Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

30 September 2009

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009

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Directors

Russian Shelbourne Limited

N Gorbunov AV Kuznetsov N Smith A Budakov

Secretary and registered office

GHS Brunton, 2-3 Cursitor Street, London, EC4 1NE

Company number

1055939

Auditors

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP Abbotsgate House, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP32 7FA

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 September 2009

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009

Business review and principal activities and future outlook

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be the manufacture and sale of agricultural machinery

Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited ("the company") operates from premises in Stanton, Suffolk

Strong sales performance on all core products is the underlying feature of this year's accounts. The increased demand in particular for our harvesting equipment is attributable to a greater acceptance of the different farming systems these products allow in rainfall limited farming areas. This trend is expected to be sustainable in future years and should also provide for further growth.

Favourable exchange rate shifts in the year gained margin on the exported products as well as improving our position against imported competition in our domestic market. The outlook is favourable as the company strengthens its position in both the harvesting and ground care sectors.

The results for the year show a pre-tax profit of £2,383,739 (2008 – £348,086) for the year and sales of £13,155,381 (2008 - £9,827,452)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks

The key business risks affecting the company are considered to be new technological developments, decline in the agricultural market and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates

Financial risk management and objectives and policies

The company uses various financial instruments, these include cash, bank overdraft, bank loan, other loans, finance lease arrangements and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and currency risk

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage its financial risk by ensuring it maintains sufficient liquidity available to meet future needs and short term flexibility

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

Financial risk management and objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of bank borrowings and other loans. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its bank borrowings is managed by the use of fixed interest rates and interest rate swaps on floating debt.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. Risks associated with cash are limited as the bank has high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The principal credit risk lies with trade debtors. In order to manage this credit risk the directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party references. Credit limits are reviewed on a regular basis together with debt ageing and collection history. In addition the company uses a recognised credit insurance policy to insure against potential default.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to transaction foreign exchange risk. This currency exposure is managed based on forecast cash flows for the currencies of US Dollar and Euro. The impact of movements in exchange rates is mitigated significantly by the use of forward foreign exchange contracts.

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPI's is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business

Charitable and political contributions

During the year the company made charitable contributions of £549 (2008 - £1,021)

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were as follows

Russian Shelbourne Limited N Smith

N Gorbunov

AV Kuznetzov

A Budakov (appointed 1 December 2009)

Research and development

The group has a policy of continued development of its current products and also for the design and development of new products. These costs are charged to the profit and loss account and are disclosed in note 5.

Land and buildings

The directors are of the opinion that the market value of the property is in excess of the net book value of £776,968 (2008 - £798,120) However, in the absence of a recent valuation this excess cannot be readily quantified

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 the affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

- a select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- b make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- c state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- d 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 to 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

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditors

Auditors

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office

By order of the Board

A Budakov Director

Date 24th March 2010

Independent auditors' report to the member of Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 19 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state in an auditors' 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www frc org uk/apb/scope/UKNP

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Baker Tilly Un Ander UP

PETER HOWARD (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

BAKER TILLY UK AUDIT LLP

Registered Auditors and

Chartered Accountants

Abbotsgate House

Hollow Road

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk

IP32 7FA

25/03/10

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	2	13,155,381	9,827,452
Cost of sales		(9,587,908)	(7,636,287)
Gross profit		3,567,473	2,191,165
Administrative expenses		(1,082,554)	(1,737,693)
Operating profit	5	2,484,919	453,472
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(101,180)	(105,386)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,383,739	348,086
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	7	(667,859)	(45,984)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	17	1,715,880	302,102

All amounts relate to continuing activities

All recognised gains and losses in the current and prior year are included in the profit and loss account

Note of historical cost profit and losses for the year ended 30 September 2009

	2009 £	2008 £
Note of historical cost profit and losses		
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,383,739	348,086
Difference between an historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge of the period calculated on the revalued amount	1,972	1,972
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,385,711	350,058
Historical cost profit for the year after taxation	1,775,474	304,074

