

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

for

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited



Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK) Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

DIRECTORS:

D Roberts
M Sue
M Yamazawa
K Aoyama

SECRETARY:

A Shield

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Monkton Business Park North
Hebburn
NEWCASTLE
NE31 2JZ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

01082975 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Ernst & Young LLP
Citygate
St James' Boulevard
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE1 4JD

BANKERS:

The Royal Bank of Scotland
1 Trinity Gardens
2nd Floor
Broadchare
Quayside
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE1 2HF

SOLICITORS:

Addleshaw Goddard
Sovereign House
PO Box 8
Sovereign Street
Leeds
LS1 1HQ

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The trading period under review has shown continued high demand for construction equipment, with the company realising record turnover amounting to £236,757,000 (FY18 £212,452,000). Adverse movement in foreign exchange currencies and increased commodity pricing resulted in increased material cost, in spite of which, the Company realised improved profit. Profit before tax: £6,992,000 (FY18 £2,619,000).

Continued uncertainty surrounding the UK's vote to leave the European Union (Brexit) and future trading agreements continue to weigh on market sentiment. Despite which, the company has recognised continued strong demand across all sectors of the business, with increased demand in our mid-size excavator range and continued expansion of the aftersales business driving much of the growth.

Customer requirements continue to remain high across all parts of the UK, underpinned by a number of major infrastructure development projects and the current housing shortage faced by the UK. The Company's market share continues to strengthen in the mini and mid-range excavator sectors, due to product innovations, strategic pricing, and development of new business.

Whilst the continued support & loyalty of our existing customer base remains essential, the company aims to continue to develop business with new customers. The board believes that the company remains well placed to further strengthen market share, and remains cautiously optimistic regarding the coming trading year's performance.

The company uses a number of financial and non-financial KPI's to measure company performance and these continue to be reported on a continued basis both at board level and to managers during. These KPI's include; a number of health and safety, environmental and employee related KPI's as well as customer service level, complaints, sales plan achievement. The directors consider that the company has an effective measurement and reporting framework, which is consistent with its size and complexity.

Financial Risk and Management Objectives

The company's financial instruments comprise of forward exchange contracts entered into in respect of purchases denominated in foreign currencies, together with cash, debtors and creditors. Management objectives of continued focus on customer requirements, effective delivery of improved services to customers, continued control of direct and indirect costs and improved product quality continue to be at the forefront of the company's principles.

Cash Flow Risk

The company invests surplus cash in a floating rate interest yielding bank deposit account and has access to a floating rate interest bearing overdraft facility.

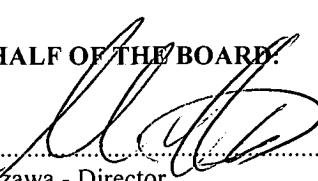
Credit Risk

The company has external debtors, however, the company manages credit risk by undertaking appraisals of customers in order to ensure that credit is extended to customers who are credit worthy, and unlikely to default.

Liquidity Risk

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generated by its operations.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
M Yamazawa - Director

Date: 23 July 2019

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, was £ 5,591,000 (2018 - £2,062,000). A final dividend payment of £1,725,840 was made in respect of the previous trading year. The directors propose a final dividend of £4,539,757 in respect of this financial trading year.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report.

D Roberts
M Sue
M Yamazawa
K Aoyama

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The group made no political contributions during the year (2018 - £nil).

Donations to UK charities amounted to £4,722 (2018 - £35,610).

EMPLOYMENT MATTERS

It is the company's policy to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities, to continue wherever possible the employment of staff who became disabled and to provide opportunities for training and career development of disabled employees.

Frequent meetings are held with employee's representatives to discuss sales, financial position and prospects. Opportunity is given at these meetings for senior executives to be questioned about matters, which concern the employees.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements (incorporating the Strategic Report and the Report of the Report of the Directors) 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 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.

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Report of the Directors (Continued)
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

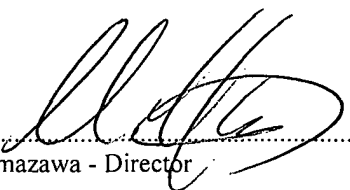
STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
M Yamazawa - Director

Date: 23 July 2019

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hitachi Construction (UK) LTD Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise specify the titles of the primary statements such as the Income Statement, the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 20, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- 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; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement page 3 and 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, 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 members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed



Richard Frostick (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Newcastle Upon Tyne
Date: 25/7/2019

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
TURNOVER	3	236,757	212,452
Cost of sales		<u>221,256</u>	<u>201,784</u>
GROSS PROFIT		15,501	10,668
Distribution costs		2,157	2,035
Administrative expenses		<u>6,409</u>	<u>6,045</u>
		<u>8,566</u>	<u>8,080</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		6,935	2,588
Interest receivable from group undertakings		<u>57</u>	<u>31</u>
		<u>6,992</u>	<u>2,619</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	5	6,992	2,619
Tax on profit	6	<u>1,401</u>	<u>557</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>5,591</u></u>	<u><u>2,062</u></u>

All of the above activities are continuing.

