#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER SC176574**

# ASML (UK) LIMITED AUDITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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### ASML UK LIMITED OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

**Director** A. van den Heuvel

Company secretary TMF Corporate Administration Services Limited

Registered office Exchange Tower

19 Canning Street

Edinburgh EH3 8EH

Bankers CitiBank N.A, London Branch

Citigroup Centre 33 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5LB United Kingdom

Legal advisers Vistra Corporate Law Limited

First Floor, Templeback

10 Temple Back

Bristol BS1 6FL

Auditors RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

Davidson House Forbury Square

Reading Berkshire RG1 3EU

#### ASML UK LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director presents the strategic report and the financial statements of ASML UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended December 31, 2021.

#### **COMPANY'S BUSINESS**

The principal activity of the company during the year was the installation and service activities for photolithographic equipment used by semiconductor manufacturers.

#### PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is primarily dependent upon sales to a limited number of third party customer for its revenue. If these businesses were to cease, this would adversely affect profitability. The Company is also aware of the need to keep costs under control in order to maintain profitability going forward.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR

The turnover of the company decreased by GBP 22.3m, which is due to one-off system sales in 2020 with a total turnover value of GBP 23.2m. Customer service revenue, which is the principal activity of the company, remained stable compared to prior year. Cost of sales decreased in line with the decrease in turnover.

Administrative expenses increased compared to prior year by GBP 600k, which is mainly due to the FX-loss resulting from monthly revaluation of a significant receivable (in EUR) from the parent company.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S POSITION AT YEAR END

Compared to 2020 the stocks balance decreased by GBP 692k, which mainly relates to the decrease in system sales in 2021 as well as the decrease in work-in-progress for the installation of the systems sold in 2020. The short-term debtor balance decreased by GBP 6.0m which is due to the timing of system sales in 2020, as well as movements in the intercompany balance.

Short term creditors decreased by GBP 6.9m due to the decrease in VAT payable resulting from the decrease in system sales and the decrease of the liability with the parent company.

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has significant exposure to movements in exchange rates. This arises out of intercompany balances denominated in various currencies, and this risk is managed through the use of hedging.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The aim of the director is to maintain and grow the core revenue of the company, which is customer service revenue. In addition, the company will take advantage of opportunities for system sales and other revenue activities as in the medium term these will also lead to an increase in customer service revenue.

#### POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no significant events between the end of the reporting period and the date of signing the financial statements which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

<b>h</b> Jl
A. van den Heuvel Director
Date: 01/12/22

### ASML UK LIMITED DIRECTOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director presents this annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company during the year was the installation and service activities for photolithographic equipment used by semiconductor manufacturers.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The Director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

- A. van den Heuvel, appointed 1 November 2021
- G. Beullens, resigned 1 November 2021

#### **AUDITORS**

RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditors to the company in the period and are deemed to be reappointed under the section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURES 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, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that.

#### **QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS**

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

It has done so in respect of risks and uncertainties, future developments and financial instrument review as the director considers these to be of strategic importance to the company.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the board		
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A. van den Heuvel  Director		
01/12/22 Date:		

### ASML UK LIMITED DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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.

### ASML UK LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASML (UK) LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ASML (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements, including 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:

- a. give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- b. have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- c. 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.

#### Other matter - prior period financial statements not audited

The company was exempt from audit in the year ended 31 December 2020 and consequently the corresponding figures are unaudited.

#### 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 for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### 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 our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 this gives rise to 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 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 the audit:

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

### ASML UK LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 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 in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- a. adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us: or
- b. the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- c. certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- d. 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 4, 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.

#### The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- a. obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- b. inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- c. discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud

### ASML UK LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

As a result of these procedures, we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and revenue cut-off as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business and reviewing a sample of revenue transactions from either side of the year end to ensure that revenue had been recognised in the appropriate accounting period.

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.

