Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2018

Company Number 01173149

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Company Information

Directors

A Cole

S Joyce S Miller

Company secretary

S A Thorburn

Registered number

01173149

Registered office

Rawdon Factory Leeds Road Rawdon Leeds LS19 6JY

Independent auditor

BDO LLP Central Square 29 Wellington Street Leeds

LS1 4DL

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc 1 Wood Street Wakefield WF1 2EA

Solicitors

Eversheds Bridgewater Place Water Lane Leeds LS11 5DR

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Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The directors present the strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Business review and principal activities

The company manufactures a wide range of air conditioning equipment for application in close control, comfort, applied product and telecoms market. The company also provides after sales support through service and parts.

The results for the company show a profit before taxation of £1.4m (2017 - £0.6m loss) for the year and sales of £45.9m (2017 - £44.5m). The company's net assets totalled £12.6m as at 31 March 2018 (2017 - £13.6m).

Business environment

The company operates in a highly competitive business environment in both the core UK business and the international market. Expansion continues in the growing after sales and service market.

Strategy

The company's overriding objective is to achieve attractive and sustainable rates of growth and returns through organic growth. This will be achieved by developing new products and enhancing the current extensive range of products.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

Risks are formally reviewed by management and appropriate processes put in place to monitor and mitigate them.

The key business risks affecting the company are set out below:

Competition

The company operates in a highly competitive market particularly around price, product availability and quality. This results in not only downward pressure on margins but also in the risk of not meeting the customers expectations. In order to mitigate the risk the sales team monitor market prices on an on going basis and have been given full responsibility for pricing good within their local region. Furthermore, the company undertakes routine market research to understand customers' expectations and whether there needs are being met.

In order to mitigate the risk, the sales team monitor market prices on an ongoing basis and have been given the responsibility for pricing goods within their local region using a structured approach with various levels of approval.

Employees

The resignation of key individuals and the inability to recruit people with the right experience and skills from the local community could adversely impact the business. To mitigate these issues the company had a number of schemes linked to the company's results that are designed to retain key individuals.

Supply chain

Given the company's focus on product availability it sources its materials internationally, nationally and locally. The company mitigates any risk through effective supplier selection and procurement practices.

Strategic Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Brexit

The company has constantly reviewed the impending departure of the UK from the EU and has a had a dedicated team looking at all aspects of Brexit. The company can see both negatives and positives from the process. We have taken steps to engage with our employees who are not UK citizens as well as mitigating risks in our supply chain logistics. The company has exported outside the EU for many years and has experience in dealing with WTO rules and tariffs.

Key performance indicators

The company has made satisfactory progress in the year on some of its overriding objectives and the key elements of the strategy for growth. Management monitors progress on the overall company strategy and the individual strategic elements by reference of KPIs, namely turnover, gross margin, return on invested capital and employee retention.

Performance during the twelve months to 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 is set out in the table below:

2018	2017
%	%
3.2	11.4
22.7	12.9
11.3	(4.8)
99.0	98.8
	% 3.2 22.7 11.3

Growth in sales

Year on year sales growth expressed as a percentage. The company generated significant sales growth of £1.4m (3.2%) during the year ended 31 March 2018. This reflects an increased level of sales to both domestic and export markets through targeted sales activity and product development.

Gross margin

Gross margin is the ratio of gross profit to sales expressed as a percentage. During the year, gross margin increased by 12.6%. The improvement in gross margin was facilitated by strategic initiatives that focus on the right structure and build more profitable business.

Return on invested capital

Operating profit/(loss) expressed as a percentage of net assets. The positive return on invested capital demonstrates the company's ability to use net assets to support a profitable business.

Employee retention

Employee retention is the number of employees remaining in employment with the company at the end of each month (based on those employees in a position at the start of each month) expressed as an average percentage over the financial year. The company's strong employee retention figures reflect significant investment in staff training programmes, together with a flexible benefits package.

and signed on its behalf.

This report was approved by the board on 215- Dec 218

A Cole Director

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was the design and manufacture of a wide range of air conditioning equipment for application in the close control, comfort, applied product and telecoms market and is expected to remain so for the foreseeable future. The company also supplies the after sales markets with service and parts.

Business review

A review of the business and its principal risks and uncertainties is set out in the strategic report on pages 1 to 2 of these financial statements.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1.4m (2017 - £0.2m).

