Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Review of the business

The results for the company show a profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year of £0.65 million (2013: £0.50million) and sales for the year of £14 million (2013: £11 million). Net assets at the end of the year were £4.4 million (2013: £4.0 million). The increase in sales and profits during 2014 reflected growth in market share as well as a further upturn in the economy.

The market during 2015 has been extremely competitive, however, by continuing to focus on providing exceptional customer service we expect results for the full year to improve on 2014.

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.

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.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

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.

On behalf of the Board

S K Barker Director

24 September 2015

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

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

S I Bryant

Dividends

An interim dividend of £5.00 per share (2013: £5.00) was paid on 23 December 2014.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2013: £nil).

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared 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:

- 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 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.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

Directors' indemnity

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Disclosure 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.

Independent 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.

Approved by the Board and signed on behalf of the Board

S K Barker

Director 24 September 2015

Independent auditors' report to the members of Stewart Plant Sales Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Stewart Plant Sales Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 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.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited

Stewart Plant Sales Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2014;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Stewart Plant Sales Limited (continued)

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on auditing (UK & Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK and Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Stewart Plant Sales Limited (continued)

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Mark Hoskyns-Abrahall (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Edinburgh

24 September 2015

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	<u>2014</u>	2013
	<u>£'000</u>	£'000
Turnover (note 2)	14,347	10,981
Cost of sales	(12,325)	(9,247)
Gross profit	2,022	1,734
Administrative expenses	(1,368)	(1,236)
Operating profit (note 3)	654	498
Interest payable and similar charges	(4)	(1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	650	497
Tax on profit on ordinary activities (note 6)	(141)	(119)
Profit for the financial year	509_	378_

All results are derived from continuing operations.

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

The company had no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above, and therefore no statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2014

	2014		2013	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets (note 8)		21		28
Current assets				
Stocks (note 9)	1,844		1,483	
Debtors (note 10)	5,059	_	4,207	
	6,903		5,690	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
(note 11)	(2,444)	_	(1,630)	
Net current assets	_	4,459_	_	4,060
Total assets less current liabilities		4,480		4,088
Provisions for liabilities (note 13)	_	(42)	_	(59)
Net assets	_	4,438	_	4,029
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital (note 14)		20		20
Reserves (note 15)		23		23
Profit and loss account (note 15)		4,395		3,986
Total shareholders' funds (note 16)	_	4,438	_	4,029

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 September 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

S C J Bryant Director

Company registration number SC034905

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

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 on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and 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 less accumulated depreciation. 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 2014 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (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 2014 (continued)

3 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting)

	<u> 2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned assets	10	14
Services provided by the company's auditors:		
Fees payable for the audit	11	11
Fees payable for other services - tax compliance	6	5
Staff costs (note 4)	1,604	1,387
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	(1)	(3)
Operating leases - land and buildings	6	6

4 Staff costs and numbers

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,400	1,208
Social security costs	148	132
Other pension costs	56_	47
	1,604	1,387

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

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	Number	Number
Office and management	17	16
Sales and technical	22	22
	39	38

5 Remuneration of directors

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2013: £nil). Emoluments of all directors are borne by Scot JCB Limited.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	<u>2014</u>	2013
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	141_	119
Total current tax	141	119
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	141	119

The tax assessed for the period is higher (2013: higher) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2014 of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%). The differences are explained below:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	£'000 .	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	650	497
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate		
in the UK of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%)	140	116
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1_	3
Current tax charge for the year	141	119

During the year, a change in the UK Corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% was effective from 1 April 2014.

Further reductions to the UK Corporation tax rate were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2013 on 2 July 2013. These reduce the main rate to 20% from 1 April 2015. The deferred tax assets and liabilities have been updated to reflect the reduction in the rate.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

7 Dividends

	Dividends paid of £5.00 per share (2013: £5.00)		2014 £'000 100	2013 £'000 100
8	Tangible assets		_	
			xtures and	
		Vehicles	Fittings	Total
		<u>£'000</u>	£'000	£'000
	COST			
	At 1 January 2014	76	44	120
	Additions	3	-	3
	Disposals	(2)		(2)
	At 31 December 2014	77	44	121_
	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 January 2014	49	43	92
	Charge for year	10	-	10
	Disposals	(2)	_	(2)
	At 31 December 2014	(2) 57	43	$\frac{(2)}{100}$
	NET BOOK VALUE		_	•
	At 31 December 2014	20	1	21_
	At 31 December 2013	27_	1	28_
9	Stocks			
			2014	2013
	Canaumahlas and as a da far reselv		£'000	£'000
	Consumables and goods for resale		1,778 66	1,411 72
	Work in progress			

1,844

1,483

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

10 Debtors

	<u>2014</u>	2013
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	2,576	2,420
Deferred tax	4	4
Amounts owed by group undertakings		1,783
	5,059	4,207

Amounts owed by group undertakings do not accrue interest and are repayable on demand.

The deferred tax asset has arisen as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	£'000
Origination and reversal of timing differences (Accelerated capital allowances and other)	4	4
At start of the year and at end of the year	4	4

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.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Bank overdraft and stocking loan £'000 £'000 Trade creditors 1,218 1,142 Amounts owed to group undertakings 64 70 Corporation tax 141 119 Other taxation and social security 163 138 Other creditors 80 35 Accruals and deferred income 15 15 2,444 1,630		<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Trade creditors1,2181,142Amounts owed to group undertakings6470Corporation tax141119Other taxation and social security163138Other creditors8035Accruals and deferred income1515		£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings 64 70 Corporation tax 141 119 Other taxation and social security 163 138 Other creditors 80 35 Accruals and deferred income 15 15	Bank overdraft and stocking loan	763	111
Corporation tax141119Other taxation and social security163138Other creditors8035Accruals and deferred income1515	Trade creditors	1,218	1,142
Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income 163 138 35 Accruals and deferred income 15 15	Amounts owed to group undertakings	64	70
Other creditors8035Accruals and deferred income1515	Corporation tax	141	119
Accruals and deferred income 15 15	Other taxation and social security	163	138
	Other creditors	80	35
2,444 1,630	Accruals and deferred income	15_	15
		2,444	1,630

Amounts owed to group undertakings do not accrue interest and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

11 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.

12 Contingent liability

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

13 Provisions for liabilities

	Warranty and returns
	<u>provisions</u>
	<u>000'£</u>
At 1 January 2014	59
Charged in the year	42
Utilised / released in the year	(59)
At 31 December 2014	42

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

14 Called up share capital

The authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid share capital at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014 was as follows:

		£'000
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	20
	20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	20
15	Reserves	
		£'000
	Profit and loss account	
	At 1 January 2014	3,986
	Profit for the financial year	509
	Dividends paid in the year (Note 7)	(100)
	At 31 December 2014	4,395
	Capital redemption reserve	
	At 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014	23

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

16 Reconciliation of movements in total shareholders' funds

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	£'000	£'000
Opening shareholders' funds	4,029	3,751
Profit for the financial year	509	378
Dividends paid in the year (Note 7)	(100)	(100)
Closing shareholders' funds	4,438	4,029

17 Operating lease commitments

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

	<u>2014</u>	2013
	£'000	£'000
Operating leases which expire:		
After five years	6	6
	6	6

18 Machine repurchase agreements

The company has future commitments to purchase machines from customers, at the customer's option, of up to £2,650 (2013: £2,650), all of which may be exercised within twelve months.

19 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 4. No contributions (2013: £nil) were payable to the fund at year end.

20 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 2014 (continued)

21 Related party disclosures

Balances due to and from group undertakings are included in notes 10 and 11. The company has taken advantage of the exemptions to disclose group transactions as conferred by Section 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard No 8 "Related party disclosures".

22 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited. The company is ultimately controlled by Mr S C J Bryant, as the controlling shareholder of Scot JCB (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

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.