Mayulee Pinkerton

Mayulee Pinkerton CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants
Davidson House
Forbury Square
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 3EU

01/12/22

### ASML UK LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Year ended 31 December		2021	2020
	Notes	£	3
Turnover	2	3,588,744	25,927,768
Cost of sales		(1,803,706)	(24,771,621)
Gross profit		1,785,038	1,156,147
Distribution costs		(80,613)	(21,358)
Administrative expenses		(1,562,773)	(962,840)
Operating profit	·	141,652	171,949
Interest receivable and similar income		_	_
Interest payable and similar expenses	3	(28,348)	(21,905)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	113,304	150,044
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(20,201)	(23,478)
Profit for the financial year		93,103	126,566

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

### ASML UK LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

As of 31 December		2021	2020
<del></del>	Notes	2	3
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	1,798	33,428
Current assets			
Stocks	9	52,188	744,284
Debtors	10	3,371,909	9,453,361
Total assets		3,425,895	10,231,073
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,918,723)	(8,821,720)
Net current assets	•	1,507,172	1,409,353
Total assets less current liabilities		1,507,172	1,409,353
Provision for liabilities	12	(25,139)	(20,423)
Net assets		1,482,033	1,388,930
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	14	2	2
Profit and loss account	· _	1,482,031	1,388,928
Shareholders' funds	•	1,482,033	1,388,930

The financial statements of ASML UK Limited, company number SC176574, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on ...\_01/12/22...... and are signed on its behalf by:

A. van den Heuvel

Director

### ASML UK LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called-up shared Capital £	Profit and Loss account £	Total Equity	
1 January 2020	2	1,262,362	1,262,364	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		126,566	126,566	
31 December 2020	2	1,388,928	1,388,930	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		93,103	93,103	
31 December 2021	2	1,482,031	1,482,033	

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Company information

ASML UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is: Exchange Tower, 19 Canning Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EH.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Director's Report.

#### Basis of accounting

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 sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

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

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- · Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' Carrying amounts for financial
  instruments measured at amortised cost or cost less impairment, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial
  instruments measured at amortised cost; loan defaults or breaches, and descriptions of hedging relationships;
- Section 26 'Share-based Payment' Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and
  closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured,
  measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to
  arrangements; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the group headed by ASML Holding N.V. and the results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of ASML Holding N.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands. The consolidated financial statements of ASML Holding N.V. are available from Accounting Department, De Run 6501, 5504 DR Veldhoven, The Netherlands.

#### Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company is dependent upon the continued support from the parent company, ASML Holding N.V., who have provided written confirmation of their intent to provide continued financial support to the company for the foreseeable future, defined as at least 12 months from the date signing the ASML UK Limited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

ASML Holding N.V. has prepared forecasts covering a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These indicate that the group has sufficient funding and resources available to enable it to meet its forecast operating expenditure for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Based on the confirmed support and forecasts, the director considers it appropriate to prepare these financial statements on the going concern basis.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Income is recognised when goods are delivered and services are provided.

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

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised on the following bases. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### Net system sales:

New systems - Transfer of control of a system undergoing Factory Acceptance Testing (FAT), and recognition of revenue related to this system, will occur upon delivery of the system, depending on the Incoterms. Transfer of control of a system not undergoing a FAT, and recognition of revenue related to this system, will occur upon customer acceptance of the system at Site Acceptance Testing (SAT).

Used systems - Transfer of control of the sale of the repurchased and refurbished systems, and related revenue recognition, will occur either upon delivery of the system to the carrier or upon arrival of the system to the customer's loading dock, depending on the Incoterms and if a FAT was performed prior to shipment. If no FAT was performed, then transfer of control will be upon customer acceptance at SAT. If a FAT was performed, then transfer of control will be upon customer acceptance at FAT, refer to "New systems".

Installation sales - Over the period of the installation from delivery through to Site Acceptance Testing on a straight-line basis.

Field option sales - Over the period of the installation using cost incurred method estimated using labour hours.

Billable service revenue - Upon customer sign off.

