

REGISTRAR COPY

Registered number: 02772623

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S R G Kremer A F M Sinclair
Registered number	02772623
Registered office	37 Station Road Lutterworth Leicestershire LE17 4AP
Independent auditor	MHA MacIntyre Hudson Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Peterbridge House The Lakes Northampton NN4 7HB

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Group Strategic Report	1 - 3
Directors' Report	4 - 5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 - 9
Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	10
Consolidated Balance Sheet	11 - 12
Company Balance Sheet	13 - 14
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	15
Analysis of Net Debt	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17 - 35

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Introduction

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of a holding company. Its subsidiaries are mainly suppliers of both household and commercial refrigerators in the UK and overseas.

Business review

Group turnover increased slightly during the year despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced demand in the hospitality and leisure sector of the group business. Increased turnover in International markets and in domestic refrigeration mitigated the impact of lower hospitality and leisure demand. Gross margins remained stable at 12% and the group took steps to exercise tighter cost control to improve operating margins.

The Group made a profit after tax of £160,054. Following the profit after tax for the year and no distributions out of the Group, the year end net assets increased to £1,732,749.

The overall performance of the underlying business was satisfactory in light of the highly competitive markets we operate in. The Group continues to invest resources in developing innovative products which will aid the Group's growth plans and profitability in the long term.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks affecting the Group relate to competition from overseas suppliers who are able to provide the marketplace with less expensive products of lower quality, volatility in exchange rates and the continued uncertainty that exists in the current economic climate relating to customer demand. The Group believes that it has put adequate procedures in place to minimise the impact of these risks and challenges on the business and has continued to develop its product range to meet the demands of its customers.

The Group holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, being:

- (a) to finance its operations;
- (b) to manage its exposure to interest and currency risks arising from its operations and from its sources of finance; and
- (c) for trading purposes

Transactions in financial instruments result in the company assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below.

Credit risk

The Group monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policy of credit checks meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk. In addition the Group has entered into arrangements with an insurance company to insure the majority of its debts. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Group has financed its growth in recent years through retained profits, bank deposits and loan facilities. The Group's policy on funding capacity is to ensure that there is always sufficient funding in place to meet foreseeable peak funding requirements.

Hedging activities

The Group has a facility to enable the transaction of forward exchange contracts. This arrangement was entered into to provide the Group with the ability to manage its currency exposure.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic shutdown has had an impact on the Group's operations. The Group has experienced longer lead times along the supply chain with substantial increases in import freight costs and shipping delays in the post balance sheet period. The Group has adapted its purchasing planning in order to manage supply, however ensuring timely stock availability presents a challenge for the foreseeable future. During the financial year the Group experienced a decline in demand from the hospitality and leisure business due to the pandemic, but other sectors increased their order levels which mitigated the impact from the decline in hospitality. Since the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions the Group has experience a recovery in demand from all sectors, however pressure on margins have heightened due to significant increases in import costs. The hospitality and leisure sector is one part of a diverse customer base and other sectors and markets less affected by the pandemic are outperforming expectations. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have performed a robust analysis of forecast future cashflows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.


JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Financial key performance indicators

The directors considers the key financial performance indicators to be turnover and results for the financial year which are commented on in the business review.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.


.....
S R G Kremer
Director

Date: 21/09/2021

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 Group 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 the Group and to 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £160,054 (2019 - loss £29,039).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S R G Kremer
A F M Sinclair

Future developments

As a smaller supplier of refrigerators within a market of major manufacturers the directors believe that the current economic pressures create opportunities as many customers start to seek alternative suppliers at competitive prices. The increasing geographical spread of the business also allows the group to expand its opportunities and thereby reduce its exposure to the UK economy.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

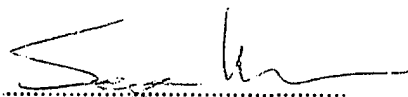
Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end, other than the COVID-19 pandemic as included in note 2.3.