The notes form part of these financial statements

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	2019 £000	2018 £000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	5,591	2,062
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>5,591</u>	<u>2,062</u>

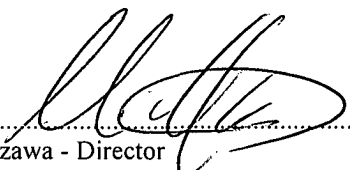
The notes form part of these financial statements

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited (Registered number: 01082975)

Balance Sheet
31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	8	4,846	4,608
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	9	46,974	27,397
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	42,540	28,053
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>9,195</u>	<u>19,707</u>
		98,709	75,157
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>86,290</u>	<u>66,360</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>12,419</u>	<u>8,797</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		17,265	13,405
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	13	<u>263</u>	<u>268</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>17,002</u></u>	<u><u>13,137</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	1,350	1,350
Retained earnings	15	<u>15,652</u>	<u>11,787</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>17,002</u></u>	<u><u>13,137</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 July 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



 M Yamazawa - Director

**Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited**

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Called up share capital £000	Total earnings £000	Retained equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2017	1,350	14,357	15,707
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(4,632)	(4,632)
Total comprehensive income	-	2,062	2,062
Balance at 31 March 2018	<u>1,350</u>	<u>11,787</u>	<u>13,137</u>
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(1,726)	(1,726)
Total comprehensive income	-	5,591	5,591
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>1,350</u>	<u>15,652</u>	<u>17,002</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH FRS 101

The financial statements of Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23/07/2019 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by M Yamazawa. The company is a private company and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is Monkton Business Park North, Hebburn, Tyne and Wear, NE31 2JZ. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The company's financial statements are presented in British sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pounds (£000) except where otherwise indicated. The results of Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK) Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Hitachi Construction Machinery Japan, which are available from <https://www.hitachicm.com/global/investor-relations>. The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out in note 2.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 for all periods presented.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; and
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- the requirements of paragraphs 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property	- 1.5% per annum
Short leasehold	- over the lease term
Plant and machinery	- 10% to 20% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% to 20% per annum
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost per annum
Computer equipment	- 20% per annum

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required, these are made prospectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, or where the customer has paid for the goods but requested that the company hold the goods on their behalf for a short period of time.

IFRS 15

All income streams were reviewed against the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the review concluded that the current accounting policies were compliant with the new standard. Therefore the introduction of IFRS 15 during this financial year had no material impact on profit.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is arrived at as follows:

Raw materials	- 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 less foreseeable losses.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provision for impairment is made through profit or loss based on historic average of impairments multiplied by the balance of trade debtors. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment. Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result. The company sometimes uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk. The fair value of these contracts is included on the balance sheet as a Financial asset or a Financial liability.

Leasing

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Operating lease income is credited to the income statement on a straight line basis over the duration of the related contracts.

IFRS 16

During the year the Directors carried out an impact assessment of IFRS 16, which will be effective for the year ending 31 March 2020. At 31 March 2019 the business has non-cancellable lease commitments of £1,240,000 as disclosed in note 12. Our assessment indicates these commitments will meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16. On adopting IFRS 16, the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset and a related lease liability of £1,135,000. In the statement of comprehensive income the lease expense will be replaced with amortisation of the right-of-use asset and a finance charge on the lease liability.

The effect on profit will be nil over the life of the lease but may vary throughout the lease term. The charges will have no net cash flow impact and are not expected to have any material timing impact on profit due to the limited time remaining on the lease.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The company contributes to a private pension scheme for directors. Contributions are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

(a) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets.

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 8 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment.

(b) Stock provisioning

The company distributes construction equipment, which is subject to changing demands. As a result, it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required.

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 and future usage of raw materials. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the stock and associated provision.

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
United Kingdom	233,070	205,780
Europe	2,819	6,672
Other	868	-
	<u>236,757</u>	<u>212,452</u>

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	7,324	7,865
Social security costs	810	893
Other pension costs	200	178
	<u>8,334</u>	<u>8,936</u>

The average number of employees during the period, including directors, was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Office and management	104	96
Assembly	59	55
	<u>163</u>	<u>151</u>

Directors emoluments of £478,000 (2018: £1,369,000) are for their services to Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK) Limited. In addition payments of £26,000 (2018: £22,000) were made into a company pension scheme. The emoluments of the highest paid director (including pension payments) were £352,000 (2018: £938,000).