Balance sheet at 30 September 2009

Company Number 1055939

	Note	2	009	2	008
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		1,297,521		973,872
Investments	10		16,258		33,025
			1,313,779		1,006,897
Current assets					
Stocks	11	2,338,315		2,432,885	
Debtors	12	1,529,195		1,409,335	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,199,888		559,145	
		6,067,398		4,401,365	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,202,665)		(1,914,392)	
Net current assets			3,864,733		2,486,973
Total assets less current liabilities			5,178,512		3,493,870
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	14		(958,706)		(1,028,488)
Provisions for liability and charges	15		(38,544)		-
Net assets			4,181,262		2,465,382
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		298,278		298,278
Share premium account	17		470,235		470,235
Revaluation reserve	17		75,952		77,924
Profit and loss account	17		3,336,797		1,618,945
Shareholder's funds	18		4,181,262		2,465,382

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on are signed on its behalf by

and

A Budakov

Director

24th March 2010

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 September 2009

	Note	20	09	200)8
		£	£	£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities	23		2,259,496		757,588
Returns on investments and servicing of finance					
Interest paid		(94,142)		(112,842)	
Interest on hire purchase agreements		(7,038)		(4,859)	
			(101,180)		(117,701)
Taxation			-		(2,592)
Capital expenditure					
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(377,297)		(47,547)	
Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets		20,541		200	
			(356,756)		(47,347)
Cash inflow/(outflow) before financing			1,801,560		589,948
Financing					
Loans advanced	25	31,430		450,000	
Loans repaid	25	(132,604)		(208,534)	
Capital element of hire purchase contracts	24	(50 (43)		(27.217)	
and finance lease rentals	24	(59,643)		(37,217)	
			(160,817)		204,249
Increase in cash	24		1,640,743		794,197

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, and are in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Group accounts

The accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group, as the company has taken advantage of the exemption provided section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Russian Shelbourne Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable during the year for services provided in the ordinary nature of the business, exclusive of value added tax

Manufacturing and distribution rights

Manufacturing and distribution rights acquired are capitalised and amortised over the directors' estimate of their useful economic lives, being 5 years

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation. Where existing unimpaired tangible fixed assets were previously stated at valuation the company took advantage of the transitional provisions in FRS 15 to retain these book values. Where an asset that was previously revalued is disposed of, its book value is eliminated and an appropriate transfer made from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual values, of all fixed assets, except freehold land, evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates

Freehold buildings - over 40 years
Plant and machinery - over 5 to 8 years
Computers and tooling - over 3 years
Motor vehicles and office equipment - over 3 to 5 years

Investments

Investments are carried at cost less any permanent diminution in value

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of production related fixed and variable overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange applicable at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date Timing differences are differences between the company's taxation profits and its results as stated in the financial statements

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on the sale has been recognised in the financial statements

Leasing and hire purchase agreements

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases or hire purchase contracts), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum payments payable during the term. The corresponding commitments are shown as amounts payable. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the agreement and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable

Annual rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred

Warranty provisions

Provision is made for liabilities arising in respect of specific warranty claims

Financial instruments

Interest rate swaps are used to hedge the Company's exposure to movements on interest rates. The interest payable or receivable on such swaps is accrued in the same way as interest arising on borrowings.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company.

A geographical analysis of turnover has not been disclosed as, in the opinion of the directors, it would be seriously prejudicial to the company's interests