Auditor

The auditor, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



S R G Kremer
Director

Date: 21/09/2021

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jupiter Industries Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Group Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Group and Company Balance Sheets, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the Group's 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 Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's or the parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(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.

Opinion 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 Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and the 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 Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the 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:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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 Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent 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 Group financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management around actual and potential litigation and claims.
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and review of accounting estimates for bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. The risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Richard Powell BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Peterbridge House
The Lakes
Northampton
NN4 7HB

Date: *21 September 2021*

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	8,204,805	8,144,969
Cost of sales		(7,227,199)	(7,180,247)
Gross profit		977,606	964,722
Administrative expenses		(852,958)	(898,946)
Other operating income	5	146,764	35,484
Other operating charges		(53,575)	(80,251)
Operating profit	6	217,837	21,009
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(30,136)	(31,045)
Profit/(loss) before tax		187,701	(10,036)
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	(27,647)	(19,003)
Profit/(loss) after tax		160,054	(29,039)
 Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		1,072,762	1,101,801
		1,072,762	1,101,801
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the parent		160,054	(29,039)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		1,232,816	1,072,762
Non-controlling interest at the end of the year			

The notes on pages 17 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02772623

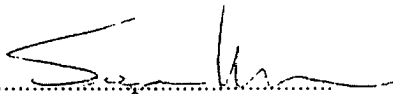
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	234,568	252,656
Tangible assets	13	1,222	614
		<u>235,790</u>	<u>253,270</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	1,201,259	1,203,374
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	1,835,632	1,826,252
Cash at bank and in hand	17	1,304,992	556,763
		<u>4,341,883</u>	<u>3,586,389</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(2,243,476)	(1,665,322)
Net current assets		<u>2,098,407</u>	<u>1,921,067</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,334,197</u>	<u>2,174,337</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(600,000)	(600,000)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	22	(1,448)	(1,642)
		<u>(1,448)</u>	<u>(1,642)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,732,749</u></u>	<u><u>1,572,695</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	499,933	499,933
Profit and loss account	24	1,232,816	1,072,762
		<u><u>1,732,749</u></u>	<u><u>1,572,695</u></u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02772623

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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


.....
S R G Kremer
Director

Date: 21/09/2021

The notes on pages 17 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02772623

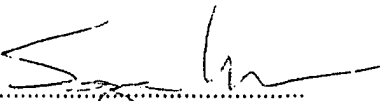
COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	234,568	252,656
Tangible assets	13	1,222	614
Investments	14	650,003	650,003
		<u>885,793</u>	<u>903,273</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	596,373	688,906
Cash at bank and in hand	17	302,151	136,516
		<u>898,524</u>	<u>825,422</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(497,972)	(527,040)
Net current assets		<u>400,552</u>	<u>298,382</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,286,345</u>	<u>1,201,655</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(600,000)	(600,000)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	22	-	(104)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(104)</u>
Net assets excluding pension asset		<u>686,345</u>	<u>601,551</u>
Net assets		<u><u>686,345</u></u>	<u><u>601,551</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	499,933	499,933
Profit and loss account brought forward		101,618	109,469
Profit/(loss) for the year		84,794	(7,851)
Profit and loss account carried forward		186,412	101,618
		<u><u>686,345</u></u>	<u><u>601,551</u></u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02772623

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
21/09/2021


.....
S R G Kremer
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	160,054	(29,039)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	18,088	18,088
Depreciation of tangible assets	888	662
Interest paid	30,136	31,045
Taxation charge	27,647	19,003
Decrease in stocks	2,115	80,503
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(9,379)	141,725
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	518,191	(321,830)
Net fair value losses recognised in P&L	53,576	80,251
Corporation tax (paid)	(21,455)	(57,878)
Net cash generated from operating activities	779,861	(37,470)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(1,496)	-
Net cash from investing activities	(1,496)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(30,136)	(31,045)
Net cash used in financing activities	(30,136)	(31,045)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	748,229	(68,515)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	556,763	625,278
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,304,992	556,763
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,304,992	556,763
	1,304,992	556,763

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	At 1 January 2020 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	556,763	748,229	1,304,992
Debt due after 1 year	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
	<u>(43,237)</u>	<u>748,229</u>	<u>704,992</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Jupiter Industries Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 02772623. It has a registered office address and principal place of business of 37 Station Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, LE17 4AP.

