C.V. Instruments Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 September 2015

THURSDAY



30/06/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

#134

Registered No. 01020146

DIRECTORS

S Hsu

A Shone

S P White

SECRETARY

J M Dallman

AUDITOR

BDO LLP

1 Bridgewater Place

Water Lane

Leeds

LS11 5RU

BANKERS

HSBC Bank plc Yorkshire & North East Banking Centre 4th Floor City Point 29 King Street Leeds LS1 2HL

REGISTERED OFFICE

Atlas Way Atlas North Sheffield S4 7QQ

STRATEGIC REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be the assembly and distribution of precision hardness testing equipment. The directors will look to improve the company's trading performance in the forthcoming financial year.

The directors believe that the key risks facing the company include, without limitation:

- consumer and retail demand deteriorating amid a general prolonged slow down;
- current sales prices and product mixes not being maintained;
- the loss of key customers resulting in reduced revenues or significant bad debts;
- raw material, factored product, and utility prices increasing above current levels; and
- unfavourable exchange movements.

In managing the business, the directors have established controls to enable them to respond to and mitigate the impact of such risks.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company uses financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprising borrowings, cash and other liquid resources and various other items such as inter-company debtors and inter-company creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The policies have remained unchanged from previous periods.

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 to invest cash assets safely and profitably. Primarily, this is achieved through utilisation of a pooled banking arrangement, asset-backed lending facilities and a term-loan within Spear & Jackson Group Limited and its UK subsidiary undertakings.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to transaction and translation foreign exchange risk. Transaction exposures are hedged, when known.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

J M Dallman Secretary

28 June 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 30 September 2015.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The loss for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £7,000 (2014 - £12,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014 - £nil).

ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

C.V. Instruments Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowers Group Limited.

The entire issued share capital of Bowers Group Limited is held by Spear & Jackson Group Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom. The entire issued share capital of Spear & Jackson Group Limited is held by Pantene Global Holdings Limited ("PGH"), a company registered in Hong Kong.

Up until 30 May 2014, the ultimate parent undertaking was United Pacific Industries Limited ("UPI"), a company incorporated in Bermuda and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. On that date, UPI sold its entire equity interest in PGH to Kings Victory Limited ("KVL"), a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") with limited liability. KVL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lion City Group, a privately-owned company incorporated in the BVI with limited liability. On 12 June 2014, Lion City Group changed its name to SNH Global Holdings Limited.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who served during the year and up to the date of signing this report were:

S Hsu (appointed 30 November 2015) A Shone (appointed 31 March 2015)

S P White

P J Dyson (resigned 31 March 2015) H W Lim (resigned 30 November 2015)

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

Bowers Metrology Limited acts on behalf of the company for the purpose of invoicing customers, collecting debts and paying creditors and expenses.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AS TO THE DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Company's auditor for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITOR

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution will be proposed to reappoint them at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

J M Dallman Secretary

28 June 2016

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF C.V. INSTRUMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of C.V. Instruments Limited for the year ended 30 September 2015 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's 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 to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF C.V. INSTRUMENTS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

BOOLLE

Paul Davies (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Leeds
United Kingdom

29 June 2016

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

C.V. Instruments Limited

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 30 September 2015

	Notes	2015 £000	2014 £000
TURNOVER	2	71	. 87
NET OPERATING COSTS	3	(78)	(99)
			<u> </u>
OPERATING LOSS	3	(7)	(12)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(7)	(12)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	5	-	-
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	11	(7)	(12)

All the above results arose from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the loss for the financial year as set out above.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of this profit and loss account.

C.V. Instruments Limited

BALANCE SHEET at 30 September 2015

FIXED ASSETS	Notes	2015 £000	2014 £000
Tangible assets	6	<u>.</u>	<u>-</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			;
Debtors	7	117	127
		117	127
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	2	5
NET CURRENT ASSETS		115	122
NET ASSETS		115	122
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital (£100)	10	-	-
Profit and loss account	11	115	122
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	12	115	122

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of this balance sheet.

The financial statements of C.V. Instruments Limited, registered number 01020146, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2016. They were signed on its behalf by:

Klaina Drone

A Shone

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 30 September 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The accounting policies of the company are consistent with the prior year.

After making appropriate enquiries and reviewing budgets, profit and cash flow forecasts and business plans, the Directors have formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has more than sufficient resources and available facilities to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the Directors consider that the adoption of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements is appropriate.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

over 4, 5 and 10 years

Impairment

Fixed assets are subject to review for impairment in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 11 "Impairment of Fixed Assets and Goodwill". Any impairment is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it occurs.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale

- purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis

Work in progress and finished goods

 cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

Deferred taxation

In accordance with FRS19, provision for deferred taxation is made in full on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are regarded as recoverable, and therefore recognised, only when it is regarded as more likely than not that there will be sufficient future taxable profits from which the reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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

Advance corporation tax, which is expected to be recoverable in the future, is deducted from the deferred taxation balance.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account, with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are used to finance or provide a hedge against foreign equity investments, which are taken directly to reserves.

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the accounts on the grounds that, at 30 September 2015, the company was wholly owned and its ultimate United Kingdom parent published a consolidated cash flow statement.