Service contract revenue - Over the period of the contract on a straight-line basis.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provisions for impairment.

#### Depreciation

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

Plant & Machinery - 2 - 5 years
Office Furniture - 4 years
Service tools - 4 years
IT equipment - 3 years

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued using the first-in, first-out method at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

#### Operating lease agreements

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

#### Pension costs

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

#### Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions.

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

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

#### Basic financial instruments

#### Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

#### Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the company is pound sterling. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

#### Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. There have been no significant judgements or key estimations of uncertainty in the preparation of these financial statements.

#### Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year-end date which require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements

#### 2. TURNOVER

An analysis of the company's turnover by class of business is as follows:

Class of business	2021	2020	
	£	£	
Sales of new and used net systems	_	23,233,615	
Service contract revenue	1,371,638	1,385,255	
Intercompany related revenue	1,373,892	844,711	
Field option sales	246,848	317,755	
Sales of spare parts	106,334	109,440	
Sales of installation services	386,458	_	
Other servicing revenue	103,574	36,992	
	3,588,744	25,927,768	
An analysis of the geographical location of the company's turnover is as follows:			
Geographical segments	2021	2020	
	£	£	
United Kingdom	2,214,852	25,083,057	
Rest of Europe	1,373,892	844,711	
	3,588,744	25,927,768	
3. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES			
	2021	2020	
	£	£	
Bank interest	960	874	
Interest payable to group undertakings	27,388	21,031	
	28,348	21,905	

#### 4. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

Profit on ordinary activities is stated after charging/(crediting):	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	3,920	3,842
Operating lease costs:		
Non-property operating lease agreements	40,746	32,589
Loss / (gain) on disposals of tangible fixed assets	80,916	(17,912)
Exchange loss/(gain) on foreign currency translation	673,363	96,533

Depreciation charges are recognised within administrative expenses on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 5. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed during the year was:	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Service engineering staff	6	6
Technical support engineering staff	1	1
Business support and strategy staff	1	1
The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	558,156	524,167
Social security costs	68,106	67,504
Other pension costs	60,157	61,239
•	686,419	652,910

Included within accruals are outstanding pension contributions of £ 5,744 ((2020: £ 496).

The director of the company is remunerated by another group company during the current and prior year. The amount of consideration received for services to the company are indistinguishable in the context of their overall remuneration from the group.

#### 6. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	2021	2020
	£	£
Audit services	27,500	N/A
Accounting services	2,525	N/A
Corparation tax compliance	9,950	N/A
	39,975	

#### 7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Analysis of charge in the year

	2021 £	2020 £
UK current corporation tax at 19.00% (2020: 19.00%) based on taxable profit for the year	30,307	24,281
Adjustment in respect of prior year current tax	_	. (2,716)
Deferred tax charge including prior year	(10,106)	1,913
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	20,201	23,478
	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	113,304	150,044
Tax differences	_	_
Taxable amount	113,304	150,044
Tax at 19.00% thereon (2020: 19.00%)	21,528	28,508
Effects of:		
Prior year adjustments	_	(5,691)
Short term timing differences	391	889
Change in tax rates	(1,718)	(228)
Other differences		
Current tax charge for the year	20,201	23,478

The Finance Act 2016 was enacted so as to reduce the corporation tax rate from 19.00% to 17.00% with effect from 1 April 2020. These rates have been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities where applicable. In March 2021 the Chancellor announced that tax rate would increase to 25.00% with effect from 1 April 2023, however, this rate had not been substantively enacted at the reporting date and it has not been used in the measurement of deferred tax.

#### Factors that may affect future tax charge

A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to tax written down value in excess of net book value, capital losses carried forward and eligible unrelieved foreign tax. The amount of the recognised deferred tax asset is £7,159 (2020: deferred tax liabilitiy £2,947).

