Company Registration No. 01492026 (England and Wales)
ARCTREND LIMITED
T/A ARCFLEX
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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ARCTREND LIMITED T/A ARCFLEX BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		202	1	202	0
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		51,826		61,019
Tangible assets	4		719,934		1,123,387
Investments	5		2		1,004
			771,762		1,185,410
Current assets					
Stocks		1,517,930		1,286,813	
Debtors	7	1,480,623		1,551,588	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,559		25,060	
		3,009,112		2,863,461	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	_				
year	8	(2,245,786)		(2,294,968)	
Net current assets			763,326		568,493
Total assets less current liabilities			1,535,088		1,753,903
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	9		(194,444)		(350,000)
Provisions for liabilities	10		(64,917)		(66,146)
Net assets			1,275,727		1,337,757
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			-		200,205
Profit and loss reserves			1,274,727		1,136,552
Total equity			1,275,727		1,337,757

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 March 2022

Mr I Scutt **Director**

Company Registration No. 01492026

ARCTREND LIMITED T/A ARCFLEX STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Share capital		Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020		1,000	200,407	1,327,085	1,528,492
Year ended 31 December 2020: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-	-	14,009	14,009
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(202)	-	(202)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		-	(202)	14,009 (204,542)	13,807 (204,542)
Balance at 31 December 2020		1,000	200,205	1,136,552	1,337,757
Year ended 31 December 2021: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers		- - -	- - (200,205)	(52,396) (9,634) 200,205	(52,396) (9,634)
Balance at 31 December 2021		1,000	-	1,274,727	1,275,727

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Arctrend Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Tower Road, Meaford Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0WQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties at fair value. 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 requirement:

Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest
income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair
values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes
recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Arctrend Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rattay Holding Limited and the results of Arctrend Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Rattay Holding Limited which are available from 3 Tower Road, Meaford Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 0WQ.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

Following the declaration of a worldwide COVID-19 pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020, the impact of the virus has continued dominating the world social and economic climate presenting all businesses with a unique set of circumstances increasing the unpredictability of future trading conditions and threatening the global economy.

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. In making this assessment, the director has considered trading levels since the year end and has prepared budgets to March 2023. There is an expectation that whilst social restrictions are unlikely to be re-introduced some economic uncertainties will continue but trade is likely to recover, revenues will continue to grow and the company will return to profit. Further, the director has received a letter of support from the company's ultimate parent company, Rattay Group GmbH, that it intends to continue to support the company for the foreseeable future. However, there is no legally binding agreement that guarantees that support.

Thus, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website development costs 5 years straight line
Development costs 10 years straight line

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings 2% reducing balance
Leasehold improvements 10% straight line
Plant and equipment 15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.8 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.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.12 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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.

1.14 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.16 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Retirement benefits

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

1.18 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.19 Government grants

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

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.20 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	37	45

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3	Intangible fixed assets			
•	mangible mod deserte	Goodwill	Other	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2021	7,000	102,705	109,705
	Disposals	(7,000)		(7,000)
	At 31 December 2021	-	102,705	102,705
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2021	7,000	41,686	48,686
	Amortisation charged for the year	-	9,193	9,193
	Disposals	(7,000)		(7,000)
	At 31 December 2021		50,879	50,879
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2021		51,826 	51,826
	At 31 December 2020		61,019	61,019
4	Tangible fixed assets			
7	Taligible lixed assets			
		Land and	Plant and	Total
		Land and building s na	Plant and chinery etc	Total
				Total £
	Cost or valuation	buildingsna £	chinery etc £	£
	At 1 January 2021	buildingsna £ 841,060	£ 1,367,776	£ 2,208,836
	At 1 January 2021 Additions	buildings na £ 841,060 28,661	chinery etc £	£ 2,208,836 42,536
	At 1 January 2021	buildingsna £ 841,060	£ 1,367,776	£ 2,208,836
	At 1 January 2021 Additions	buildings na £ 841,060 28,661	£ 1,367,776 13,875	£ 2,208,836 42,536
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals	£ 841,060 28,661 (352,500)	1,367,776 13,875	£ 2,208,836 42,536 (352,500)
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021	£ 841,060 28,661 (352,500)	1,367,776 13,875	£ 2,208,836 42,536 (352,500)
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021 Depreciation charged in the year	841,060 28,661 (352,500) 517,221	1,367,776 13,875 - 1,381,651	£ 2,208,836 42,536 (352,500) 1,898,872
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021	\$41,060 28,661 (352,500) 517,221	1,367,776 13,875 - 1,381,651 - 1,011,546	£ 2,208,836 42,536 (352,500) 1,898,872 1,085,449
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021 Depreciation charged in the year	\$41,060 28,661 (352,500) 517,221	1,367,776 13,875 - 1,381,651 - 1,011,546	2,208,836 42,536 (352,500) 1,898,872 1,085,449 98,656
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals At 31 December 2021 Carrying amount	\$41,060 28,661 (352,500) 517,221 73,903 44,886 (5,167)	1,367,776 13,875 - 1,381,651 - 1,011,546 53,770	2,208,836 42,536 (352,500) 1,898,872 1,085,449 98,656 (5,167) 1,178,938
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals At 31 December 2021	\$41,060 28,661 (352,500) 517,221 73,903 44,886 (5,167)	1,367,776 13,875 - 1,381,651 - 1,011,546 53,770	2,208,836 42,536 (352,500) 1,898,872 1,085,449 98,656 (5,167)
	At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2021 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2021 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals At 31 December 2021 Carrying amount	\$\partial \text{\$\frac{\partial \text{\$\frac{\epsilon \text{\$\frac{\epsilon \text{\$\frac{\epsilon \text{\$\frac{\epsilon \text{\$\frac{\epsilon \text{\$\frac{\epsilon \text{	1,367,776 13,875 - 1,381,651 1,011,546 53,770 - 1,065,316	2,208,836 42,536 (352,500) 1,898,872 1,085,449 98,656 (5,167) 1,178,938

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

2020

2024

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £350,000 (2020: £350,000) were revalued in January 2020 by the directors based on market information received. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

Included in cost of land and buildings is freehold land of £100,000 which is not depreciated.

Land and buildings are carried at valuation. If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would have been approximately £161,493 (2020 - £161,493), being cost £161,493 (2020 - £161,493) and depreciation £nil (2020 - £nil).

The company disposed of its freehold land and building in the year.

		2021	2020
		£	£
	Cost	-	161,493
5	Fixed asset investments		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2	1,004
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Shares in
			subsidiaries
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 January 2021 & 31 December 2021		1,004
	Impairment		
	At 1 January 2021		-
	Disposals		1,002
	At 31 December 2021		1,002
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2021		2
	At 31 December 2020		1,004

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6	Subsidiaries			(Continued)
	Name of undertaking	Address	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Arcflex Limited	i).	Ordinary	100.00
	Registered office address:			
	i). 3 Tower Road, Meaford Business I	Park, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0W	'Q	
	Dormant subsidiaries, Flexitubes Limit	ed and Tofle Co Limited were dissol	ved on 30 November 2021.	
7	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year		2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts family due within one year	•	L	L
	Trade debtors		715,638	666,459
	Corporation tax recoverable		90,653	149,007
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		559,180	629,739
	Other debtors		8,269	11,054
	Prepayments and accrued income		106,883	95,329
			1,480,623	1,551,588
8	Creditors: amounts falling due withi	n one vear		
~	ordanoro, amounto taming and intin	0 , 0	2021	2020
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		171,626	359,552
	Other borrowings		713,075	501,954
	Trade creditors		545,734	417,993
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		409,122	398,099
	Taxation and social security		214,024	342,437
	Deferred income		-	65,000
	Other creditors		8,419	8,143
	Accruals and deferred income		183,786	201,790
			2,245,786	2,294,968

Other borrowings comprise amounts due in respect of an invoice discounting facility. The amount has been secured against the book debts of the company.

Bank overdrafts and loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	194, 444	350,000

Bank loans and borrowings are secured by way of fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company.

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Dilapidations Deferred tax liabilities	20,000 44,917	20,000 46,146
	64,917	66,146

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Maberly FCA and the auditor was Mercer & Hole.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2021	2020
£	£
1,433,373	1,623,525

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 section 33.1A, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Rattay Holding Limited and has not disclosed details of any transactions with any group companies.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14 Parent company

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Rattay Holding Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales whose registered office is 3 Meaford Business Park, Meaford, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 0WQ...

The company's ultimate controlling entity is Rattay Group GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany. The registered office of Rattay Group GmbH is In der Beckuhl 20, 46569 Hünxe, Germany.

The smallest group within which the company's financial statements are consolidated are those of Rattay Holding Limited. The largest group within which the company's financial statements are consolidated are those of Rattay Group GmbH.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.