## **ACORN INDUSTRIAL SERVICES GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

03/08/2019

COMPANIES HOUSE

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

M Povey

P D Spillings B Helgesson I Sjolin

Secretary

M Povey

Company number

05500626

Registered office

Unit A Denby Way

Hellaby Industrial Estate

Rotherham South Yorkshire S66 8HR

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Central Square 29 Wellington Street

Leeds LS1 4DL

Solicitors

Keebles LLP

14 Commercial Street

Sheffield S1 2AT

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## STRATEGIC REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### Fair review of the business

Acorn Industrial Services Group are a technical Distributor of Industrial Power Transmission products and services.

We supply customers in the Distribution, OEM and MRO markets with IPT products and services including Bearings, Belt and Chain Drives, Linear Systems, Couplings and drives and IPT consumables.

The board of Directors are content with the overall performance during the year and are confident that the company is in a solid position to continue at this level into 2019.

AISG is part of the New Power Transmission Solutions Platform within the Axel Johnson International Group. The platform supplies a growing number of customers across Europe with further acquisitions planned for 2019.

Continued growth across all customer segments and accelerated development of Acorn's supplier brand structure has continued to consolidate our market position as a Specialised Technical Distributor.

The directors recognise that the outlook for 2019 is by no means guaranteed to continue at 2018 levels. Brexit drawing ever closer brings uncertainty from customers and continued price increases from suppliers will all contribute to another challenging year.

A continued focus on all operational areas including IT systems and Warehouse functions will keep Acorn at forefront logistically with increased attention to increase our offer and range of items available.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

## Interest Rate Risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits, inter-company accounts and bank borrowings. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed on a group basis by the use of both fixed and floating facilities.

### Liquidity Risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and invest cash assets safely and profitably. Primarily this is achieved through inter-company accounts and bank overdraft facilities.

#### **Currency Risk**

The company is exposed to currency risk as it trades in currencies other than British pounds, including Euros and US dollars. The company seeks to manage currency risk by matching sales and purchases in foreign currencies, the use of foreign currency bank accounts and foreign currency forward contracts

### Key performance indicators

	2018	2017	Movement	% change
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
	1			
Turnover	30,998	28,193	2,805	10%
Gross profit	10,261	9,734	527	5%
Profit before tax	2,668	3,019	(351)	(12)%

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

On behalf of the board

M Povey

2050 2019

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their annual report and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the group is the distribution of bearings and power transmission & linear motion products.

## **Directors**

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

M Povey P D Spillings B Helgesson I Sjolin

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid in the year (2017: £1,000,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

## Independent auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the group and company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 group and company and of the profit or loss of the group and company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

## Statement of disclosure to auditors

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 auditors of the company 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 auditors of the company are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

M Povey Director

Date: 20th Jone 2019

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF ACORN INDUSTRIAL SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion, Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited's group financial statements and company financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the group's profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the group and company balance sheets as at 31 December 2018; the group statement of comprehensive income, the group statement of cash flows, and the group and company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

## TO THE MEMBERS OF ACORN INDUSTRIAL SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ACORN INDUSTRIAL SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

## Other required reporting

## Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Nicholas Cook (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Leeds

24 June 2019

## GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	30,997,944 (20,737,210)	28,192,553 (18,458,841)
Gross profit		10,260,734	9,733,712
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		(758,952) (6,817,945) 1,000	(716,689) (5,981,050) 1,549
Operating profit	4	2,684,837	3,037,522
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	8 9	417 (16,925)	22 (18,970)
Profit before taxation		2,668,329	3,018,574
Tax on profit	10	(624,254)	(613,241)
Profit for the financial year		2,044,075	2,405,333

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The Group statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	)18	2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12		1,575,535		2,079,732
Tangible assets	13		560,362		589,185
			2,135,897		2,668,917
Current assets					
Stocks	17	5,445,303		4,449,608	
Debtors	18	6,932,137		6,878,487	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,624,662		2,225,377	
		15,002,102		13,553,472	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(5,523,335)		(6,641,008)	
Net current assets			9,478,767		6,912,464
Total assets less current liabilities			11,614,664		9,581,381
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		-		(10,792)
Provisions for liabilities	23		(57,144)		(57,144)
Net assets			11,557,520		9,513,445
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,830		1,830
Share premium account			9,254		9,254
Profit and loss account			11,546,436		9,502,361
Total equity			11,557,520		9,513,445

