

Company registration number 01889800 (England and Wales)

**ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

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# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MAY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	6		652,144		435,659
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories		69,463		44,708	
Trade and other receivables	7	796,915		380,798	
Cash and cash equivalents		625,612		348,360	
		1,491,990		773,866	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	8	(359,229)		(209,909)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,132,761		563,957
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,784,905		999,616
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	9		(47,754)		(85,058)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(63,986)		(14,987)
<b>Net assets</b>			1,673,165		899,571
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital			51		51
Revaluation reserve			185,004		-
Retained earnings			1,488,110		899,520
<b>Total equity</b>			1,673,165		899,571

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 2022 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 2022***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2022 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 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 June 2020</b>		51	-	838,934	838,985
<b>Year ended 31 May 2021:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	183,586	183,586
Dividends		-	-	(123,000)	(123,000)
<b>Balance at 31 May 2021</b>		51	-	899,520	899,571
<b>Year ended 31 May 2022:</b>					
Profit for the year		-	-	752,590	752,590
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	237,021	-	237,021
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(52,017)	-	(52,017)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	185,004	752,590	937,594
Dividends		-	-	(164,000)	(164,000)
<b>Balance at 31 May 2022</b>		51	185,004	1,488,110	1,673,165

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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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.

#### 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.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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 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.

#### 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.

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.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **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.

### 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 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.



# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *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.

#### 1.13 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.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

### 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	8	12

### 4 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	44,085	30,808

### 5 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	180,776	52,011
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,018)	(5,956)
Total tax charge	177,758	46,055

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of property	52,017	-

# ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

### 6 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 June 2021	361,934	336,577	698,511
Revaluation	208,066	-	208,066
At 31 May 2022	570,000	336,577	906,577
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 June 2021	28,955	233,897	262,852
Depreciation charged in the year	-	20,536	20,536
Revaluation	(28,955)	-	(28,955)
At 31 May 2022	-	254,433	254,433
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 May 2022	570,000	82,144	652,144
At 31 May 2021	332,979	102,680	435,659

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Plant and machinery	4,628	5,786
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	35,202	44,003
	39,830	49,789
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	9,958	23,930

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the freehold land and buildings. Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £570,000 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 2022

<b>7</b>	<b>Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Trade receivables	509,364	102,465
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	244,936	246,288
	Other receivables	42,615	32,045
		<u>796,915</u>	<u>380,798</u>

<b>8</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans	15,002	18,463
	Trade payables	131,496	82,943
	Corporation tax	180,776	62,338
	Other taxation and social security	7,095	5,797
	Other payables	24,860	40,368
		<u>359,229</u>	<u>209,909</u>

The bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the assets of the company.

<b>9</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans and overdrafts	47,754	72,227
	Other payables	-	12,831
		<u>47,754</u>	<u>85,058</u>

### 10 Operating lease commitments

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

<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
332	1,060
<u>332</u>	<u>1,060</u>

# **ATLANTIC REFRIGERATION LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022***

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### **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, PO13 9FX.

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.