,249	51,438
	At 31 May 2022	52	9,538	83	4,992	14,665
4	Fixed asset investments					
-					2023	2022
					£	£
	Other investments other than loans				958,927	954,993

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

4	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 June 2022		954,993
	Additions		3,934
	At 31 May 2023		958,927
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 May 2023		958,927
	At 31 May 2022		954,993
5	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	4,778	159
	Corporation tax recoverable	61,604	61,604
	Other debtors	155,270	153,317
		221,652	215,080
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Deferred tax asset	52,261	50,329
	Total debtors	273,913	265,409
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	5,627	979
	Taxation and social security	1,118	7,688
	Other creditors	717,988	630,531
		724,733	639,198

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

7 Operating lease commitments

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

2023 2022 £ £

19,500 19,500

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.