Dividends were paid during the year amounting to £2.4m (2017 - £0.2m).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A Cole

S Joyce (appointed 15 May 2017)

S Miller (appointed 15 May 2017)

Future developments

The market is expected to place increasing emphasis on energy efficiency and environmentally friendly air conditioning and the company's strategy is aligned to these market forces.

Financial risk management

When the company enters into significant overseas transactions in foreign currency, the company reviews and hedges cash flow against adverse currency fluctuations. There were no hedges in place at year end.

Further detail on the principal risks and uncertainties can be found in the strategic report.

Research and development activities

The company continues to invest in the design and development of our products and in use of new technology particularly relating to environmentally friendly refrigerant gases. Energy efficiency is key to the development of these units. The cost of the company's expenditure in research and development during the year was approximately £1.4m (2017 - £1.9m)

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and of the company as a whole. Communication with all employees continues through internal newsletters, briefing groups and electronic communications and their involvement in the company's performance is encouraged.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post statement of financial position events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

The auditor, BDO LLP, was appointed in the year and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 21st Dec. 2018

and signed on its behalf.

A Cole Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the 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 Standard 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;
- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Airedale International Air Conditioning Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Airedale International Air Conditioning Ltd ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 2018 and of its profit 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

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:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Afredale International Air Conditioning Ltd (continued)

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 the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and 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 and 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;

- ädequate 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Airedale International Air Conditioning Ltd (continued)

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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://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.

21/12/2018

Paul Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Leeds

United Kingdom

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	45,924	44,512
Gost of sales		(35,487)	(38,787)
Gross profit	-	10,437	5,725
Distribution costs		(1,447)	(864)
Administrative expenses		(7,525)	(5,522)
(Loss)/profit on disposal of fixed assets		(35)	20
Operating profit/(loss)	·5	1,430	(641)
Interest receivable and similar income		83	58
Interest payable and similar charges		(83)	(108)
Profit/(loss) before tax	-	1,430	(691)
Tax on profit/(loss)	10	(260)	498
Profit(loss) for the financial year		1,170	(193)
Other comprehensive income		÷	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	1,170	(193)

Airedale International Air Conditioning Ltd Registered number: 01173149

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2018 £000	2017 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		6,103		7,483
Investments	13		2,604		2,604
			8,707		10,087
Current assets					
Stocks	14	5,764		4,405	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than					
one year	15	78		78	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	16,090		17,224	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,198		1,284	
	_	23,130	_	22,991	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(17,784)		(18,458)	
Net current assets	-		5,346		4,533
Total assets less current liabilities			14,053	_	14,620
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	17	(943)		(477)	
Other provisions	18	(739)		(560)	
	-		(1,682)		(1,037)
Net assets			12,371	_	13,583
Capital and reserves		=		<u></u>	
Called up share capital	19		450		450
Capital redemption reserve	20		50		50
Profit and loss account	20		11,871		13,083
Total shareholders' funds		_	12,371	_	13,583

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

21st Dec. 2018

A Cole Director

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

At 1 April 2017	Called up share capital £000 450	Capital redemption reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000 13,083	Total equity £000 13,583
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	•	, -	1 <u>,</u> 170	1,170
Other comprehensive income for the year	·	···	.=	2
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u></u> -	•	1,170	1,170
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends: Equity capital	-	•	(2,382)	(2,382)
Total transactions with owners	· 	*	(2,382)	(2,382)
At 31 March 2018	450	50	11,871	12,371

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

At 1 April 2016	Called up share capital £000 450	Capital redemption reserve £000 50	Profit and loss account £000 13,427	Total equity £000 13,927
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year		<u>. </u>	(193)	(193)
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	(193)	(193)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	-	<u> </u>	(151)	(151)
Total transactions with owners		-	(151)	(151)
At 31 March 2017	450	50	13,083	13,583

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

Airedale International Air Conditioning Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activity are set out in the directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Modine Manufacturing. Company Inc. as at 31 March 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from 1500 DeKoven Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin, USA.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of a non-EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied, excluding value added tax and trade discounts. Turnover from the sales of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are passed to the buyer.

Turnover from services supplied are recognised over the period to which they relate. Where payment is received in advance the amount is recorded as deferred income and released over the relevant period.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

- 8 - 17% per annum

Motor vehicles

- 20 - 25% per annum

Fixtures and fittings

- 10 - 33% per annum

Assets under construction are not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

The carrying value of investments is periodically reviewed for events or changes in circumstances which indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, within 'other operating income'.

