Company Registration No. 01882738 (England and Wales)

BALTIMORE AIRCOIL LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CONTENTS

·	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 Company Registration No. 01882738

	Notes	20° £	17 £	201 £	16 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		300,000		300,000
Current assets					
Debtors	6	104,825		103,584	
Cash at bank and in hand		926		2,399	
		105,751		105,983	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	7				
one year		(2,493)		(500)	
Net current assets			103,258		105,483
Tribular of Constitution (Constitution)			400.050		105.100
Total assets less current liabilities			403,258		405,483
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		400,000		400,000
Profit and loss reserves			3,258		5,483
Total equity			403,258		405,483

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

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 18/06/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D J S Jacobs/ Director V O Proost Director

BALTIMORE AIRCOIL LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

-	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2015	400,000	7,753	407,753
Year ended 30 September 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	•	(2,270)	(2,270)
Balance at 30 September 2016	400,000	5,483	405,483
Year ended 30 September 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	•	(2,225)	(2,225)
Balance at 30 September 2017	400,000	3,258	403,258
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Baltimore Aircoil Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One Fleet Place, London, EC4M 7WS.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Baltimore Aircoil Limited is a subsidiary of Amstead Industries Inc., a company incorporated in United States of America and the results of Baltimore Aircoil Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Amstead Industries Inc. which are available from 44th Floor, Boulevard Towers South, 295 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

3 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(556)	(730)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	•	(650)
	* :	
Total current tax	(556)	(1,380)

The company has estimated losses of £6,754 (2016; £6,754) available for carry forward against future trading profits.

4 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	300,000	300,000
	tent est-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

4	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
		Shares in
		group
		undertakings £
	Cost or valuation	2
	At 1 October 2016 & 30 September 2017	300,000
	•	
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2017	300,000
	At 30 September 2016	300,000

5 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and incorporation or residence		Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Hel Direct In	-
Balitcare Limited	England and Wales	see below	Ordinary	99.99	0.01

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves	
	£	£	
Balitcare Limited	201,634	1,189,340	

The principal activity of Balticare Limited was that of sales, marketing, supply, installation, servicing and maintenance of BAC cooling towers, evaporative condensers and industrial fluid coolers and other types of heat transfer products in the UK and Ireland as an independent representative.

6 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	102,159	102,159
Other debtors	1,685	799
Prepayments and accrued income	981	626
	104,825	103,584

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings	1,963	-
	Other creditors	30	-
	Accruals and deferred income	500	500
		2,493	500

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
400,000 Ordinary share of £1 each	400,000	400,000
	400,000	400,000
		=

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Goh Yong Chong. The auditor was Silver Levene (UK) Limited.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited cross guarantee to the company's bankers in respect of Balticare Limited.

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The amounts owed from and to other companies within the group are disclosed in note 6 and 7.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

12 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Baltimore Aircoil Inc., a company incorporated in United States of America.

The ultimate parent company is Amsted Industries Inc., a company incorporated in United States of America. The smallest and largest group in which the accounts are consolidated are those of the ultimate parent company. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 44th Floor, Boulevard Towers South, 205 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601.