

Company Registration No. 04018730 (England and Wales)

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M Sharif G Marsh
Company number	04018730
Registered office	100 New Bridge Street London EC4V 6JA
Auditor	Eacotts International Limited Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham Buckinghamshire SL1 8DF
Bankers	Bank of America 2 King Edward Street London EC1A 1HQ

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

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ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2019. These financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the company's principal currency.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of the holding of an interest in a property trading partnership. The company is currently in the process of winding down its trading activities.

Directors

The directors who held office during the Period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

M Sharif
G Marsh

Results and dividends

The results for the Period are set out on page 5.

Post reporting date events

The directors believe that preparing the accounts on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of the ultimate parent company, Microchip Technologies. The directors have received confirmation that Microchip Technologies intend to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

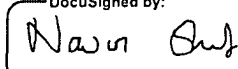
Auditor

Eacotts International Limited were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

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M Sharif

Director

16 September 2019

Date:

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 of 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Atmel North Tyneside Limited (the 'company') for the Period ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its loss for the Period 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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 or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this 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 our audit:

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

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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

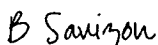
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee 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.

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

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.

DocuSigned by:

B Savizon

Mr Brandis Savizon FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Eacotts International Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

23 September 2019

Grenville Court
Britwell Road
Burnham
Buckinghamshire
SL1 8DF

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		Period ended 31 March 2019 €000	Year ended 31 December 2017 €000
Administrative expenses	Notes	(15)	(21)
Amounts written off investments	4	-	80
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(15)	59
Tax on (loss)/profit	5	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial Period		(15)	59

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Period ended 31 March 2019 €000	Year ended 31 December 2017 €000
(Loss)/profit for the Period	(15)	59
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the Period	<u>(15)</u>	<u>59</u>

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

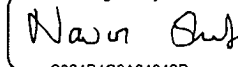
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 €000	2017 €000
Fixed assets			
Investments	6	201	201
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		14	25
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(10,704)	(10,700)
Net current liabilities		(10,690)	(10,675)
Total assets less current liabilities		(10,489)	(10,474)
Capital and reserves			
Other reserves	9	195,274	195,274
Profit and loss reserves	11	(205,763)	(205,748)
Total equity		(10,489)	(10,474)

16 September 2019

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

DocuSigned by:



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M Sharif

Director

Company Registration No. 04018730

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€000	€000	€000
Balance at 1 January 2017	195,274	(205,807)	(10,533)
Year ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	59	59
Balance at 31 December 2017	195,274	(205,748)	(10,474)
Period ended 31 March 2019:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(15)	(15)
Balance at 31 March 2019	195,274	(205,763)	(10,489)

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 €000	2017 €000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash absorbed by operations	14	(11)	(1)
Investing activities			
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset investments		-	(115)
Proceeds from other investments and loans		-	115
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(11)	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of Period		25	26
Cash and cash equivalents at end of Period		14	25

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Atmel North Tyneside Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, EC4V 6JA.

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.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €000.

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 believe that preparing the accounts on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of the ultimate parent company, Microchip Technology Inc. The directors have received confirmation that Microchip Technology intend to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

1.3 Reporting period

The company changed its financial year end date from 31 December to 31 March to align it with the parent's year end. The financial statements for the current period are made up from 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2019.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

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.

1.5 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.

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 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.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in other currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Operating loss

	2019 €000	2017 €000
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging:		
Exchange (gains)/losses	-	1
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7	11
	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the Period, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to €810 (2017 - €255,000).

4 Amounts written off investments fixed asset investments

	2019 €000	2017 €000
Amounts written back to investments held at fair value	-	80
	<u>-</u>	<u>80</u>

5 Taxation

The actual charge for the Period can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the Period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 €000	2017 €000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(15)	59
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	(3)	11
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	(15)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	4
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	3	-
Taxation charge for the period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Fixed asset investments

	2019 €000	2017 €000
Unlisted investments	<u>201</u>	<u>201</u>

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments
other than
loans
€000

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2018 & 31 March 2019

201

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2019

201

At 31 December 2017

201

7 Financial instruments

2019
€000

2017
€000

Carrying amount of financial assets

Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

201

201

Carrying amount of financial liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

10,704

10,700

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2019
€000

2017
€000

Amounts owed to group undertakings

10,693

10,686

Accruals and deferred income

11

14

10,704

10,700

9 Other reserves

Capital
contribution
€000

At the beginning of the prior Period

195,274

At the end of the prior Period

195,274

At the end of the current Period

195,274

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10 Share capital

	2019 €000	2017 €000
Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	-	-

11 Profit and loss reserves

	2019 €000	2017 €000
At the beginning of the Period	(205,748)	(205,807)
(Loss)/profit for the Period	(15)	59
At the end of the Period	(205,763)	(205,748)

12 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 €000	2017 €000
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	10,686

At the year end the company owed Atmel Holdings UK limited, its intermediate parent company, €10,680,454 (2017: €10,680,454). The company also owed Atmel Technology UK limited, a company under joint control, €12,619 (2017: €5,200),

13 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Atmel UK Holdings Limited, incorporated in the UK. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party Microchip Technology Inc, incorporated in the USA.

The consolidated financial statements of Microchip Technology Inc, in which the company is included, are available at the address noted below.

Microchip Technology Inc.
2355 West Chandler Blvd.
Chandler
Arizona
USA 85224-6199

ATMEL NORTH TYNESIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

14 Cash absorbed by operations

	2019 €000	2017 €000
(Loss)/profit for the Period after tax	(15)	59
Adjustments for:		
Amounts written off investments	-	(80)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in creditors	4	20
Cash absorbed by operations	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(1)</u>