Registra of Companies

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01477325

Refrigeration Yorkshire Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
30 April 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2017

		Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets		4	48,788	51,905
Current assets Stocks			87,472	52,226
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		5	456,316 87,097	366,219 91,620
	• •		630,885	510,065
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		6	296,686	226,142
Net current assets	, .		334,199	283,923
Total assets less current liabilities			382,987	335,828
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		7	11,458	24,579
Provisions	A		7,700	8,400
Net assets	. ••		363,829	302,849
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			10,000 353,829	10,000 292,849
Member funds			363,829	302,849

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- 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 statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 April 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 August 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

PJ Eady Director

Company registration number: 01477325

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Progress Works, Woodhouse Street, Heddon Road, Hull, HU9 1RJ.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) Disclosures in respect of share-based payments have not been presented.
- (e) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and office equipment

25% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 17 (2016:15).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

4. Tangible assets

		u tu u	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost At 1 May 2016 Additions		35,075 15,811	116,712	151,787 15,811
	At 30 April 2017		50,886	116,712	167,598
	Depreciation At 1 May 2016 Charge for the year	; ·	31,470 2,177	68,412 16,751	99,882 18,928
	At 30 April 2017		33,647	85,163	118,810
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2017		17,239	31,549	48,788
	At 30 April 2016	*	3,605	48,300	51,905
5.	Debtors				
				2017	2016
	Trade debtors Other debtors		·	£ 443,325 12,991	£ 346,087 20,132
				456,316	366,219
6.	Creditors: amounts fal	ling due within one year			
		¥1		2017	2016 £
	Trade creditors	•		£ 130,264	66,185
	Amounts owed to group company has a participa Corporation tax Social security and other Other creditors	÷	kings in which the	57,870 32,000 31,511 45,041 296,686	57,870 25,750 31,926 44,411 226,142
7.	Creditors: amounts fal	ling due after more than	one vear		
••	C. Cantoro. amounts iai	g due anter more than	you.	2017	2016
		•		£	£
	Other creditors			11,458	24,579

Hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets purchased under those agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

8. Contingencies

The company's bankers hold an unlimited multilateral guarantee dated 17 October 1994 as security over all bank borrowings within the group. As at 30 April 2017 no group member had any bank borrowings.

9. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gasper Holdings Limited, which is registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is considered to be R. Eady by virtue of his majority shareholding in the parent company.