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

M Povey
Director

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# COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investments	14		6,297,141		6,297,141	
Current assets						
Debtors	18	1,297		1,297		
Cash at bank and in hand		2		2		
		1,299		1,299		
Creditors: amounts falling due within	40	/E 740 000\		(0.000.000)		
one year	19	(5,743,329)		(6,293,280)		
Net current liabilities			(5,742,030)		(6,291,981)	
Total assets less current liabilities			555,111		5,160	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	25		1,830		1,830	
Share premium account			9,254		9,254	
Profit and loss account			544,027		(5,924)	
Total equity			555,111		5,160	

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £549,951 (2017 - £994,076 profit).

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .254 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

M Povey Director

Company Registration No. 05500626

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017		1,830	9,254	8,097,028	8,108,112
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	-	2,405,333 (1,000,000)	2,405,333 (1,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017		1,830	9,254	9,502,361	9,513,445
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,044,075	2,044,075
Balance at 31 December 2018		1,830	9,254	11,546,436	11,557,520

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017		1,830	9,254	-	11,084
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	-	994,076 (1,000,000)	994,076 (1,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017		1,830	9,254	(5,924)	5,160
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-		549,951	549,951
Balance at 31 December 2018		1,830	9,254	544,027	555,111

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	18	20	17
N	lotes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	30		3,028,230		1,522,437
Interest paid			(16,925)		(18,970)
Income taxes paid			(724,850)		(586,130)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,286,455		917,337
Investing activities					
Purchase of business		-		(1,421,905)	
Adjustment to consideration on purchase					
of business		-		51,710	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(63,880)		(84,011)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		-		4,917	
Interest received		417		22	
Net cash used in investing activities			(63,463)		(1,449,267)
Financing activities					
Loan (repaid to) / from parent company		(800,000)		800,000	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(23,707)		(9,308)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(1,000,000)		-	
Net cash (used in)/generated from					
financing activities			(1,823,707)		790,692
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			399,285		258,762
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of ye	ear		2,225,377		1,966,615
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			2,624,662		2,225,377
•					

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit A, Denby Way, Hellaby Industrial Estate, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S66 8HR.

### 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.

The financial statement have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2018. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The following subsidiaries have taken advantage of an exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006. As the ultimate parent, Acorn Industrial Services Group Ltd has provided a statutory guarantee for any outstanding liabilities of this business. All subsidiary undertakings have been included in the consolidation.

Gerald Summers Limited Bearing Station Limited Berkshire Bearings & Transmissions Limited Town & County Engineering Services Limited

### 1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is five years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.6 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:

Land and buildings Freehold Fixtures, fittings & equipment Computer equipment Motor vehicles

25 years straight line 15% reducing balance 3 years straight line 25% reducing balance

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

## 1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### 1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

### 1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.10 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

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

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

## 1.12 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is 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.

#### 1.13 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.

### 1.14 Retirement benefits

The group operates two defined contribution pension schemes and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the group to the funds in respect of the year.

#### 1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

## 1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Stock Provision

When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods.

#### Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

### Investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available. In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 3 Turnover

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

2018 2017 £ £

Turnover analysed by class of business

30,997,944 28,192,553

### Turnover - geographical analysis

In the opinion of the directors the disclosure of the geographical split of turnover would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4	Operating profit			
•	operating promi	2018	2017	
		£	£	
	Operating profit for the year is stated after (crediting)/ charging:			
	Exchange gains	(55,268)	(56,522)	
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	92,703	88,893	
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	-	9,298	
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	1,368	
	Amortisation of intangible assets	504,197	340,319	
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	20,305,720	18,187,676	
	Operating lease charges	477,641	434,534	

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £55,268 (2017 - £56,522).

#### 5 Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditors and associates:	2018 £	2017 £
For audit services  Audit of the financial statements of the group and company  Audit of the financial statements of the	7,500	7,500
company's subsidiaries	25,000	42,500
	32,500	50,000

## 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

,	Group 2018 Number	2017 Number	Company 2018 Number	2017 Number
Production staff	44	44	-	-
Distribution staff	67	65	_	-
Administrative staff	24	24	-	-
	135	133		-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6	Employees			1	(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group 2018 £	2017 £	Company 2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	3,745,894 297,390 74,123	3,489,648 283,414 58,051	- - -	- - -
		4,117,407	3,831,113	-	-
7	Directors' remuneration			2018 £	2017 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			225,275	282,914
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the follow	wing amounts p	paid to the highe	st paid director	:
				2018 £	2017 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			100,000	100,000
	The directors are considered to be the key mana	gement person	nel of the group.		
8	Interest receivable and similar income			2018	2017
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits			£ 417	22
	Interest income includes the following:				
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair v	alue through p	rofit or loss	417	22