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
	Plant & Machinery	Office furniture	Service tools	IT Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
соѕт					
Balance at 1 January 2021	10,995	64,414	43,670	4,052	123,131
Additions	<del></del>	_	53,206	_	53,206
Disposals	(10,995)	(64,414)	(80,916)	(4,052)	(160,377)
Balance at 31 December 2021	_	_	15,960	<del>-</del>	15,960
DEPRECIATION					
Balance at 1 January 2021	10,995	64,414	10,242	4,052	89,703
Charge for the year	_	_	3,920	_	3,920
Disposals	(10,995)	(64,414)	_	(4,052)	(79,461)
Balance at 31 December 2021	_	_	14,162	_	14,162
NET BOOK VALUE			•		
Balance at 31 December 2021	_		1,798	_	1,798
NET BOOK VALUE					
Balance at 31 December 2020		_	33,428	_	33,428
9. STOCKS					
				2021	2020
				£	£
Work in progress		•		_	259,001
Finished goods				52,188	485,283
				52,188	744,284
10. DEBTORS					
				2021	2020
				£	£
Trade debtors				46,153	9,375,738
Amounts owed by group undertakings				3,262,643	37,736
Prepayments				23,580	8,106
Other assets				31,925	31,781
Deferred tax asset		(note	l3)	7,608	_
				3,371,909	9,453,361

#### 11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

2021	2020
£	2
9,319	13,885
10,365	6,495
61,115	2,137,354
64,064	104,029
12,395	5,473,947
1,761,465	1,086,010
1,918,723	8,821,720
	9,319 10,365 61,115 64,064 12,395 1,761,465

#### 12. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	Jubilee provision	Deferred tax	Total
	£	£ ,	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	17,476	2,947	20,423
Provided in the year	7,214	(2,498)	4,716
Balance at 31 December 2021	24,690	449	25,139

#### Deferred tax liability

A deferred tax liability has been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to tax written down value in excess of net book value, capital losses carried forward and eligible unrelieved foreign tax. The amount of the recognised deferred tax liability is £449 (2020: £2,947).

#### Jubilee provision

The jubilee provision of £24,690 (2020: £17,476) has been recognised for expected service awards to be paid to employees in the foreseeable future. No employees are eligible for a service award in the years ended 31 December 2020 and/or 31 December 2021. Therefore, no payment is expected to be paid during these periods. The first payment is expected to be paid during the year ended 31 December 2023.

The jubilee provision represents the company's liability in respect of a monetary service award provided to employees based on their length of service with the company. The award is paid out when an employee reaches a certain number of years of service at a respective rate based on the employees gross monthly salary. The amount provided represents management's best estimate of the future cash outflows in respect of the employees who remain employed at the year end. It is based on historic data and interest rates used to discount the future expected payments, and is monitored on a regular basis. No asset has been recognised in respect of the jubilee provision as no amount is expected to be reimbursed.

#### 13. DEFERRED TAX

	2021 £	2020 £
Opening (liability)/asset balance	(2,947)	(1,034)
Movement for the year	10,106	(1,913)
Closing (liability)/asset balance	7,159	(2,947)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	_	
Long term timing differences	(449)	_
Short term timing differences	7,608	(2,947)
Closing (liability)/asset balance	7,159	(2,947)

#### 14. CALLED-UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

		2021		2020
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	. 2	2

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

#### 15. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2021 the company had annual future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

		2021	2020
		£	£
Within 1 year		3,453	10,635
Between 1 and 5 years	_		3,994
	Total =	3,453	14,629

#### 16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASML Holding N.V., a company registered in the Netherlands. The company has availed of the disclosure exemptions available under FRS 102 regarding disclosure of wholly owned intra-group related party transactions.

#### 17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party is ASML Holding N.V., which prepares group accounts and is incorporated in the Netherlands. This is both the largest and smallest group that the company is part of and which prepares group accounts. Copies of the group accounts of ASML Holding N.V. can be obtained from the Accounting Department at the registered office: De Run 6501, 5504 DR Veldhoven, The Netherlands.

#### 18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year-end date which require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.