AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Gerald Thomas
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
3 New Mill Court
Swansea Enterprise Park
Swansea
SA7 9FG



CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

重、

•	ŀ	age	В
Company Information		1	
Strategic Report	2	to	3
Report of the Directors	4	to	5
Report of the Independent Auditors	6	to	7
Income Statement		8	
Other Comprehensive Income		9	
Statement of Financial Position		10	
Statement of Changes in Equity		11	
Notes to the Financial Statements	12	to	22

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

DIRECTORS:

G A Packard

G M Fallon C F Durst B Derouche R Levesque

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Dumfries House

Dumfries Place

Cardiff CF10 3ZF

REGISTERED NUMBER:

01402826 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Gerald Thomas

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

3 New Mill Court

Swansea Enterprise Park

Swansea SA7 9FG

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The strategy adopted during the period has been to continually build on the market position.

Turnover has increased by £2,500,946 from the prior year. The loss before tax was £692,879 against the previous year loss before tax of £276,792.

The loss during the year ended 31 December 2017 includes £171,495 costs of reorganisation relating to the acquisition of the Barber Trading Limited group by JBT Holdings B.V.

The company's key performance indicator is gross profit margin which has decreased from 24% in 2016 to 18% in 2017.

The company has both net current assets and net assets at the statement of financial position date. Net current assets have decreased by £791,572 from the prior year. Net assets have decreased by £586,870 from the prior year.

The company's cash at bank and in hand has increased by £459,619 from the prior year.

The company was acquired by JBT Holdings B.V. through the acquisition of its ultimate parent undertaking, during the year.

The directors consider that the acquisition by 'JBT' provides the company with a long-term strategy for global cutting edge design, manufacture, supply and support, for an expanding range of military and commercial aircraft ground support products and services.

The directors consider that the future prospects of the company are satisfactory.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the nature of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors have set out the company's principal risks and uncertainties below.

Regulation

The world wide reputation of the company's products being such that its expertise is consistently sought domestically and internationally, means that the increasingly stringent regulations under which it operates can sometimes work against maximum efficiency. This is a cost which has to be borne in the interests of maintaining quality products and safety of personnel.

Research and development

The company continues to invest in the quality and design of its products. The directors believe the continued investment in design and development is fundamental to the continuing growth of the business.

People

The success of the company is largely dependent upon the availability and retention of skilled employees, the quality of staff being paramount in the selection process.

Health and safety

The company's business is concerned with manufacturing products and this entails significant health and safety risks. Should company policy or practice prove inadequate, there is a risk to staff, clients, contractors and third parties. The company takes these issues very seriously and ensures all staff are trained on health and safety matters, whilst also undertaking regular audits and reviews.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

To finance its operations the company uses cash, other liquid resources, borrowings and various other items such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main risks and liquidity risk are movements in currency exchange rates. The directors have established the following policies for managing each of these risks, which have remained unchanged.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to transaction and translation foreign exchange risk, each of which is taken into account in its overseas transactions.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R Levesque - Director

Date: 30-11-2018

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid in the current or prior year.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors recognise that market forces continue to put pressure on prices and margins, but believe that continued investment in the product range, with particular emphasis on quality, design and employing people with the relevant expertise, will enable the company to improve on its market position.

DIRECTORS

The directors who have held office during the period from 1 January 2017 to the date of this report are as follows:

D R Barber - resigned 3 July 2017

K S Barber - resigned 3 July 2017

G A Packard - appointed 3 July 2017

G M Fallon - appointed 3 July 2017

J Wiggins - resigned 16 February 2017

G Lynch - resigned 3 July 2017

G G Ward - resigned 3 July 2017

MR Wood - resigned 3 July 2017

C F Durst - appointed 3 July 2017

B Derouche - appointed 3 July 2017

R Levesque was appointed as a director after 31 December 2017 but prior to the date of this report.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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;
- 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.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Gerald Thomas, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R Levesque - Director

Date: 30-11-2018

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aircraft Maintenance Support Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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.

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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, 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 in this regard.

Opinion 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

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 the Report of the Directors.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, 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 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.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Brian Garland ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Gerald Thomas Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 3 New Mill Court Swansea Enterprise Park Swansea SA7 9FG

Date: 30/11/18

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

,	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER		13,193,008	10,692,062
Cost of sales	er skriver i i samt skriver	10,851,889	8,104,120
GROSS PROFIT		2,341,119	2,587,942
Administrative expenses		2,852,155	2,859,609
		(511,036)	(271,667)
Other operating income		80	39
OPERATING LOSS	6	(510,956)	(271,628)
Costs of reorganisation	7	171,495	
		(682,451)	(271,628)
Interest receivable and similar income		1,451	389
		(681,000)	(271,239)
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	11,879	5,553
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(692,879)	(276,792)
Tax on loss	9	(106,009)	(44,949)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(586,870)	(231,843)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £		2016 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(586,870)		(231,843)
	and the second s	and the second of the second o	symplectic and the second	And the second
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(586,870) ======		(231,843)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2017