2.8 Operating leases: the company as lessee

All existing leases are treated as operating leases as substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor. The cost of the leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs; and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks, amounts due from and to group undertakings and accruals.

All debt instruments are payable or receivable within one year and are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.19 Research and Development costs

The company is continually researching and developing new products. Costs associated with research and development are taken to profit and loss in the year in which they are incurred:

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's investments and amounts due from subsidiaries. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the subsidiary undertakings. In respect of the amount receivable from the company's subsidiary undertaking, Barkell Limited, the directors have sought confirmation that Barkell Limited are able to repay the amount in full.

The directors have confirmed that there is a letter of guarantee from the ultimate parent company, Modine Manufacturing Company, to Barkell Limited. This guarantee sets out that Modine Manufacturing Company intend to provide the funds, where necessary, to ensure that the amount due to the company is repaid in full and will provide this commitment until the amount is settled. Having taken account of the ability of Modine Manufacturing Company to provide this commitment, the directors are satisfied that this balance will be recovered and therefore have not recorded a provision against the balance.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 12)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4. Turnover

The company's turnover relates entirely to its principal activity. The geographical analysis of turnover is:

£000	£000
36,959	35,785
2,893	2,369
6,072	6,358
45,924	44,512
	£000 36,959 2,893 6,072

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

5.	Operating profit/(loss)		
	The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,483	1,227
	Research & development charged as an expense	1,351	1,855
	Exchange differences	98	240-
	Operating lease charges	1,33.4	1,378
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
	- audit of the company's annual financial statements	39	45
	-,Other services	1	8
6.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:	,	
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Wages and salaries	14,054	14,524
	Social security costs	1,346	1,397
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	899	.860
		16,299	16,781
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors,	during the year was as fol	lows:
		2018	2017
		No.	No.
	Production	302	352
	Selling and distribution	27	32
	Administration	126	68
		455	452

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

7.	Directors' remuneration		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Directors' emoluments	258	434
	Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	23	35
		281	469
	The highest paid director received remuneration of £0.1m (2017 - £0.2m).		
	The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pen- highest paid director amounted to £0.014m (2017 - £0.001m).	sion scheme in res	pect of the
8.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interest receivable from group companies		
	Interest receivable from group companies Other interest receivable	€000	£000
		£000 .56	£000 48
9.		£000 .56 .27	£000 48 10
9.	Other interest receivable	£000 .56 .27	£000 48 10
9.	Other interest receivable	£000 56 27 83	£000 48 10 58
9.	Other interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges	£000 .56 .27 	£000 48 10 58 2017 £000

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

0.	Taxation		
		2018 ⁻	2017
		£000	£000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	312	-
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(518)	(253)
	Total current tax	(206)	(253)
	Deferred tax		_
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(119)	(200)
	Adjustment in respect of previous years	585	(45)
	Total deferred tax	466	(245)
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	260	(498)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year	,	
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the standard UK of 19% (2017 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corporation	n tax in the
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,430	(691)
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	271	(133)
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	76	18
	R&D income not taxable	(24)	(21)
	Share scheme deduction	(11)	(11)
	Rate differential on deferred tax	13	36
	Group relief received	(132)	(89)
	Adjustment in respect of previous years	67	(298)
-	Total tax charge for the year	260	(498)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK Corporation tax rate from 20% to 17% (19% effective from 1 April 2017 and 17% effective from 1 April 2020) have been substantively enacted. This will impact the company's future tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 March 2018 has been calculated based on the rates substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

11. Dividends

	2018 £000	2017 £000
1st interim 2018 £0.0787 per share (2017 - £0.087 per share)	.35	.35
2nd interim 2018 £1.5432 per share (2017 - £0.0845 per share)	694	39
3rd interim 2018 £0.0842 per share (2017 - £0.0815 per share)	38	38
4th interim 2018 £1,4787 per share (2017 - £0.0781 per share)	665	39
5th interim 2018 £0.0763 (2017 - £nil)	34	-
6th interim 2018 £0.9810 per share (2017 ~ £nil)	441	-
7th £1.0644 per share (2017 - £nil)	475	
	2,382	151