3	Employees	2009	2008
	Staff costs (including directors) consist of	£	£
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	2,563,322 232,576	2,169,675 193,148
		2,795,898	2,362,823
	The average monthly number of employees of the company during the follows	year, including di	rectors, was a
		2009	2008
		Number	Number
	Office and management	34	33
	Manufacturing	72	63
		106	96
4	Directors		
•		2009	2008
		£	£
	Directors' emoluments consist of		
	Remuneration for management services	151,625	196,262
5	Operating profit		
	- F	2009	2008
	This has been arrived at after charging/(crediting)	£	£
	Depreciation of assets held under finance lease and hire purchase		
	contracts	19,166	25,659
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	74,419	54,955
	Foreign exchange profit	(884,871)	(17,267)
	(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets	(4,318)	3,584
	Operating lease rentals - office equipment	14,172	7,729
	- motor vehicles	23,456	12,767
	Research and development costs	23,207	21,325
	Auditors remuneration - statutory audit	22,407	17,970
	- other services relating to taxation	9,152	7,006

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

	Interest payable and similar charges	2009	2008
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdraft	89,025	106,221
	Interest on parent loan	117	(9,663)
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,038	4,859
	Other interest	5,000	3,969
		101,180	105,386
7	Taxation		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	UK corporation tax		
	- current year	610,237	-
	- adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(281)
	Total current tax	610,237	(281)
	Deferred tax	ŕ	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	63,155	46,265
	Effect of decreased tax rate on opening asset	(5,533)	-
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	667,859	45,984
	The tax assessed for the period is different from that calculated at t the UK. The differences are explained below	he standard rate of corp	ooration tax 1
	the OK The differences are explained below	2009	2008
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,383,739	348,086
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of		
	Corporation tax in the UK of 28 00 % (2008 – 29 00%)	667,447	100,945
	Effects of		
	Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	2,305	5,782
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(43,544)	(11,844)
	Tax losses utilised	(15,971)	(95,683)
		(,)	
		_	
	Other short term timing differences Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	800 (281)
	Other short term timing differences	610,237	800

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

8	Intangible fixed assets					Manufacturing
						& distribution rights
	Cost					£
	At 1 October 2008					94,934
	Disposals					(94,934)
	At 30 September 2009					-
	Amortisation					
	At 1 October 2008					94,934
	Disposals					(94,934)
	30 September 2009					_
	Net book value At 30 September 2009					-
	At 30 September 2008					-
9	Tangible assets					
		Freehold				
		land and	Motor	Plant and	Office	Total
		buildings £	vehicles £	machinery £	equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 October 2008	1,149,383	137,608	2,050,899	377,440	3,715,330
	Additions	-	6,500	366,882	60,075	433,457
	Disposals		(36,150)	(18,567)	(37,464)	(92,181)
	At 30 September 2009	1,149,383	107,958	2,399,214	400,051	4,056,606
	Depreciation					
	At 1 October 2008	351,263	82,379	1,948,198	359,618	2,741,458
	Charge for the year	21,152	17,882	35,383	19,168	93,585
	Disposals		(20,489)	(18,005)	(37,464)	(75,958)
	At 30 September 2009	372,415	79,772	1,965,576	341,322	2,759,085
	Net book value At 30 September 2009	776,968	28,186	433,638	58,729	1,297,521
	•	•	·		 ;	
	At 30 September 2008	798,120	55,229	102,701	17,822	973,872
				-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Freehold land and buildings	are stated at			2009	2008
	O 1 1 100	١٨			£	£
	Open market value – 199 Cost of additions since 19				900,000 249,383	900,000 249,383
	Cost of additions since t	, , ,				
					1,149,383	1,149,383

Historical cost net book value

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

9	Tangible assets (continued)		
	The historical cost net book value of freehold land and buildings is		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Cost	1,033,405	1,033,405
	Accumulated depreciation based on historical cost	(332,389)	(313,209)

Freehold land and buildings includes land at a valuation of £303,320 (2008 - £303,320) which is not depreciated by the company

720,196

701,016

The company has previously taken advantage of the transitional arrangements contained in FRS 15 with regard to revalued fixed assets. Accordingly, the freehold land and buildings valuation has not been updated. The last valuation of freehold land and buildings took place in 1990.