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 102, the 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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance Sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 January 2015.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic shutdown has had an impact on the Group's operations. The Group has experienced longer lead times along the supply chain with substantial increases in import freight costs and shipping delays in the post balance sheet period. The Group has adapted its purchasing planning in order to manage supply, however ensuring timely stock availability presents a challenge for the foreseeable future. During the financial year the Group experienced a decline in demand from the hospitality and leisure business due to the pandemic, but other sectors increased their order levels which mitigated the impact from the decline in hospitality. Since the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions the Group has experience a recovery in demand from all sectors, however pressure on margins have heightened due to significant increases in import costs. The hospitality and leisure sector is one part of a diverse customer base and other sectors and markets less affected by the pandemic are outperforming expectations. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have performed a robust analysis of forecast future cashflows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.4 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 are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.6 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 balance sheet date.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Trademarks	-	5% per annum straight line
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2.13 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.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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	- 25% to 50% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% to 33.3% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% to 50% on cost

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 profit or loss.

2.14 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.15 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.

At each balance sheet 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 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.

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.20 Financial instruments

The Group 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 and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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 Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Financial instruments (continued)

financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

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

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The main sources of estimation uncertainty are due to stock provisions, which are based on estimates of the likely recoverable amounts, and warranty provisions, which are based on repairs and replacement costs during the year and an estimate of likely costs to come in the future.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Group

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	4,056,512	4,468,424
Rest of the world	4,148,293	3,676,545
	<u>8,204,805</u>	<u>8,144,969</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

5. Other operating (charges)/ income

	2020 £	2019 £
Other operating income	7,504	6,190
Government grants receivable	52,361	-
Insurance claims receivable	37,053	-
Fees receivable	49,846	29,294
	<u>146,764</u>	<u>35,484</u>

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020 £	2019 £
Exchange differences	92,646	95,816
Other operating lease rentals	20,326	21,800
	<u>112,972</u>	<u>117,616</u>

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	24,872	21,910
	<u>24,872</u>	<u>21,910</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Wages and salaries	330,839	372,062	156,350	152,074
Social security costs	48,731	52,620	19,078	18,322
Pension costs	120,153	70,562	46,751	40,755
	499,723	495,244	222,179	211,151

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Management	4	3
Administration	9	9
	13	12

9. Directors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Directors' emoluments	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loan interest payable	30,136	31,045
	30,136	31,045

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

11. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	27,841	21,453
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(97)
	<u>27,841</u>	<u>21,356</u>
Total current tax	<u>27,841</u>	<u>21,356</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(194)	(2,353)
Total deferred tax	<u>(194)</u>	<u>(2,353)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>27,647</u>	<u>19,003</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>187,701</u>	<u>(10,036)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	35,663	(1,907)
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	3,437	3,437
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	4,160	26,649
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(97)
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	(109)	(2,733)
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(10,801)	(6,346)
Double taxation relief	(4,703)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>27,647</u>	<u>19,003</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

12. Intangible assets**Group**

	Trademarks £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	360,876
At 31 December 2020	<u>360,876</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	108,220
Charge for the year on owned assets	18,088
At 31 December 2020	<u>126,308</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>234,568</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>252,656</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

12. Intangible assets (continued)**Company**

	Trademarks £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	360,876
At 31 December 2020	<u>360,876</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	108,220
Charge for the year	18,088
At 31 December 2020	<u>126,308</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>234,568</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>252,656</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

13. Tangible fixed assets**Group**

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	12,282	9,873	31,230	53,385
Additions	-	-	1,496	1,496
At 31 December 2020	12,282	9,873	32,726	54,881
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	12,282	9,873	30,616	52,771
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	888	888
At 31 December 2020	12,282	9,873	31,504	53,659
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	1,222	1,222
At 31 December 2019	-	-	614	614

