

**Company Registration No. 01889800 (England and Wales)**

**ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

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# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	5		567,007		69,309
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories		99,088		22,097	
Trade and other receivables	6	537,158		547,609	
Cash and cash equivalents		83,674		437,728	
		<u>719,920</u>		<u>1,007,434</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	7	<u>(312,773)</u>		<u>(337,801)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			407,147		669,633
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>974,154</u>		<u>738,942</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	8		(256,915)		(122,043)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(31,618)</u>		<u>(12,966)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>685,621</u></u>		<u><u>603,933</u></u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	9		51		51
Retained earnings			<u>685,570</u>		<u>603,882</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>685,621</u></u>		<u><u>603,933</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

## **ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED**

### **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MAY 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G J West  
**Director**

Mrs P S Moore  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 01889800**

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 June 2016</b>		51	100,333	175,543	275,927
<b>Year ended 31 May 2017:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	530,156	530,156
Dividends		-	-	(101,817)	(101,817)
Other movements		-	(100,333)	-	(100,333)
<b>Balance at 31 May 2017</b>		51	-	603,882	603,933
<b>Year ended 31 May 2018:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	188,858	188,858
Dividends		-	-	(107,170)	(107,170)
<b>Balance at 31 May 2018</b>		51	-	685,570	685,621

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Atlantic Refrigeration Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fearless F4, Daedalus Park, Daedalus Drive, Lee on Solent, Hampshire, PO13 9FX.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue 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.

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 contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs.

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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 land and buildings	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

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.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are held under the revaluation model and are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value of the land and buildings is usually considered to be their market value.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that a revaluation gain reverses a revaluation loss previously recognised in profit or loss or a revaluation loss exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains recognised in equity; such gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 Inventories

Inventories 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 inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and 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 inventories 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.

#### 1.6 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.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

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

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

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

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

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade payables 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.



# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 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 income statement 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.

### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

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

### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

### 1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement on a straight line basis.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2017 - 9).

**3 Directors' remuneration**

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration paid to directors	39,269	39,687

**4 Taxation**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	25,575	25,769
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	18,652	4,764
Total tax charge	44,227	30,533

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

### 5 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 June 2017	-	119,635	119,635
Additions	361,934	203,641	565,575
Disposals	-	(3,740)	(3,740)
At 31 May 2018	361,934	319,536	681,470
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 June 2017	-	50,326	50,326
Depreciation charged in the year	7,239	59,944	67,183
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(3,046)	(3,046)
At 31 May 2018	7,239	107,224	114,463
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 May 2018	354,695	212,312	567,007
At 31 May 2017	-	69,309	69,309

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2018 £	2017 £
Plant and machinery	11,300	-
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	85,947	-
Motor vehicles	39,813	56,210
	137,060	56,210
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	38,075	16,397

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the freehold land and buildings. Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £354,695 have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity. Liabilities under Hire purchase and finance lease arrangements are secured on the assets financed.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

<b>6</b>	<b>Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Trade receivables	252,277	189,218
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	251,296	273,321
	Other receivables	33,585	85,070
		<u>537,158</u>	<u>547,609</u>
		<u><u>537,158</u></u>	<u><u>547,609</u></u>
<b>7</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans and overdrafts	21,033	16,718
	Trade payables	213,004	145,929
	Corporation tax	25,575	25,769
	Other taxation and social security	2,852	122,717
	Other payables	50,309	26,668
		<u>312,773</u>	<u>337,801</u>
		<u><u>312,773</u></u>	<u><u>337,801</u></u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans and overdrafts	160,980	86,024
	Other payables	95,935	36,019
		<u>256,915</u>	<u>122,043</u>
		<u><u>256,915</u></u>	<u><u>122,043</u></u>
<b>9</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
	51 Ordinary shares of £1 each	51	51
		<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>
		<u><u>51</u></u>	<u><u>51</u></u>

## ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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#### 10 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:

2018	2017
£	£
3,343	2,728
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

#### 11 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Atlantic Refrigeration Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. The company's registered office is Fearless F4, Daedalus Park, Daedalus Drive, Lee on Solent, Hampshire, SO14 7DZ.

In the directors' opinion, the company's ultimate controlling party is the parent undertaking.

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.