

Company Registration No. 03529978 (England and Wales)

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A Lettinga Ms A Lettinga
Secretary	Ms A Lettinga
Company number	03529978
Registered office	14 Park Row Nottingham NG1 6GR
Accountants	UHY Hacker Young 14 Park Row Nottingham NG1 6GR
Business address	Unit D Marlborough Court Bennerley Road Blenheim Industrial Estate, Bulwell Nottingham NG6 8UY

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		135,287		126,633
Current assets					
Stocks		69,558		57,210	
Debtors	5	89,846		94,685	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,032		184	
		<u>161,436</u>		<u>152,079</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(188,040)</u>		<u>(155,115)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(26,604)</u>		<u>(3,036)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>108,683</u>		<u>123,597</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(89,859)		(86,412)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(7,296)</u>		<u>(7,699)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>11,528</u></u>		<u><u>29,486</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>11,428</u>		<u>29,386</u>
Total equity			<u><u>11,528</u></u>		<u><u>29,486</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 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 Act 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.

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Lettinga
Director

Company Registration No. 03529978

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cool Repair Scientific UK Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 Park Row, Nottingham, NG1 6GR.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Cool Repair Scientific UK Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% 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.

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Stocks

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of 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 stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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.

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

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	14,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	14,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	-
At 31 March 2016	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and fixtures, fittings & machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2016	118,338	56,766	27,145	213,549
Additions	-	7,486	621	24,007
At 31 March 2017	118,338	64,252	27,766	237,556
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2016	30,201	31,344	19,856	86,915
Depreciation charged in the year	2,367	7,957	1,488	15,354
At 31 March 2017	32,568	39,301	21,344	102,269
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	85,770	24,951	6,422	135,287
At 31 March 2016	88,137	25,421	7,289	126,633

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017****5 Debtors**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	81,887	85,608
Other debtors	7,959	9,077
	<u>89,846</u>	<u>94,685</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,346	15,125
Trade creditors	84,547	43,154
Corporation tax	2,996	5,979
Other taxation and social security	5,803	19,773
Other creditors	88,348	71,084
	<u>188,040</u>	<u>155,115</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	79,849	85,950
Other creditors	10,010	462
	<u>89,859</u>	<u>86,412</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	<u>53,184</u>	<u>59,076</u>
------------------------	---------------	---------------

The bank loan is secured on the property and the current assets of the company. The mortgage has been personally guaranteed by the director, Arien Lettinga, up to £5,000. The hire purchase is secured on the asset to which it relates

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 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:

2017	2016
£	£
12,447	14,141
<u>12,447</u>	<u>14,141</u>

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.