ARNEG UK LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr D M Hall

Mr G P Di Marco Mr S Marzaro

Company number

06292911

Registered office

16 Old Bailey London

EC4M 7EG

Auditor

Bryden Johnson

Kings Parade

Lower Coombe Street

Croydon CR0 1AA

Business address

Concept House

62 Sunderland Road

Sandy Bedfordshire SG19 1QY

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of after sales support, marketing and administration of refrigeration products.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D M Hall Mr G P Di Marco Mr S Marzaro

Auditor

The auditor, Bryden Johnson, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Down

Mr D M Hall

Director 2/6/17

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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 company 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 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARNEG UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Arneg UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on page to 11. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ARNEG UK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take
 advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Jackie Wilding (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Bryden Johnson

21 June 2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Kings Parade Lower Coombe Street Croydon CR0 1AA

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover Administrative expenses		618,350 (315,064)	650,466 (355,074)
Operating profit	2	303,286	295,392
Interest payable and similar expenses		(668)	(7,941)
Profit before taxation		302,618	287,451
Taxation		(59,762)	(61,526)
Profit for the financial year		242,856	225,925

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		201	2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets Tangible assets	4		9,569		19,929	
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	5	629,990 629,679		812,887 223,762		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,259,669 (736,689)		1,036,649 (264,544)	·	
Net current assets			522,980		772,105	
Total assets less current liabilities			532,549		792,034	
Provisions for liabilities			325		(2,016)	
Net assets			532,874		790,018	
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	7		1		1	
Profit and loss reserves			532,873		790,017	
Total equity			532,874		790,018	

These financial statements have been prepared 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 .2.16.11.7... and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D M Hall

Director

Company Registration No. 06292911

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015		1	564,092	564,093
Year ended 31 December 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		•	225,925	225,925
Balance at 31 December 2015		1	790,017	790,018
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	242,856	242,856
Dividends		-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		1	532,873	532,874

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Arneg UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 16 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7EG.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Arneg UK Limited 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 January 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 represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade 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:

Plant and machinery

20% - 33.33% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

10% Straight Line

Motor vehicles

25% Straight Line

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.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

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.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Retirement benefits

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

1.9 Leases

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 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	3,150	2,600

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2015 - 5).

4 Tangible fixed assets

• •	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	84,888
Disposals	(21,094)
At 31 December 2016	63,794
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	64,959
Depreciation charged in the year	10,360
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(21,094)
At 31 December 2016	54,225
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	9,569
At 31 December 2015	19,929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5	Debtors .		
		2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	629,990 ————	812,887
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings	699,999	199,999
	Corporation tax	32,104	60,719
	Other creditors	4,586	3,826
		736,689	264,544
7	Called up share capital		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1	1
	•		

8 Related party transactions

A dividend of £500,000 has been paid to the ultimate controlling party.