All other directors are remunerated by Hitachi Construction Machinery Europe (NV) and the directors believe that any emoluments received for services to this company are negligible.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

5. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	216,387	197,694
Hire of plant and machinery	4	4
Depreciation - owned assets	720	591
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(58)	(24)
Auditors remuneration	59	50
Operating lease charges - land and buildings	230	220
Exchange gains/(loss)	<u>84</u>	<u>(138)</u>

6. TAXATION

Analysis of tax expense

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Current tax:		
Tax	1,406	567
Deferred tax	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Total tax expense in income statement	<u>1,401</u>	<u>557</u>

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit before income tax	<u>6,992</u>	<u>2,619</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	1,328	498
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	72	56
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	0	4
Deferred tax previously unrecognised	0	-
Tax rate changes	<u>1</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Tax expense	<u>1,401</u>	<u>557</u>

7. DIVIDENDS

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each		
Interim paid in respect of previous trading year	<u>1,726</u>	<u>4,632</u>

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £000	Short leasehold £000	Plant and machinery £000
COST			
At 1 April 2018	3,657	207	591
Additions	1	57	68
Disposals	-	(25)	-
At 31 March 2019	<u>3,658</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>659</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2018	629	76	479
Charge for year	45	30	18
Eliminated on disposal	- (22)	-	-
At 31 March 2019	<u>674</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>497</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2019	<u>2,984</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>162</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>3,028</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>112</u>

	Fixtures and fittings £000	Motor vehicles £000	Computer equipment £000	Totals £000
COST				
At 1 April 2018	224	1,719	832	7,230
Additions	11	739	156	1,032
Disposals	-	(383)	(15)	(423)
At 31 March 2019	<u>235</u>	<u>2,075</u>	<u>973</u>	<u>7,839</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2018	189	807	442	2,622
Charge for year	6	411	197	707
Eliminated on disposal	-	(299)	(15)	(336)
At 31 March 2019	<u>195</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>2,993</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2019	<u>40</u>	<u>1,156</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>4,846</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>35</u>	<u>912</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>4,608</u>

9. STOCKS

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Work-in-progress	825	295
Finished goods	<u>46,149</u>	<u>27,102</u>
	<u>46,974</u>	<u>27,397</u>

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £565,421 (2018 - £520,183).

Hitachi Construction Machinery (UK)
Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	20,918	19,598
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,633	8,033
Other debtors	1	-
Prepayments and accrued income	988	422
	<u>42,540</u>	<u>28,053</u>

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	5,185	5,757
Amounts owed to group undertakings	78,376	57,085
Tax	741	298
Social security and other taxes	347	1,541
Other creditors	671	745
Fair value of forward contracts (note 18)	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	970	934
	<u>86,290</u>	<u>66,360</u>

Trade creditors are non interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable land and buildings operating leases fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Within one year	256	252
Between one and five years	856	787
In more than five years	128	289
	<u>1,240</u>	<u>1,329</u>

13. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS / LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Provision at start of period	268	278
Deferred tax credit to income statement for the period	5	10
Provision at end of period	<u>263</u>	<u>268</u>
Fixed Assets	(51)	(46)
Gains	317	317
Other	(3)	(3)
Provision at end of period	<u>263</u>	<u>268</u>
Unrecognised Deferred Tax – Fixed	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal value:	2019 £000	2018 £000
Number:	Class:			
1,350,000	Ordinary Shares	£1	<u>1,350</u>	<u>1,350</u>

15. RESERVES

Share capital

This reserve represents the capital investment by the parent undertaking.

Retained earnings

This reserve represents the cumulative comprehensive income recognised in the company, less any dividends paid.

16. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company does not operate its own independent pension fund but operates a group personal pension scheme open to all employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £200,475 (2018 - £177,752). Contributions totalling £26,680 (2018 - £18,322) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The group has a one year rolling facility of £10,000,000 with Hitachi Limited Treasury Department that is repayable on demand. There are no fixed repayment terms and interest is in consideration of market rate.

Under certain contractual arrangements the company may have an option to buy back equipment from its customers, once that equipment has served its purpose, typically after 3 years. The company potential buy-back commitment in such circumstances will depend on the condition of the equipment.

The directors are of the opinion that despite being unable to reliably estimate such potential buy-back amounts, these arrangements do not constitute any net liability to the company, since in normal circumstances the equipment can be re-sold at no net cost to the company.

18. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The group has derivative financial instruments, being forward foreign exchange contracts as at 31 March 2019 with an estimated value of £250,000 (2018: £800,000). The fair value of the forward foreign exchange contracts is recorded on the balance sheet (note 11).

19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Construction Machinery (Europe) NV and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 101 with reference to IAS24 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

There were no related party purchases during the year (2018: £nil), there were no related party sales during the year (2018: £nil). There were no balances owed to or from related parties as at 31 March 2019 (2018:nil).

20. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is Hitachi Construction Machinery (Europe) NV, who are owned by Hitachi Construction Machinery Limited in Japan.

Hitachi Construction Machinery Limited are owned 50+% by Hitachi Limited with a remainder of the shares open to the public through their listing on the stock exchange. Hitachi Limited is therefore the ultimate parent undertaking.