

**Company registration number: 495969**

**Sampson Refrigeration Limited**  
**Abridged financial statements**  
**for the year ended 30 April 2025**

**Sampson Refrigeration Limited  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

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## **Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

### **Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 30 April 2025**

These unaudited abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors' Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The directors' are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the unaudited financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- 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 ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014. 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.

#### **Directors' declaration on financial statements**

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 3 to 11:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to DJH Accountants Ireland Limited, Accountants and Business Advisors, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

*Olivia Sampson*

0B030000-0570-0293-DEBC-000E0408A0B9

**Olivia Sampson**

Director

*AGiles*

0C020000-0570-0001-0000-000E0408A0B9

**Anthony Giles**

Director

**Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

**Statement of financial position  
as at 30 April 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	1,822,361		1,651,645	
Financial assets	6	3,000		3,000	
		1,825,361		1,654,645	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	469,307		410,396	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	392,520		110,576	
		861,827		520,972	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(387,212)</b>		<b>(311,104)</b>	
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>474,615</b>		<b>209,868</b>	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>2,299,976</b>		<b>1,864,513</b>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(208,326)</b>		<b>(247,743)</b>	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(174,021)</b>		<b>(122,871)</b>	
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>1,917,629</b>		<b>1,493,899</b>	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity		100		100	
Profit and loss account		1,917,528		1,493,799	
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<b>1,917,628</b>		<b>1,493,899</b>	

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

**Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

**Statement of financial position (continued)  
as at 30 April 2025**

We, as directors of Sampson Refrigeration Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- We acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on .....03/2/2026 ..... and signed on behalf of the board by: ■ CBC30000-C578-D293-DEE1-08DE64C8ACB9 ■

*Oliviasampson*

CBC30000-C578-D293-DEE1-08DE64C8ACB9

**Olivia Sampson**  
Director

*A Giles*

CBC30000-C578-D293-DEE1-08DE64C8ACB9

**Anthony Giles**  
Director

## **Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **1. General information**

Sampson Refrigeration Limited is primarily engaged in the letting of residential property.

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland and its company number is 495969. The address of the registered office is 47 Abington, Malahide, Co Dublin.

#### **2. Accounting policies and measurement bases**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

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

##### **Cashflow Statement**

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### *Rendering of services*

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- The stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
- The costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

## **Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

##### **(i) Current tax**

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

##### **(ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

## Sampson Refrigeration Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025

#### 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 machinery	12.5%	Staright Line
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight Line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant and equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss.

#### Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

#### Financial assets

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at historical cost less provision for impairments in value.

Other financial assets include investments which are not investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Investments are initially measured at fair value which usually equates to the transaction price and subsequently at fair value where investments are listed on an active market or where non listed investments can be reliably measured. Movements in fair value are measured in the profit and loss.

When fair value cannot be measured reliably or can no longer be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

## **Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **Impairment**

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

#### **Cash at bank and on hand**

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

#### **Creditors and accruals**

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## Sampson Refrigeration Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025

#### Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

#### 3. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the year	1,493,799	1,270,823
Profit for the year	423,730	222,976
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u>1,917,529</u>	<u>1,493,799</u>

#### 4. Directors remuneration and key management

There were no payments made to third parties for their services as directors of the company.

Key management includes persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director of that entity. The directors are considered to be the key management of the company.

The directors are considered the key management of the company and there was no remuneration paid or is payable to them during the year.

**Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

**5. Tangible assets**

	Investment property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	<b>Total</b>
	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2024	1,605,000	48,007	36,680	1,689,687
Additions	-	32,936	-	32,936
Fair value adjustment	155,000	-	-	155,000
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<u>1,760,000</u>	<u>80,943</u>	<u>36,680</u>	<u>1,877,623</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2024	-	30,706	7,336	38,042
Charge for the year	-	9,884	7,336	17,220
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,590</u>	<u>14,672</u>	<u>55,262</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<u>1,760,000</u>	<u>40,353</u>	<u>22,008</u>	<u>1,822,361</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>1,605,000</u>	<u>17,301</u>	<u>29,344</u>	<u>1,651,645</u>

Investment property was valued by the directors at 30 April 2025, on a fair value basis.

**6. Financial assets**

	Shares in group undertakings	<b>Total</b>
	€	€
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025</b>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
<b>Provision for diminution in value</b>		
<b>At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

**Sampson Refrigeration Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

<b>7. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	529	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	449,158	409,658
Other debtors	738	738
Directors loan	18,882	
	<u>469,307</u>	<u>410,396</u>
<b>8. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	392,520	110,576
	<u>392,520</u>	<u>110,576</u>
<b>9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	52,997	52,997
Amounts due to connected parties	228,633	230,702
Rent deposits	10,500	10,500
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	89,386	11,209
Accruals	5,696	5,696
	<u>387,212</u>	<u>311,104</u>
<b>10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	208,326	247,743
	<u>208,326</u>	<u>247,743</u>

## Sampson Refrigeration Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025

#### 11. Details of indebtedness

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are due for repayment after more than five years from the reporting date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	208,326	247,743
	<u>208,326</u>	<u>247,743</u>

Bank of Ireland hold a fixed and floating debenture incorporating a specific charge over property together with a guarantee of €11,250 in respect of the company's credit card borrowings.

Permanent TSB hold as security for the banks facilities, a first legal charge over the property, a charge over a life policy of €385,900 and a personal guarantee from the directors in the amount of €160,000.

#### 12. Provisions

	Deferred tax	Total
	€	€
At 1 May 2024	122,871	122,871
Additions	51,150	51,150
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<u>174,021</u>	<u>174,021</u>

#### 13. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	€	€	€	€
Sampson Cooling Limited	2,069	83,570	228,633	230,702
	<u>2,069</u>	<u>83,570</u>	<u>228,633</u>	<u>230,702</u>

Sampson Refrigeration Limited received funds from Sampson Cooling Limited by way of transfers and/or payments made on its behalf. Both companies are owned and controlled by the directors.

#### 14. Controlling party

The company regards the directors as the ultimate controlling party.

#### 15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 03/02/2026.