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018	2017
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	9,604	11,889
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,926	1,157
	Interest payable to group undertakings	3,395	5,924
		16,925	18,970
10	Tax on profit		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	624,254 -	613,073 168
	Total current tax	624,254	613,241
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss ac	ccount as follow	rs: 2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss at Profit before taxation	2018	2017 £
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	2018 £ 2,668,329	2017 £ 3,018,574
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 ————————————————————————————————————
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 ————————————————————————————————————
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets  Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479 168
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets  Adjustments in respect of prior periods  Effect of change in corporation tax rate	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479 168 (4,519
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets  Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479 168
	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets  Adjustments in respect of prior periods  Effect of change in corporation tax rate  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479 168 (4,519 1,581
11	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets  Adjustments in respect of prior periods  Effect of change in corporation tax rate  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Other permanent differences	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479 168 (4,519 1,581 (41,927
11	Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Adjustments in respect of prior periods Effect of change in corporation tax rate Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances Other permanent differences Taxation charge	2018 £ 2,668,329 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 3,018,574 581,075 76,384 479 168 (4,519 1,581 (41,927

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 12 Goodwill

Group	Goodwill
Cost At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	£ 2,578,651
Accumulated amortisation and impairment At 1 January 2018 Amortisation charged for the year	498,919 504,197
At 31 December 2018	1,003,116
Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	1,575,535
At 31 December 2017	2,079,732

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2018 or 31 December 2017.

## 13 Tangible assets

Group	Land and buildings Freehold	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	250,000	836,779	723,657	31,676	1,842,112
Additions	-	37,516	26,364	-	63,880
Disposals	-	(11,452)	(55,010)	-	(66,462)
At 31 December 2018	250,000	862,843	695,011	31,676	1,839,530
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2018	54,788	504,452	687,682	6,005	1,252,927
Depreciation charged in the year	1,008	60,291	25,189	6,215	92,703
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(11,452)	(55,010)	-	(66,462)
At 31 December 2018	55,796	553,291	657,861	12,220	1,279,168
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018	194,204	309,552	37,150	19,456	560,362
At 31 December 2017	195,212	332,327	35,975	<del>======</del> 25,671	589,185

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2018 or 31 December 2017.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13	Tangible assets					(Continued)
	The net carrying value of tangible finance leases or hire purchase con		includes the fe	ollowing in re	spect of asse	ts held under
	·		Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
			£	£	£	£
	Fixtures, fittings & equipment			45,642 ————		-
	Depreciation charge for the year in r	espect of				
	leased assets			9,298		_
14	Investments					
			Group		Company	
		<b>81</b> - 4	2018	2017	2018	2017
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	15			6,297,141 ======	6,297,141
	Movements in fixed asset investm	nents				
	Company					Shares in
						group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation					~
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December	er 2018				6,297,141
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2018					6,297,141
	At 31 December 2017					6,297,141

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Acorn Industrial Services Limited	same as parent company	power transmission and linear	Ordinary	400.00
		products		100.00
Bearing Station Limited	same as parent company	Online sales of industrial consumables	Ordinary	100.00
Berkshire Bearings Limited	same as parent company	Marketing of bearings and transmissions	Ordinary	100.00
Gerald Summers Limited	same as parent	Distribution of bearings and power transmission and linear	Ordinary	
		products		100.00
Town & County Engineering	same as parent	Machinery and equipment	Ordinary	
Services Limited	company	wholesaler	,	100.00

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the following subsidiaries of the Company were entitled to exemption from audit under s479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies:

Gerald Summers Limited (00379562)

Bearing Station Limited (SC357273)

Berkshire Bearings & Transmissions Limited (01572216)

Town & County Engineering Services Limited (01985942)

#### 16 Financial instruments

10	Financial instruments				
		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
		£	£	£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets				
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	6,727,446	6,704,418	1,297	1,297
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities				<del></del>
	Measured at amortised cost	5,019,784	5,916,916	5,743,329	6,293,280
17	Stocks				
		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
		£	£	£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	287,696	279,693	_	_
	Finished goods and goods for resale	5,157,607	4,169,915	-	-
		5,445,303	4,449,608		***
			=====		****

