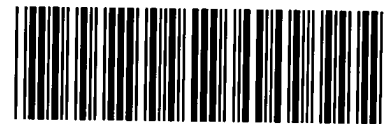


**Accles & Shelvocke Limited**

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

THURSDAY



A14 \*A78LM6YX\* #346  
21/06/2018  
COMPANIES HOUSE

**DAINS**  
ACCOUNTANTS

## **Accles & Shelvoke Limited**

### **Company Information**

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<b>Directors</b>	H Anderson (appointed 28 April 2017) T Stenager (appointed 30 November 2017) A Lane (resigned 28 April 2017) H Nielsen (appointed 28 April 2017, resigned 30 November 2017) M Vitty (resigned 28 April 2017)
<b>Registered number</b>	00220533
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 5A Maybrook Road Maybrook Business Park Minworth Sutton Coldfield West Midlands B76 1AL
<b>Independent auditors</b>	Dains LLP 15 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 2BH

Balance Sheet  
As at 31 December 2017

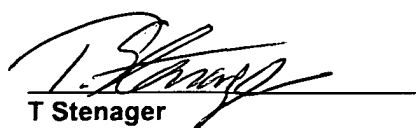
	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	106	-
Tangible assets	5	387	506
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	840	701
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,494	5,345
Cash at bank and in hand	8	336	285
		<u>2,670</u>	<u>6,331</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(546)	(288)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,124</u>	<u>6,043</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,617</u>	<u>6,549</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(3)	-
		<u>(3)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,614</u></u>	<u><u>6,549</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		498	498
Other reserve		11	-
Profit and loss account		2,105	6,051
		<u><u>2,614</u></u>	<u><u>6,549</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 April 2018.

  
T Stenager  
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

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**1. General information**

Accles & Shelvoke Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page. The principal activities of the company are the manufacture and sale of humane stunning tools for humane slaughtering, powerloads and spare products to the slaughter and animal welfare industry worldwide.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Cash flow statement**

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

**2.3 Revenue**

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:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Where payments are received from customers in advance, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of the creditors due within one year.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.5 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- 10% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 5% - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 5% - 25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 5% - 25% straight line
Assets in course of construction	- Not depreciated

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

**2.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.7 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.9 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

**2.10 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.11 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'other operating income'.

**2.12 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.14 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.15 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

**2.16 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**2.17 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.18 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.



**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

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**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 20 (2016 - 23).

**4. Intangible assets**

	<b>Development costs £000</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Transfers between classes	111
At 31 December 2017	<u>111</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
Transfers between classes	5
At 31 December 2017	<u>5</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>106</u></u>
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>-</u></u>

Amortisation is included within administrative expenses in the Profit and Loss Account.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	Short-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Computer equipment £000	Assets in course of construction £000	Total £000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
At 1 January 2017	305	1,056	-	-	36	1,397
Additions	-	-	-	-	111	111
Transfers between classes	(47)	(26)	26	79	(143)	(111)
At 31 December 2017	258	1,030	26	79	4	1,397
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2017	40	851	-	-	-	891
Charge for the year on owned assets	31	72	7	14	-	124
Transfers between classes	(7)	(10)	4	8	-	(5)
At 31 December 2017	64	913	11	22	-	1,010
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December 2017	194	117	15	57	4	387
At 31 December 2016	265	205	-	-	36	506

**6. Stocks**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Raw materials and consumables	66	48
Work in progress	644	497
Finished goods and goods for resale	130	156
	840	701

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

**7. Debtors**

	<b>2017 £000</b>	<b>2016 £000</b>
Trade debtors	358	577
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,053	4,609
Corporation tax repayable	-	108
Prepayments and accrued income	56	43
VAT repayable	15	2
Deferred taxation	-	6
Other debtors	12	-
	<b>1,494</b>	<b>5,345</b>

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2017 £000</b>	<b>2016 £000</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	336	285

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017 £000</b>	<b>2016 £000</b>
Trade creditors	161	180
Amounts owed to group undertakings	22	-
Corporation tax	211	-
Other taxation and social security	17	-
Accruals and deferred income	135	108
	<b>546</b>	<b>288</b>

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

**10. Financial instruments**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at undiscounted amounts receivable	1,758	5,471
	<u>1,758</u>	<u>5,471</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at undiscounted amounts payable	(314)	(288)
	<u>(314)</u>	<u>(288)</u>

Financial assets measured at undiscounted amounts receivable comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and cash held at bank.

Financial liabilities measured at undiscounted amounts payable comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

**11. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
At beginning of year	6	(4)
Charged to profit or loss	(9)	10
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>6</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	(6)	6
Timing differences	3	-
	<u>(3)</u>	<u>6</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

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**12. Share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Shares classified as equity</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
996,722 Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	<u>498</u>	<u>498</u>

**13. Reserves**

**Other reserves**

*The other reserve represents the charges in connection with share warrants in other group entities.*

**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profit or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

**14. Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £36,000 (2016 - £31,000). There were no contributions outstanding at the balance sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

**15. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Land and buildings</b>		
Not later than 1 year	<b>97</b>	92
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<b>386</b>	352
Later than 5 years	<b>386</b>	352
	<b>869</b>	796
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Other</b>		
Not later than 1 year	<b>2</b>	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<b>3</b>	-
	<b>5</b>	-

**16. Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with group companies, on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within that group and the company's results are included in the group's consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available.

**17. Controlling party**

The immediate parent company is Frontmatec Group ApS, a company incorporated in Denmark.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Frontmatec Holding III ApS, a company incorporated in Denmark.

There is no one ultimate controlling party.

**18. Auditors' information**

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27 April 2018 by Julian Townsend ACA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Dains LLP.