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount of £94,635 (2008 - £83,756) in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The related depreciation charge for the year was £19,166 (2008 - £25,659)

At 30 September 2009, no corporation tax would arise if the freehold properties were sold for the revalued amount shown in the financial statements. It is not the intention of the company to dispose of the related assets in the foreseeable future

10 Investments

	Subsidiary undertaking £
Cost At 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009	33,025
Provision for impairment Written off	(16,767)
At 30 September 2009	(16,767)
Net book value At 30 September 2009	16,258
At 30 September 2008	33,025

Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited owns 100% of the 25,000 common \$1 stock of Shelbourne Reynolds, Inc, a company registered in the United States of America, in the state of Kansas Its principal activity during the year was the distribution and servicing of Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited products in the USA

In addition, Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited owns 100% of the 25,000 €1 stock of Shelbourne Europe GmbH, a company registered in Germany The company is dormant

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves of Shelbourne Reynolds Inc as at 30 September 2009 was \$1,167,560 (2008 - \$513,389) The profit for the year was \$735,532 (2008 - \$244,083). The aggregate amount of capital and reserves of Shelbourne Europe GmbH was €25,000, with no profit or loss for both 2009 and 2008

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

2009 £	2008 £
145,965	243,289
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,313,758 875,838
2,338,315	2,432,885
	£ 145,965 1,443,902 748,448

There was no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above.

2009 £ 3,194 321 5,680 9,195	2008 £ 1,325,096 41,509 42,730 1,409,335
3,194 321 5,680	1,325,096 41,509 42,730
321 5,680	41,509 42,730
5,680	42,730
9,195	1,409,335
2009	2008
£	£
8,404	88,404
0,776	
_	44,200
9,330	30,781
4,948	221,994
5,889	1,287,819
0,237	-
2,855	54,980
3,272	56,813
6,954	129,401
2,665	1,914,392

The overdraft and bank mortgage are secured by a debenture together with a fixed charge over the company's freehold land and buildings

The obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

Obligations under hire purchase contracts (secured – see note 13) 17,594 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 20,654 2009 £ Due in one to two years Bank mortgage Obligations under hire purchase contracts Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan Due in two to five years Bank mortgage 276,000 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 9,878 Due after five years Bank mortgage 554,458	2008
Due in one to two years Bank mortgage 90,000 Obligations under hire purchase contracts 17,594 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 10,776 Due in two to five years Bank mortgage 276,000 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 9,878 Due after five years Bank mortgage 554,458	£ ,008,862 19,626
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Bank mortgage 90,000 Obligations under hire purchase contracts 17,594 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 10,776 Due in two to five years Bank mortgage 276,000 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 9,878 Due after five years Bank mortgage 554,458	£
Bank mortgage 276,000 Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 9,878 Due after five years Bank mortgage 554,458	90,000 19,626
Carbon Trust energy efficiency loan 9,878 Due after five years Bank mortgage 554,458	
Bank mortgage 554,458	276,000
	
958,706 1	642,862
	,028,488
15 Provisions for liabilities and charges	
Deferred taxation	£
At 1 October 2008 (asset included within other debtors) Profit and loss account transfer	(19,078) 57,622
At 30 September 2009	38,544
Provide	ed
2009 £	2008 £
Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences Tax losses 39,316 (772)	(6,521) (579) (11,978)
38,544	(19,078)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

16	Called up share capital			A 11 - 44 - 3	113		
		A 41.		Allotted, called up			
			Authorised		and fully paid		
		2009	2008	2009	2008		
		£	£	£	£		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	600,000	600,000	298,278	298,278		
17	Reserves						
			Share	Revaluation	Profit and		
			premium	reserve	loss account		
			£	£	£		
	At 1 October 2008		470,235	77,924	1,618,945		
	Profit for the year		-	-	1,715,880		
	Depreciation transfer		-	(1,972)	1,972		
	At 30 September 2009		470,235	75,952	3,336,797		
18	Reconciliation of movements in shareh	older's funds					
				2009	2008		
				£	£		
	Profit for the year			1,715,880	302,102		
				1,715,880	302,102		
	Opening shareholder's funds			2,465,382	2,163,280		
	Closing shareholder's funds			4,181,262	2,465,382		

