Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2009

Company number SC 34905





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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2009

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Business review and principal activity

The results for the company show a pre-tax profit for the year of £145,000 (2008: £889,000) and sales for the year of £6 million (2008: £17 million). Net assets at the end of the year were £3.1 million (2008: £3.0 million).

The principal activity of the company is the distribution of construction equipment and the provision of after sales support for these products.

Future outlook

We see 2010 being very similar to 2009, and the outlook for 2011 will depend on the impact of government spending policy on our key markets. The company is, however, well placed to take advantage of opportunities resulting from improvements in economic conditions as and when they arise.

Dividends

An interim dividend of £3 per share (2008: £10) was paid on 25 November 2009.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2008: £nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main uncertainty facing the business is fluctuating demand for our products.

Key performance indicators

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

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied. The directors review and agree policies for managing the above risks and these are summarised below. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of these policies should the company's operations change in size or nature.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Liquidity risk

The company actively maintains short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for all needs for the foreseeable future. This consists of bank overdraft and stocking loans.

Interest rate risk

The company has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. The only interest bearing assets are cash balances, which earn interest at variable rates linked to base rates. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed on a group basis using bank and other borrowings as agreed by the directors. All borrowings are in sterling.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

S C J Bryant D M Donoghue S K Barker D Park R J Bryant J Kilby

Donations

No donations were made to charities or political parties during the year.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 group and parent company 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 group and the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

- 1. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 2. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 3. state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 4. 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 the group 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 the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' indemnity

The Company's Articles of Association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, but without prejudice to any protection from liability which might otherwise apply, every director of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any loss or liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings in which judgement is given in his favour, or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court for any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the Company or otherwise in connection with his duties or powers or office.

Provision of information to auditors

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information 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, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

SK Barker

Director and Company Secretary

16 June 2010

Independent auditors' report to the members of Stewart Plant Sales Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009

We have audited the financial statements of Stewart Plant Sales Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the 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).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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 31 December 2009 and of its profit and cash flows 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Stewart Plant Sales Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 (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.

Mark Hoskyns-Abrahall (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Glasgow

16 June 2010

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Turnover (note 2)	6,492	16,974
Cost of sales	(5,366)	(14,759)
Gross profit	1,126	2,215
Administrative expenses	(981)	(1,247)
Operating profit (note 3)	145	968
Net interest payable and similar charges (note 4)		(79)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	145	889
Tax on profit on ordinary activities (note 7)	(48)	(250)
Profit for the financial year	<u>97</u>	639

All items dealt with in the profit and loss account relate to continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2009

_	2009		2008	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets (note 9)		29		49
Current assets				
Stocks (note 10)	882		1,831	
Debtors (note 11)	3,197	_	3,314	
_	4,079	_	5,145	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (note				
12)	(831)		(1,944)	
Net current assets		3,248		3,201
Total assets less current liabilities	_	3,277	_	3,250
Provisions for liabilities				
and charges (note 14)		(226)		(236)
Net assets	-	3,051	_	3,014
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital (note 15)		20		20
Other reserves (note 16)		23		23
Profit and loss reserve (note 16)		3,008		2,971
Total equity shareholders' funds (note 17)		3,051	_	3,014

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 June 2010 and were signed on its behalf by:

S C J Bryant Director

Company registration number SC34905

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('UK GAAP')).

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided at rates which are calculated to write down the cost of the assets over their useful economic lives by annual instalments as follows:

Vehicles 33% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings 20% and 33% straight line and 25% reducing balance

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is the expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing the item to its present location and condition and in general is determined on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value is the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion, selling and distribution expenses. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective stocks.

Work in progress is valued at the cost of direct materials and labour in bringing the product to its present condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Specific provisions are made in relation to buy-back agreements and warranty provisions based upon any losses expected to arise from buy-back arrangements and the historical after sales costs respectively.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

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

Deferred tax 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 substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Pension costs

The group operates defined contribution pension schemes for its employees, including its directors. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions to the schemes are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services under the company's principal activity, which is carried out in the UK, and is stated net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised at the point of supply.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

3 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2009	<u>2008</u>
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	15	23
Services provided by the company's auditors:		
Fees payable for the audit	8	8
Fees payable for other services - tax compliance	10	3
Staff costs (note 5)	1,107	1,342

4 Interest payable and similar charges

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable on bank overdrafts	-	26
Interest payable on stocking loan		53
	<u> </u>	79

Interest is payable at commercial rates which are variable in line with base rate movements.