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

18	Debtors					
			Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year	r:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		6,726,149	6,699,505	_	-
	Other debtors		1,297	4,913	1,297	1,297
	Prepayments and accrued income		204,691	174,069	-	-
			6,932,137	6,878,487	1,297	1,297
19	Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one yea	ar			
			Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	22	-	12,915	-	-
	Other borrowings	21	-	800,000	-	800,000
	Trade creditors		4,751,119	3,519,019	-	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	1,000,000	5,518,329	5,043,280
	Corporation tax payable		266,687	367,283	-	-
	Other taxation and social security		236,864	367,601	-	-
	Other creditors		241,532	530,563	225,000	450,000
	Accruals and deferred income		27,133	43,627	-	-
				6.641.009	5 742 220	6 202 200
			5,523,335	6,641,008	5,743,329	6,293,280

Amounts due to group undertakings, in the prior year, represents amounts due to AxIndustries AB, the parent of Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited, based in Sweden. These amounts have not been removed on consolidation as AxIndustries AB do not form part of this consolidation group.

## 20 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

20	Orealtors, amounts laining due alt		•		_	
			Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	22		10,792		
21	Loans and overdrafts					
			Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
			£	£	£	£
	Loans from group undertakings			800,000	-	800,000
	Payable within one year		-	800,000	-	800,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 21 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

Loans from group undertakings, in the prior year, represents amounts due to AxIndustries AB, the parent of Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited, based in Sweden. These amounts have not been removed on consolidation as AxIndustries AB do not form part of this consolidation group.

### 22 Finance lease obligations

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	-	12,915	-	_
In two to five years	-	10,792	-	-
	-	23,707	-	_
			<del>::</del>	

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

### 23 Provisions for liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018	Liabilities 2017
Group	£	£
ACAs	57,144 	57,144 ———

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities (2017: £nil).

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

### 24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2018 £	2017 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	74,123 ———	58,051

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25	Called up share capital	Group and	company
	Ordinary share capital	2018	2017
	issued and fully paid	~	~
	1,830 (2017: 1,830) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,830	1,830

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 26 Acquisitions

On the 14 July 2017 the group acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Town & County Engineering Services Limited

	Book Value £	Adjustments £	Fair Value £
Tangible fixed assets	69,704	-	69,704
Stock	179,225	-	179,225
Trade and other debtors	515,738	-	515,738
Cash and cash equivalents	260,836	-	260,836
Obligations under finance leases	(33,015)	_	(33,015)
Trade and other creditors	(545,341)	-	(545,341)
Tax liabilities	(56,614)	-	(56,614)
Total identifiable net assets	390,533	-	390,533
Goodwill			1,742,208
Total consideration			2,132,741
The consideration was satisfied by:			£
Cash			1,682,741
Deferred consideration			450,000
			2,132,741
Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting p the consolidated statement of comprehensive income sir			£
Turnover			1,197,220
Profit after tax			239,252

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 27 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group	Company		
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	532,404	453,158	-	_
Between two and five years	1,174,905	1,220,773	-	-
In over five years	339,000	456,969	-	-
	2,046,309	2,130,900		

#### 28 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

The group has taken advantage of the provision available in FRS 102 exempting disclosure of related party transactions with and between wholly-owned group companies.

During the year, the group occupied properties owned by the directors' pension scheme and paid rent on a commercial basis of £182,000 (2017: £182,000).

## 29 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Axel Johnson AB, a company registered in Sweden.

Axel Johnson AB prepares group financial statements, which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements and copies can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Axel Johnson AB, Villagation 6, PO Box 5174, SE-102, 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited's immediate parent company is AxIndustries AB by virtue of that company holding 100% of the share capital in Acorn Industrial Services Group Limited.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

30	Cash generated from operations		
	<b>3</b>	2018	2017
		£	£
	Profit for the year after tax	2,044,075	2,405,333
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	624,254	613,241
	Finance costs	16,925	18,970
	Investment income	(417)	(22)
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	1,368
	Amortisation of intangible assets	504,197	340,319
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	92,703	98,191
	Movements in working capital:		
	Increase in stocks	(995,695)	(413,120)
	Increase in debtors	(53,650)	(1,493,365)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	795,838	(48,478)
	Cash generated from operations	3,028,230	1,522,437