	Company Registration No. 01988374 (England and Wales)
AIRFLOW REFRIGERA	TION SPACERS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINAN	ICIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR EI	NDED 30 JUNE 2019
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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

		2019	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		172,994		172,202	
Current assets						
Stocks		34,120		106,484		
Debtors	4	25,475		72,606		
Cash at bank and in hand		313,416		210,144		
		373,011		389,234		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(108,298)		(76,687)		
Net current assets			264,713		312,547	
Total assets less current liabilities			437,707		484,749	
Provisions for liabilities			(13,189)		(13,054)	
Net assets			424,518		471,695	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	6		10,409		10,409	
Capital redemption reserve			2,081		2,081	
Profit and loss reserves			412,028		459,205	
Total equity			424,518		471,695	

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2019** 

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 December 2019

Mr P S Wildgoose **Director** 

Company Registration No. 01988374

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Airflow Refrigeration Spacers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mentor House, Ainsworth Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 6AY.

#### 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.

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

#### 1.2 Going concern

The director is not aware of any material uncertainties affecting the company and considers that the company will have sufficient resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future. As a result the director has continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the 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.

#### 1.4 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings No depreciation has been provided on freehold land and buildings

as in the opinion of the director the market value of the freehold

land and buildings is in excess of cost.

Plant and machinery 15% Reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

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.

## 1.5 Impairment of fixed 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### 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.

### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2018 - 1).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildingsma	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2018	95,410	139,434	234,844
	Additions	-	16,263	16,263
	At 30 June 2019	95,410	155,697	251,107
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 July 2018	-	62,642	62,642
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	15,471	15,471
	At 30 June 2019	-	78,113	78,113
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2019	95,410	77,584	172,994
	At 30 June 2018	95,410	76,792	172,202
4	Debtors			
			2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		23,968	48,266
	Other debtors		1,507	24,340
			25,475	72,606

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	44,905	4,342
	Taxation and social security	3,969	13,420
	Other creditors	59,424	58,925
		108,298	76,687
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
	9,992 Ordinary shares of £1 each	9,992	9,992
	417 T Ordinary shares of £1 each	417	417
		10,409	10,409

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.