19 Related party transactions and controlling interest

Transactions with related companies

During the year, sales of £172,468 (2008 £Nil) were made to Russian Shelbourne Limited The balance at the year end due to Russian Shelbourne Limited was £nil (2008 £42,098)

Shelbourne Reynolds, Inc, a 100% subsidiary incorporated in the United States of America, charged £402,869 (2008 £330,383) to Shelbourne Reynolds Engineering Limited for handling charges during the year. In addition, goods were sold to Shelbourne Reynolds, Inc for £26,915 (2008 £22,261) and purchased from them for £225,295 (2008 £199,088)

At the year end there was a net creditor of £124,948 (2008 £179,896) in respect of these transactions

At the year end the company owed £Nil (2008 £44,200) to Russian Shelbourne Limited, the parent undertaking

During the year no sales (2008 £50,762) were made to the ultimate controlling party, Victor Baturin

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

19 Related party transactions and controlling interest (continued)

Ultimate parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Russian Shelbourne Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Victor Baturin by virtue of his majority shareholding in the ultimate parent company, Russian Shelbourne Limited

20 Commitments under operating leases

As at 30 September 2009, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, none of which relates to land & buildings, as set out below

	•	2009	2008
		£	£
	Operating leases which expire		
	Within one year	8,558	2,388
	In two to five years	34,385	16,893
	After five years	15,478	-
		58,421	19,281
21	Capital commitments		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Contracted but not provided for	-	66,621

22 Financial Instruments

During the previous year, the company entered into an interest rate swap in order to minimise the risk of the movement in the bank base rate. The fixed rate swap agreement was entered into on 25 July 2008 for a period of 10 years on a notional amount of £800,000. The fixed rate swap is at 5.34% and expires on 25 July 2018. At 30 September 2009 the swap had a value of £109,289 owed to Barclays Bank plc.

The company entered into forward currency contracts to manage currency expenses that arise on sales At the year end, the company was contracted to sell \$3,000,000 (US dollars) for £1,884,374 at the contract rates. The forward contract rates mature at various dates between October 2009 and May 2010

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009 (Continued)

23	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash	inflow from o	perating activ	ities	
		1	.	2009	2008
				£	£
	Operating profit			2,484,919	453,472
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets			93,585	80,614
	(Profit)/loss on sale of tangible fixed assets			(4,318)	3,584
	Impairment of investment			16,767	-
	Decrease/(increase) in stocks			94,570	(212,523)
	Increase in debtors			(138,938)	(169,049)
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors			(287,089)	601,490
	Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,259,496	757,588
24	Reconciliation of net cashflow to movement	in net funds/(de	eht)		
		in not lands (de	,	2009	2008
				£	£
	Increase in cash in the year			1 640 742	704 107
	Cash outflow/ (inflow) from increase in deb	t and leace finan	ema	1,640,743 160,817	794,197 (204,249)
	cush outries (mnow) nom mercuse m uco	t and lease iman	eing		(204,249)
	Change in net debt resulting from cash flow	s		1,801,560	589,948
	New hire purchase contracts			(56,160)	(40,856)
	Movement in net debt in the year			1,745,400	549,092
	Net debt at 1 October 2008			(632,728)	(1,181,820)
	2000			(002,720)	
	Net funds/(debt) at 30 September 2009			1,112,672	(632,728)
25	Analysis of changes in cash and net funds/(d	ebt)			
		At 1		Other non-	At 30
		October	Cash	cash	September
		2008	flow	changes	2009
		£	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	559,145	1,640,743		2,199,888
		559,145	1,640,743		2,199,888
	Debt due within one year	(132,604)	33,424	-	(99,180)
	Debt due after one year	(1,008,862)	67,750	-	(941,112)
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	(50,407)	59,643	(56,160)	(46,924)
	Total	(632,728)	1,801,560	(56,160)	1,112,672