Company Registration No. 03529978 (England and Wales)

COOL REPAIR SCIENTIFIC UK LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		202	0	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		132,306		144,696
Current assets					
Stocks		52,799		52,799	
Debtors	5	95,526		89,015	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,236		110	
		170,561		141,924	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(224,563)		(187,001)	
Net current liabilities			(54,002)		(45,077)
Total assets less current liabilities			78,304		99,619
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(67,824)		(89,370)
Provisions for liabilities			(10,191)		(4,825)
Net assets			289		5,424
Capital and reserves			100		100
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			189		5,324
Total equity			289		5,424

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

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 2020 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Lettinga

Director

Company Registration No. 03529978

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 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 a mounts 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.

# 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the linancial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts.

# 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of ten years.

# 1.5 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 Freehold2% straight linePlant and machinery25% reducing balanceFixtures, fittings & equipment20% reducing balanceMotor vehicles20% reducing balance

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

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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).

#### 1.7 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.

# 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

# 1.9 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. 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

# 1.10 Equity instruments

Share capital issued by the company is recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on share capital are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 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.

# 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

# 1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	8	7

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3	Intangible fixed assets					Goodwill
						£
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020					14,000
	Amortisation and impairment					
	At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020					14,000
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2020					-
	At 31 March 2019					
4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and ixtomachinery	ures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2019	118,338	67,161	37,193	53,941	276,633
	Additions			4,365		4,365
	At 31 March 2020	118,338	67,161	41,558	53,941	280,998
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 April 2019	37,302	51,490	26,848	16,297	131,937
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,367	3,918	2,942	7,528	16,755
	At 31 March 2020	39,669	55,408	29,790	23,825	148,692
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2020	78,669	11,753	11,768	30,116	132,306
	At 31 March 2019	81,036	15,671	10,345	37,644	144,696

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	73,995	71,328
	Other debtors	21,531	17,687
		95,526	89,015
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
U	Creditors: amounts faming due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	7,453	17,133
	Trade creditors	30,255	32,842
	Corporation tax	14,532	1,583
	Other taxation and social security	2,888	3,415
	Other creditors	169,435	132,028
		224,563	187,001
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	59,974	67,007
	Other creditors	7,850	22,363
		67,824	89,370
	The bank loan is secured on the property and the current assets of the comp personally guaranteed by the director, Arien Lettinga, up to £5,000. The hir within other creditors are secured on the assets to which they relate.		
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2020 £	2019 £
	Payable by instalments		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

110visions for habitates	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	10,191	4,825

# 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:

2019	2020
£	£
3,240	-

# 10 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsClosing balance advanced		
		£	£	£	
Loan to Directors	-	8,940	1,526	10,466	
		8,940	1,526	10,466	

The balance above is included within other debtors.

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.