2 TURNOVER

Turnover, representing amounts invoiced to third parties, is a continuing activity and is stated net of value added tax. The directors regard the company's business as being of one class, the assembly and distribution of precision hardness testing equipment.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	45	54
Europe	20	23
North America	3	10
Asia	3	-
	71	87

3 OPERATING LOSS

(a) Operating loss comprises:		
	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Turnover	71	87
	71	87
Raw materials and consumables	47	55
Other operating charges	31	44
	78	99
Operating loss	(7)	(12)
Net operating costs are analysed as:		
Other external charges	47	55
Other operating charges	31	44
	78	99

Auditor's remuneration was borne by another group company in 2015 and 2014.

4 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No director received any emoluments from the company in the year (2014 - £nil).

5 TAXATION

The taxation charge arising on the profit on ordinary activities comprises the following:

Deferred taxation, origination and reversal of timing differences.	£000	£000
The effective rate of current taxation assessed on the loss for the year difference corporation tax in the UK. The differences are as follows:	s from the stand	dard rate of
	2015 £000	2014 £000
Tax on the loss on ordinary activities at the UK statutory rate of 20.5% ($2014-22\%$) Group relief surrendered for which no payment will be received	(1) 1	(3)
Current taxation charge as reported	-	

2015

2014

6	TANGIBL	FFIYED	ACCETC
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	Cost:		£000
	At 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2015		44
	Depreciation: At 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2015		44
	Net book value: At 30 September 2015 and 30 September 2014		-
7	DEBTORS		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Amounts falling due within one year: Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings Deferred tax assets (note 9)	116	126
		117	127
	Amounts falling due after one year: Deferred tax assets (note 9)	-	-
		117	127
8	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	2015	2014
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Amounts due to group undertakings Amounts due to parent undertakings	1	1 4
		2	5

9 DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred taxation in relation to depreciation in advance of capital allowances is included in the balance sheet as follows:

	£000	£000
Debtors receivable within one year Debtors receivable after more than one year	1 -	1 -
	1	1

The Company has £63,000 trading losses available for utilisation in future periods (2014 - £63,000). These losses have not been recognised in the accounts, as there is insufficient evidence that the assets will be recoverable within the meaning of FRS 19 "Deferred Taxation".

10	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Authorised:	•	
	2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
11	RESERVES		
			Profit and
			loss account
			£000
	At 1 October 2014		122
	Loss for the financial year		(7)
	At 30 September 2015		. 115

12 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

	2013	2014
	£000	£000
Shanahaldan'a funda at 1 Oatahan	122	134
Shareholder's funds at 1 October		
Loss for the financial year	(7)	(12)
Shareholder's funds at 30 September	115	122
'		

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pledge of assets

At the reporting date, the banking facilities of the UK subsidiaries of Spear & Jackson Group Limited (the "UK Group") with the HSBC Bank plc comprise asset-backed lending facilities (confidential invoice discounting and inventory borrowing line) and a Base Rate term loan.

The asset-backed lending facilities are secured on certain trade receivables and inventories in the UK trading operations of the UK Group.

The amount drawn down on the Base Rate term loan, which was set-up following the repayment of the previous term loan in September 2015, at 30 September 2015 was £950,000 (2014 - £1,933,333). It is secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets and undertakings of the UK Group and its trading subsidiaries, by a first fixed charge on the Group's freehold properties in the United Kingdom and certain cross-guarantees from UK and non-UK subsidiaries of the Spear & Jackson Group Limited group of companies.

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued) Pledge of assets (continued)

Additionally, the UK Group's net cash balances with the HSBC form a pooled fund. As part of this arrangement, the company has entered into a cross guarantee to guarantee any bank borrowings within that pooled fund. At 30 September 2015 the extent of this guarantee was £32,970,000 (2014 - £36,457,000). The net pooled cash position at 30 September 2015 was £971,000 (2014 - £109,000).

Other

The Company is, from time to time, subject to legal proceedings and claims arising from the conduct of its business operations, including litigation related to personal injury claims, customer contract matters, employment claims and environmental matters.

While it is impossible to ascertain the ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to contingent liabilities, including lawsuits, the directors of the Company believe that the aggregate amount of such liabilities, if any, in excess of amounts accrued, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 8, "Related Party Disclosures", not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of the group headed by Spear & Jackson Group Limited.

15 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Bowers Group Limited. The entire issued share capital of Bowers Group Limited is held by Spear & Jackson Group Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom. The entire issued share capital of Spear & Jackson Group Limited is held by Pantene Global Holdings Limited, a company registered in Hong Kong and up until 30th May 2014, a subsidiary undertaking of United Pacific Industries Limited ("UPI"), the ultimate parent undertaking. UPI is a company incorporated in Bermuda and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

On 30th May 2014, UPI sold its entire equity interest in Pantene Global Holdings Limited to Kings Victory Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability. Kings Victory Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of SNH Global Holdings Limited, a privately-owned company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability.

For the year ended 30th September 2015, the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings, for which group accounts are drawn up, which are publically available, and of which the Company is a member, is Spear & Jackson Group Limited.