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

12. Tangible fixed assets Plant and Motor Fixtures and machinery vehicles Total fittings £000 £000 £000 £000 Cost or valuation At 1 April 2017 9,627 90 2,355 12,072 Additions 115 115 Disposals (35) (35)At 31 March 2018 9,627 90 2,435 12,152 Depreciation At 1 April 2017 3,169 90 1,330 4,589 Charge for the year 966 517 1,483 Disposals (23) (23)At 31 March 2018 4,135 90 1,824 6,049 Net book value At 31 March 2018 5,492 6,103 611 At 31 March 2017 6,458 1,025 7,483

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

13. Fixed asset investments

	Investments
	in subsidiary
	companies
	000£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	.2,604
At 31 March 2018	2,604
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	2,604
At 31 March 2017	2,604

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Airdale Sheet Metal Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Non-trading
Airedale Compact Systems Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Non-trading Manufacture and sale of air
Barkell Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	handling units
Airdale Group Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Non-trading
Airdale International Air Conditioning S.A (Pty) Limited	Ordinary shares	100 %	Manufacture and sale of air conditioning units

Airdale Sheet Metal Limited, Airdale Compact Systems Limited and Airedale Group Limited. The registered address of, Airdale Sheet Metal Limited, Airdale Compact Systems Limited and Airdale Group Limited is Leeds Road, Rawdon, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS19 6JY.

Barkell Limited. The registered address of Barkell Limited is Unit 22 No 1 Industrial Estate, Consett, Co Durham, DH8 6SZ.

Alrdale International Air Conditioning S.A (Pty) Limited is incorporated in South Africa. The registered address of this company is 154 Schooner St. Chr SeilskipRoad, Laser Park, Honeydew, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

14.	Stocks		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Raw materials and consumables	2,361	2,053
	Work in progress (goods to be sold)	1,407	908
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1 ,9 96	1,444
		5,764	4,405

Stocks are stated net of provisions for impairment of £0.2m (2017 - £0.2m). Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £18.7m (2017 - £20.1m).

15. Debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Due after more than one year		
Prepayments and accrued income	78	78
	2018 £000	2017 £000
Due within one year		
Trade-debtors	10,290	11,065
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,584	4,829
Prepayments and accrued income	503	661
Tax-recoverable	713	.669
	16,090	17,224

Trade debtors are stated net of provisions for impairment of £0.2m (2017 - £0.2m). No security is held for non-trading balances owed by group undertakings, which are repayable on demand. Interest is receivable on non-trading intercompany balances at a rate of Euribor +2% (2017 - Euribor +2%).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Bank loans	4,500	4,500
	Trade creditors	5,715	6,595 ⁻
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,242	3,824
	Other taxation and social security	425	2,042
	Other creditors	2	103
	Accruals and deferred income	3,900	1,394
		17,784	18,458

Interest is payable on non-trading intercompany balances at a rate of 2.57% (2017 - 2.57%). No security is held for non-trading balances owed to group undertakings, which are repayable on demand.

17. Deferred taxation

		2018 £000
At beginning of year		477
Charged to profit or loss		466
At end of year		943
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2018 £000	2017 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	488	[:] 19
Unrealised gains	477	477
Other	(22)	(19)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

18. Other provisions

	Warranty
	provision
	£0003
At 1 April 2017	560
Charged to profit or loss	179
At 31 Warch 2018	739

The company gives warranties at point of sale its products to customers. It is anticipated that the majority of cash outflows in respect of the year end balance will occur within one year.

19. Share capital

	2018 _. £000	2017 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid	·	
450,000 ordinary share shares of £1 each	450	450

20. Reserves

The company's capital and reserves are as follows:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve contains the nominal value of own shares that have been acquired by the company and cancelled.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

21. Contingent liabilities

The company has given bank guarantees relating to customs and other bonds of £Nil (2017 - £0.06m).

There were no other contingent liabilities at 31 March 2018 (2017 - £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

22. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £0.9m (2017 - £0.9m). Contributions totalling £0.11m (2017 - £0.1m) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

23. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018.	2017
	£000:	£000
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	613	450
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,760	3,433
Later than 5 years	6,203	7,142
	10,576	11,025
	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Vehicles		
Not later than 1 year	364	403
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	308	370
	672	7.73

24. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Section 33:1A of FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

25. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Modine UK Dollar Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Modine Manufacturing Company Inc. a company incorporated in the USA. Modine Manufacturing Company Inc. is the parent of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which financial statements were drawn up and of which Airedale International Air Conditioning Limited is a member. Copies of the group financial statements of Modine Manufacturing Company Inc. may be obtained form its registered office at 1500 DeKoven Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin, USA.