		20	17	20 ⁻	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	:_				
Tangible assets	10		. 1,175,305		1,015,054
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	1,744,401		1,773,946	
Debtors	12	3,971,845		3,182,059	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,028,560		568,941	
		6,744,806		5,524,946	
CREDITORS	40	4 000 705		0.007.000	
Amounts falling due within one year	13	4,698,725		2,687,293	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,046,081		2,837,653
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,221,386		3,852,707
LIABILITIES			0,221,000		0,002,707
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					
year	14		(41,825)		(48,513
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		(1,118,315)		(1,156,078
NET ASSETS			2,061,246		2,648,116
					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		100,000		100,000
Retained earnings	20		1,961,246		2,548,116
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,061,246		2,648,116

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30-11-303 and were signed on its behalf by:

R Levesque - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2016	100,000	2,779,959	2,879,959
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		(231,843)	(231,843)
Balance at 31 December 2016	100,000	2,548,116	2,648,116
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	(586,870)	(586,870)
Balance at 31 December 2017	100,000	1,961,246	2,061,246

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Aircraft Maintenance Support Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional and presentational currency of the company and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover and revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the product have transferred to the buyer, which may be upon shipment, completion of the product or product being ready for delivery, based upon specific contract terms.

Revenue from services is recognised upon completion of the contracted work. Revenue from hire of equipment is recognised in the period to which period of hire relates.

In the opinion of the directors, an analysis of turnover by class of business and geographical segment would be significantly prejudicial to the interests of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Leasehold property

- 4% on cost

Plant and machinery

- 25% on cost

Fixtures and fittings

- 25% on cost

Motor vehicles

- 25% on cost

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

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

Page 13

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that company would receive for the asset if we were to be sold at the statement of financial position date.

Financial liabilities and assets are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off recognisable amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Research and development

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

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position 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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Debtors

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Creditors

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income Statement in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

Going concern

The company recognised a loss for the year but has both net current and net assets at the statement of financial position date. The company is reliant on the continued support of its parent company, JBT Holdings B.V. However the directors of the parent undertaking consider that the company is an integral part of the group structure and commercial strategy and have indicated that they will provide the necessary financial support to ensure that the company is a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

After making enquiries and taking into account the factors noted above, the directors have concluded that the company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. These judgements and estimates include the following:

Provisions

A provision has been made for trade debtors. This provision is an estimate and the actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. The difference between expectations and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made.

Depreciation

The company exercises judgement to determine useful lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets. The assets are depreciated down to their residual values over their estimated lives.

Stock valuation

The value of work in progress and manufactured finished goods includes an element of direct production costs and production overheads.

Warranty provision

A provision has been made for warranty costs. This provision is an estimate and the actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. The difference between expectations and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	3,611,323 347,503	3,369,619 329,929
	Other pension costs	57,270	55,457
	· -	4,016,096	3,755,005
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	2047	0010
		2017	2016
	Production staff Sales and distribution staff	87 4	93 4
	Administration staff	36	30
		<u> 127</u>	<u>127</u>
5.	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Directors' remuneration	129,272	436,593
	Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	5,741 ======	10,212
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as	follows:	
	Money purchase schemes	4	5

The highest paid director received remuneration of £50,000 (2016: £159,659).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £2,500 (2016: £0).

Key management personnel are deemed to be the directors of the company.

6. **OPERATING LOSS**

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other operating leases	41,887	26,606
Depreciation - owned assets	210,990	234,688
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	84,794	13,604
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(9,039)	(16,210)
Auditors' remuneration	20,000	21,000
Foreign exchange differences	33,323	(161,492)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

-			
7.	EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		
		2017	2016
	Costs of reorganisation	£ (171,495)	£
	Costs of reorganisation	====	
8.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
O.	WILKEST ATABLE AND SIMILAR EM LINGES	2017	2016
	Pouls interest	£	£
	Bank interest Hire purchase	4,958 6,921	487 5,066
			
		11,879 ======	5,553 ======
9.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax credit	-	
	The tax credit on the loss for the year was as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax:	L	L
	UK corporation tax	(106,009)	(44,949)
	Tax on loss	(106,009)	(44,949) =====
	Reconciliation of total tax credit included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifference is explained below:	poration tax in	the UK. The
		2017	2016
	Language Ann	£ (000, 070)	£ (070.700)
	Loss before tax	(692,879) ======	(276,792) ———
	Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
	19% (2016 - 20%)	(131,647)	(55,358)
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	47,113	14,284
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Deferred tax not provided	-	(4,486) 2,348
	Non-qualifying depreciation	20,870	2,346 5,600
	Group relief	-	34,000
	Research and development claim	(20,142)	(36,824)
	Release of capital grant Other	(22,203)	(4,513) -
	Tabel Ann. and dis	`	(44.040)
	Total tax credit	(106,009)	(44,949) ======

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	5				
	·			Fixtures		
		Leasehold property	Plant and machinery £	and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
	COST	••	~	~	~	~
	At 1 January 2017	809,789	617,826	476,808	759,899	2,664,322
	Additions	7,225	20,568	97,571	39,160	164,524
	Disposals	-	-	-	(26,505)	(26,505)
	Reclassification/transfer	-	294,272	-	-	294,272
	At 31 December 2017	817,014	932,666	574,379	772,554	3,096,613
	DEPRECIATION					
	At 1 January 2017	122,994	563,726	418,171	544,377	1,649,268
	Charge for year	32,435	109,152	75,975	78,222	295,784
	Eliminated on disposal			<u> </u>	(23,744)	(23,744)
	At 31 December 2017	155,429	672,878	494,146	598,855	1,921,308
	NET BOOK VALUE					
	At 31 December 2017	661,585	259,788	80,233	173,699	1,175,305
	At 31 December 2016	686,795	 54,100	58,637	215,522	1,015,054

Transfer £294,272 (2016: £0) relates to appropriation of stocks during the year.

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £81,906 (2016 - £79,681) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

11. STOCKS

Ç if

	Raw materials Work-in-progress Finished goods	2017 £ 830,701 886,817 26,883	2016 £ 1,101,978 671,968
		1,744,401	1,773,946
12.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	2,299,318	2,485,437
	Amounts owed by related parties	359	29,942
	Other debtors	1,114,247	66,868
	Directors' current accounts		427,344
	Corporation tax recoverable	215,939	
	S455 tax recoverable	62,442	57,956
	VAT	181,384	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	98,156	114,512
		3,971,845	3,182,059
		<u></u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

<u>ه. ره</u>

U

12. DEDIONS, AMOUNTS FALLING DOL WITHIN ONE TEAN - COILLIN	12.	RS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR - con	tinue	d
--	-----	---	-------	---

Director's current account, in respect of a director who resigned during the year was interest-free.

	billion of daily in addition, in respect of a director with resignor dailing and	you. was man	
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	-	
		2017	2016
	•	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	243,731	703,201
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 16)	77,992	30,160
	Trade creditors	1,452,800	485,240
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,579,187	257,638
	Social security and other taxes	122,809	89,129
	VAT	-	90,589
	Other creditors	1,007,320	32,169
	Accruals and deferred income	214,886	999,167
		4,698,725	2,687,293
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 16)	41,825	48,513
			
15.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
	Bank overdrafts	243,731	703,201
16.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:		
		Hire purcha	ase contracts
		2017	2016
	·	£	£
	Net obligations repayable:		
	Within one year	77,992	30,160
	Between one and five years	41,825	48,513

78,673

119,817

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

_U/3

16.	LEASING AGREEMENTS - continued			
		operatir	Non-cancellable operating leases 2017 2016	
	Within one year Between one and five years	2,382	£ 3,176 2,382	
		2,382	5,558	
17.	SECURED DEBTS			
	The following secured debts are included within creditors:			
		2017 £	2016 £	
	Hire purchase contracts	119,817	78,673	
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which	ch they relate.		
18.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	2017 £	2016 £	
	Other provisions	1,118,315 	1,156,078	
			Other provisions	
	Balance at 1 January 2017 Credit to Income Statement during year		1,156,078 (37,762)	
	Balance at 31 December 2017		1,118,316	
	Other provisions relate to warranty provision and provisions in respect of performance bonds.			

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:						
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2017	2016		
		value:	£	£		
100,000	Ordinary	£1	100,000	100,000		
	•					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. RESERVES

Ų.

Retained earnings £

At 1 January 2017 Deficit for the year 2,548,116 (586,870)

At 31 December 2017

1,961,246

21. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £57,270 (2016: £55,457)

Contributions amounting to £31,147 (2016: £8,168) were payable to the fund and are included in other creditors.

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As at the 31 December 2017 the company owed £1,579,187 (2016: £257,638) to Barber Holdings Limited. The loan amounts are interest-free and repayable on demand and are included within creditors falling due within one year.

23. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's parent undertaking is Barber Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales company no. 05522467.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is JBT Holdings B.V. which is incorporated in Chicago, Illinois, USA. The ultimate controlling party is John Bean Technologies Corporation.

John Bean Technologies Corporation heads the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated.

John Bean Technologies Corporation is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. A copy of John Bean Technologies Corporation's consolidated 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, is available at jbtc.com/investors or upon written request to:

JBT Corporation Investor Relations 70 West Madison Street Suite 4400 Chicago, Illinois 60602