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

13. Tangible fixed assets (continued)**Company**

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	1,997
Additions	1,496
At 31 December 2020	<u>3,493</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	1,383
Charge for the year on owned assets	888
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,271</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>1,222</u></u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>614</u></u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

14. Fixed asset investments**Company**

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	660,053
At 31 December 2020	<u>660,053</u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2020	10,050
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>10,050</u></u>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Husky Refrigerators (UK) Limited	Ordinary	100%
Husky Retail Limited	Ordinary	100%
Husky International Limited	Ordinary	100%

All subsidiary companies have the same registered office address as the parent Company.

15. Stocks

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,201,259	1,203,374
	<u><u>1,201,259</u></u>	<u><u>1,203,374</u></u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

16. Debtors

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Trade debtors	1,169,394	1,563,599	335	335
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	567,794	657,724
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	586,695	203,382	-	4,353
Other debtors	26,371	12,846	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	53,172	46,425	27,906	26,494
Deferred taxation	-	-	338	-
	<u>1,835,632</u>	<u>1,826,252</u>	<u>596,373</u>	<u>688,906</u>

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,304,992	556,763	302,151	136,516
	<u>1,304,992</u>	<u>556,763</u>	<u>302,151</u>	<u>136,516</u>

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Trade creditors	404,546	518,552	30,142	16,086
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	382,116	445,861
Amounts owed to other participating interests	509,573	246,635	-	-
Corporation tax	27,841	21,453	25,146	12,425
Other taxation and social security	65,929	64,324	17,377	13,535
Other creditors	281,587	197,541	9,476	9,476
Accruals and deferred income	868,668	585,060	33,715	29,657
Financial instruments	85,332	31,757	-	-
	<u>2,243,476</u>	<u>1,665,322</u>	<u>497,972</u>	<u>527,040</u>

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Other loans	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>

20. Loans

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Other loans	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>

21. Financial instruments

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge against adverse currency exchange movements. The Group has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to purchase US Dollars. The net value of contracts outstanding at 31 December 2020 which are maturing post year end is £1,987,290 (2019 - £1,538,137). At 31 December 2020 these forward contracts have been recognised in the accounts as a fair value liability of £85,332 (2019 - £31,757).

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

22. Deferred taxation

Group

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(1,642)	(3,994)
Charged to profit or loss	194	2,352
At end of year	<u>(1,448)</u>	<u>(1,642)</u>

Company

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(104)	38
Charged to profit or loss	442	(142)
At end of year	<u>338</u>	<u>(104)</u>

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	909	909	(232)	(104)
Tax losses carried forward	(2,357)	(2,551)	570	-
	<u>(1,448)</u>	<u>(1,642)</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>(104)</u>

23. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
499,933 (2019 - 499,933) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>499,933</u>	<u>499,933</u>

24. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

JUPITER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

25. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £3 (2019 - £3) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

26. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £
Not later than 1 year	-	5,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	5,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>

27. Related party transactions

As at 31 December 2020 the Group was owed £77,122 (2019 - £43,253) by companies under common control. During the year the Group made recharges of £122,303 (2019 - £309,019) and purchases of £5,888,760 (2019 - £5,590,685) to and from companies under common control. During the year, no write offs were made by the Group (2019 - £53,244) with companies under common control.

As at 31 December 2020 the Group owed £600,000 (2019 - £600,000) to one of the directors. Interest of £30,000 (2019 - £30,000) was paid in the year. The loan is repayable in a year and a day of giving notice and interest is due at 5% per annum.

The Company has taken advantage of the provisions available under FRS102 s1A not to disclose transactions with other companies in the 100% owned group.

28. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Husky Luxembourg Holding S.a.r.l, a company registered in Luxembourg.

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be S R G Kremer by virtue of his controlling shareholding of the ultimate parent company.