5 Staff costs and numbers

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	980	1,184
Social security costs	96	119
Pension costs	31_	39
	1,107	1,342

The average monthly number of employees during the year, including directors, analysed by category, was as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	2008
	Number	Number
Office and management	15	18
Sales and technical	18	19
	33	37

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

6 Remuneration of directors

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2008: £nil).

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	35	288
Adjustments in respect of previous period	(43)	5
Total current tax	(8)	293
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	56	(44)
Effect of change in tax rate on opening balance		1
Total deferred tax	56	(43)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	48	250

The tax assessed for the period is lower (2008: higher) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2009 of 28% (2008: 28.5%). The differences are explained below:

	<u>2009</u>	2008
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	145	889
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate		
in the UK of 28% (2008: 28.5%)	40	253
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	6
Accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	(1)	44
Adjustments in respect of group relief	-	(15)
Tax at marginal rates	(6)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior period	(43)	5
Current tax charge for the period	<u>(8)</u>	293

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

8 Dividends

9	Dividends paid of £3 per share (2008: £10) Tangible fixed assets COST At 1 January 2009 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2009 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2009 Charge for year Disposals At 31 December 2009	Fix Vehicles £'000 128 (26) 102 83 14 (21) 76	2009 £'000 60 *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	2008 £'000 200 Total £'000 176 (30) 146 127 15 (25) 117
10	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2009 At 31 December 2008 Stocks	<u>26</u> 45	3 4	
	Consumables and goods for resale Work in progress		$ \begin{array}{r} $	£'000 1,748 83 1,831

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

11 Debtors

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	779	1,236
Deferred tax	7	63
Amounts owed by parent and fellow subsidiaries	2,391	2,015
Other debtors	_20_	
	3,197	3,314

Amounts owed by parent and fellow subsidiaries do not accrue interest and are repayable on demand.

The deferred tax asset has arisen as follows:

	2009 £'000	<u>2008</u> £'000
Origination and reversal of timing differences		*
(Accelerated capital allowances and other)	7	63
At start of period Deferred tax charge in profit and loss account for year ended 31		63
December 2009		(56)
At end of period		

The directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future such as to realise the deferred tax asset, and therefore the asset is recognised in these financial statements.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	£'000	£'000
Bank overdraft and stocking loan	32	196
Trade creditors	668	735
Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiaries	14	586
Accruals and deferred income	14	21
Corporation tax	-	293
Other taxation and social security	81	83
Other creditors	22	30
	831	1,944

Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiaries do not accrue interest and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

The company has granted a Bond and Floating Charge over all of its assets in favour of Barclays Bank PLC as security for loans advanced to the group.

13 Contingent liability

The company has guaranteed the overdrafts of its parent and all fellow subsidiary companies.

14 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Warranty and returns	
	provisions	
	£'000	
At 1 January 2009	236	
Charged in the year	226	
Utilised / released in the year	(236)	
At 31 December 2009	226	

Provisions represent the anticipated future costs arising from buy-back agreements and from warranty commitments.

15 Called up share capital

The authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid share capital at 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009 was as follows:

		<u>000'3</u>
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	
	20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	20
16	Reserves	
		£'000
	Profit and loss reserve	
	At 1 January 2009	2,971
	Profit for the financial year	97
	Dividends paid in the year (Note 8)	(60)
	At 31 December 2009	3,008
	Capital redemption reserve	
	At 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009	23

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

17 Reconciliation of movements in total equity shareholders' funds

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	£'000	£'000
Opening equity shareholders' funds	3,014	2,575
Profit for the financial year	97	639
Dividends paid in the year (Note 8)	(60)	(200)
Closing equity shareholders' funds	3,051	3,014

18 Operating lease commitments

Annual commitments under operating leases relating to land and buildings are as follows:

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Operating leases which expire:		
After five years	6	6
	6	6

19 Machine repurchase agreements

The company has future commitments to purchase machines from customers, at the customer's option, of up to £775,450 (2008: £708,450), all of which may be exercised within twelve months.

20 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund and the company's contributions to the scheme are shown in the pension charge in note 5.

21 Cash flow exemption

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited, which are publicly available. Consequently the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard no.1 "Cash flow statement" (Revised 1996).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

22 Related party disclosures

Balances due to and from group undertakings are included in notes 11 and 12. The company has taken advantage of the exemptions to disclose group transactions as conferred by Section 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard No 8.

23 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at Townmill Road, Glasgow G31 3AR.

The company is ultimately controlled by Mr S C J Bryant, as the controlling shareholder of Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited.