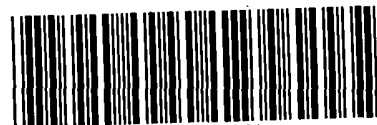


JCB Cab Systems Limited
Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number 01224998

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JCB Cab Systems Limited

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JCB Cab Systems Limited

Directors and advisors

Directors

G A Macdonald
M W Turner
D Carver

Company secretary

S E R Ovens

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
101 Barbirolli Square
Lower Mosley Street
Manchester
M2 3PW

Solicitors

Slaughter & May
1 Bunhill Row
London
EC1Y 8YY

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
PO Box 3333
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B3 2WN

Registered office

Lakeside Works
Rocester
Uttoxeter
Staffs
ST14 5JP

Registered number

01224998

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of JCB Cab Systems Limited is the manufacture of cabs for the JCB Service group and non-group companies.

Review of business and future developments

In 2016 the global construction equipment market contracted by 1% compared to 2015 (Source: ISTAT). In the BRIC economies market conditions were mixed: Brazil was down 42%, Russia was up 3%, China was up 4% and India was up by 39%. There were encouraging levels of growth in the developed economies; although the UK and Ireland market was down compared to last year. These challenging conditions have meant the company turnover has dropped by 2% from £99.5m in 2015 to £97.5m in 2016. The overall result was affected by this fall in turnover with operating profit reducing to £7.2m from £12.1m in 2015. Cash and cash equivalents have fallen from £20.2m in 2015 to £1.9m in 2016, primarily due to the payment of £15.0m of dividends in the year and a £9.6m increase in debtors. Net assets have fallen from £30.2m in 2015 to £20.9m in 2016.

Results in the early part of 2017 are in line with expectations, though market conditions have not eased. The global construction market is expected to grow slightly in 2017. However, the rate of growth of individual markets will vary considerably, dependent upon local economic and geopolitical conditions. The company remains confident about its longer-term prospects and will continue to invest in new product development throughout 2017 and beyond.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk facing JCB Cab Systems Limited is the cyclical nature of the industry as a whole which, in broad terms, tracks the global economic cycle. To manage this risk, JCB Cab Systems Limited addresses a spectrum of regional markets and product sectors, and operates an organisation and capital structure which is flexible and fast reacting to market conditions.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and exchange 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.

Credit risk

JCB Cab Systems Limited's principal financial assets are bank balances, group receivables and other receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings by international credit rating agencies. JCB Cab Systems Limited has no significant concentration of external credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of counterparties.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, JCB Cab Systems Limited uses a mixture of short term facilities and JCB Service group funding if required. Adequate facilities are available to support the company's business for at least 12 months beyond the date of this report.

Exchange rate risk

The exchange rate risk is mitigated by the JCB Service group's hedging arrangements. The group hedges exchange rate exposure on foreign currency transactions, mainly those relating to sales, where a significant proportion thereof is invoiced in foreign currencies. It is the group's policy to reduce this exposure through the use of forward currency contracts.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

JCB Cab Systems Limited uses a range of financial and non-financial indicators to monitor performance. The key performance indicators are: market share, revenue and profit trends, cash generation, research and development investment and other operational statistics including health, safety and environmental, factory productivity and quality.

Approved on behalf of the board



G. A. Macdonald
Director

6 JULY 2017

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Future developments

Details of anticipated future developments in the company's business have been provided in the strategic report; see page 2 for further information.

Dividends

Interim dividends of £15 million (£45 per share) were paid during the year (2015: £nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Research and development

The company continues to invest in product research and development with expenditure during the year of £2.5 million (2015: £1.7 million).

Statutory Records

The company is incorporated in England and its company registration number is 01224998.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of approving the financial statements are given below:

J C E Bamford (resigned 16th November 2016)
G A Macdonald
M W Turner
D Carver

Directors Indemnity Insurance

The company purchases liability insurance cover for directors and officers of the company which gives appropriate cover for any legal action brought against them in their capacity as directors or officers. The company also provides indemnity for its directors (to the extent permitted by law) in respect of liabilities which could occur as a result of their office. This indemnity does not provide cover should a director be proved to have acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

Employees

The directors acknowledge the need to encourage employee involvement in the improvement of the company's performance by supplying information on matters of importance through regular consultation with employees. Information is provided by various means, including audio-visual presentations, company newspapers and information bulletins. There is also an annual review of the company's performance, which is presented to all employees. Employees are encouraged to participate in local schemes designed to improve performance in the areas in which they work.

The company discharges, equitably, its statutory and social duties in respect of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Race Relations Act 1976, the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and the Employment Equality Regulations on sexual orientation, religion, belief or age. An equal opportunities policy is in operation. For those employees becoming disabled during the course of their employment, every effort is made, whether through training or redeployment, to provide an opportunity for them to remain with the company.

Matters disclosed elsewhere within the financial statements

Required disclosures in relation to the company's principal activity, key performance indicators, business review, principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management have been included within the company's Strategic Report on page 2 of these financial statements.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

The directors 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.

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. Elective resolutions are currently in force to dispense with holding annual general meetings, the laying of financial statements before the Company in general meetings and the appointment of auditors annually. Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will therefore continue in office.

Approved on behalf of the board



G A Macdonald
Director

6 JULY 2017

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of JCB Cab Systems Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, JCB Cab Systems 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 2016 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.
-

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the Profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (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, 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 the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

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.

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.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of JCB Cab Systems Limited (continued)

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, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report 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. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.



Nicholas Boden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Manchester

6 July 2017

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	5	97,496	99,521
Cost of sales		(88,372)	(84,323)
Gross profit		9,124	15,198
Distribution costs		(350)	(356)
Administrative expenses		(1,616)	(2,771)
Operating profit	6	7,158	12,071
Interest receivable and similar income	9	37	46
Profit before taxation		7,195	12,117
Tax on profit	10	(1,508)	(2,496)
Profit for the financial year		5,687	9,621

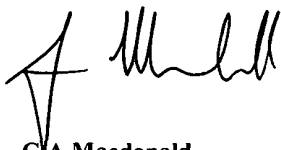
All activities are derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income or expense for the year and prior year other than the results above and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

JCB Cab Systems Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	6,918	7,154
Current assets			
Stocks	12	3,401	2,555
Debtors	13	19,283	9,705
Cash and cash equivalents		1,945	20,243
		24,629	32,503
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	14	(9,893)	(8,790)
Net current assets		14,736	23,713
Total assets less current liabilities		21,654	30,867
Provisions for liabilities	16	(770)	(670)
Net assets		20,884	30,197
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	332	332
Retained earnings	20	20,552	29,865
Total shareholder's funds		20,884	30,197

The financial statements on pages 7 to 22 were approved by the board of directors on **6 JULY 2017** and were signed on its behalf by:



G.A. Macdonald
 Director

Registered Number: 01224998

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Called-up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholder's funds £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2015		332	20,244	20,576
Profit for the financial year		-	9,621	9,621
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	9,621	9,621
Balance as at 31 December 2015		332	29,865	30,197
Profit for the financial year		-	5,687	5,687
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	5,687	5,687
Dividends	19	-	(15,000)	(15,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2016		332	20,552	20,884

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The principal activity of JCB Cab Systems Limited is the manufacture of cabs for JCB Service group and non-group companies.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is Lakeside Works, Rocester, Uttoxeter, Staffs, ST14 5JP.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of JCB Cab Systems Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006, under the provision of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410).

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JCB Service and is included in the consolidated financial statements of JCB Service, which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102. The company is also exempt under the terms of FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the JCB Service group or investees of the JCB Service group. The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing total compensation to key management personnel under paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102. The company has also taken the exemption in respect of certain financial instrument disclosures as allowed by FRS 102. For details of other related party transactions see note 22.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Principal accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the going concern basis, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as modified by certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

(a) Turnover recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered to customers outside of the company, excluding VAT and sales taxes and net of sales incentives.

The company recognises turnover from sales of products upon shipment. Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling. Therefore these financial statements are presented in pound sterling and have been rounded to the nearest thousand pounds.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences on exchange are taken to the profit and loss account.

(c) Employee benefits

Post employment benefits for eligible employees are primarily provided by two defined benefit schemes which are funded by contributions from the company and employees into separately administered trust funds. The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of these schemes. As a result, the company accounts for contributions to the schemes as if they were defined contribution schemes by charging them to the profit and loss account as incurred. Full details of the defined benefit scheme can be found in the Financial Statement of JCB Service which are publicly available.

The defined benefit schemes are closed to new entrants and have been replaced by a stakeholder scheme which is a defined contribution scheme. Post employment costs relating to defined contribution arrangements are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held in an independently administered fund.

(d) Taxation

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Deferred taxation 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.

Deferred tax assets are regarded as recoverable and recognised in the financial statements when, on the basis of available evidence, it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the 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 that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(e) Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the original cost by equal annual instalments over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned, other than freehold land and assets in the course of construction which are not depreciated.

The principal rates used are:

Freehold buildings	1 - 5%
Plant and machinery	10 - 33.33%
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6.67 - 33.33%

Additional depreciation is provided where, in the opinion of the directors, there has been a permanent diminution in the value of the fixed asset.

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(g) Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of historical cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stock is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and includes direct materials, labour and appropriate works overhead.

At the end of each reporting period stock is assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

(h) Warranty provision

Provision is made for the company's estimated liability on all machines still under warranty, including claims already received. The provision is charged against trading profits and is included in provisions for liabilities and other charges, with amounts recoverable from suppliers included within other debtors. Deferred income in relation to warranty contracts is included within the warranty provision and released over the life of the policy net of the costs incurred.

(i) Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is incurred continuously and is expensed as incurred.

(j) Repairs and renewals

All repairs and renewals are expensed as incurred.

(k) Debtors

Trade debtors are recorded net of amounts discounted without recourse, less any provision for bad or doubtful debts. Initial recognition is at transaction price, subsequently measured at amortised cost.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) 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.

(m) Dividends

Dividends and other distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(n) Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank and other loans, loans from fellow company companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle to liability simultaneously.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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 life of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets 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 11 for the carrying amount of the tangible assets, and note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

(b) Stock provisioning

The company designs, manufactures and sells components of construction equipment and is subject to market demands and regulatory requirements. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provision required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of its stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the stock and associated provision.

(c) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 13 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

(d) Warranty provision

The company designs, manufactures and sells construction equipment with certain products having a warranty period associated with their sale. As a result the company considers the future cost of warranty claims and the provision arising. When calculating the provision required, management considers its obligation to make good eligible issues within the relevant warranty period for those product lines having warranty conditions attached, and takes into account historical data and known performance issues. See note 16 for the warranty movement and year end provision.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

5. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
United Kingdom	96,807	98,085
North America	2	6
Latin America	280	780
India	407	650
	97,496	99,521

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Hire of machinery and equipment	581	546
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	(157)	755
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	354	357
Loss on sale of fixed assets	3	-
Research and development expenditure	2,501	1,682
Services provided by the company auditor		
Fees payable for the audit	14	14

7. Particulars of employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Directors	4	5
Administration and service	42	52
Production	286	301
	332	358

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	10,119	11,044
Social security costs	1,013	1,001
Other pension costs	968	1,007
	12,100	13,052

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

8. Directors' emoluments

The directors' emoluments for the year were as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Directors' emoluments	20	179
Defined benefit pension cost	-	5
	20	184

During the year the number of directors who were accruing benefits under company pension schemes was as follows:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Defined benefit	-	1

The aggregate emoluments of the highest paid director (excluding pension contributions) were £20,000 (2015: £169,000).

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Group interest	37	46

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

10. Tax on profit

Analysis of charge in the year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profits of the year	1,626	2,450
Adjustment in respect of prior year tax charge	25	36
Total current tax	1,651	2,486
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(147)	(8)
Adjustments in respect of prior year	4	18
Total deferred tax	(143)	10
Total tax on profit	1,508	2,496

Factors affecting current year tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is higher than (2015: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%).

The differences are explained below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit before taxation	7,195	12,117
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	1,439	2,454
Permanent differences	13	(12)
Difference in tax rates on timing differences	27	-
Adjustment in respect of prior year	29	54
Total tax for the year	1,508	2,496

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting year are taxed at an effective rate of 20%.

Deferred tax liabilities have not been discounted.

Future tax changes

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were announced on 16 March 2016. These changes were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 on 6 September 2016 and include reductions to the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. This change has been reflected in these financial statements.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	Assets in the Course of Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
As at 1 January 2016	8,926	7,088	783	34	16,831
Additions	1	6	4	110	121
Disposals	-	(71)	-	-	(71)
Reclassifications	-	69	-	(69)	-
As at 31 December 2016	8,927	7,092	787	75	16,881
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2016	2,656	6,409	612	-	9,677
Charge for the year	145	177	32	-	354
Disposals	-	(68)	-	-	(68)
As at 31 December 2016	2,801	6,518	644	-	9,963
Net book value at 31 December 2016	6,126	574	143	75	6,918
Net book value at 31 December 2015	6,270	679	171	34	7,154

Freehold land of £1,655,000 (2015: £1,655,000) has not been depreciated.

Depreciation is charged to cost of sales and administrative expenses.

12. Stocks and work in progress

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Raw materials	2,762	2,272
Work in progress	262	180
Finished goods	377	103
	3,401	2,555

During the year stock recognised as an expense in cost of sales was £70,191,000 (2015: £66,356,000).

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £391,000 (2015: £549,000).

13. Debtors

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade debtors	28	72
Amounts owed by group undertakings	17,414	7,134
Deferred tax	381	238
Taxation and social security	1,221	1,056
Prepayments and accrued income	239	1,205
	19,283	9,705

An impairment loss of £8,000 (2015: £8,000) was recognised against trade debtors.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

13. Debtors (continued)

Deferred tax

The movement in the deferred tax asset during the year was:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
As at 1 January	238	248
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to the profit and loss account	143	(10)
As at 31 December	381	238

The deferred tax asset consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Difference between depreciation and capital allowances on fixed assets	381	238

The net increase in deferred tax expected to occur next year is £5,000 (2015: £6,000) relating to an increase in timing differences on fixed assets.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	7,103	6,493
Amounts owed to group undertakings	962	749
Amounts owed to other related parties outside JCB Service group	295	29
Corporation tax	776	1,133
Other taxation and social security	355	238
Other creditors	1	1
Accruals and deferred income	401	147
	9,893	8,790

15. Pension schemes

The company is a participating employer in two defined benefit schemes: J C Bamford Lifeplan & J C Bamford Excavators Limited Senior Directors and Executives Retirement Benefit scheme. These schemes have a combined deficit of £309.9 million (2015: £138.9 million) calculated in accordance with FRS102. Details of these schemes are disclosed in the financial statements of JCB Service.

16. Provisions for liabilities

Warranty provision

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
As at 1 January	670	549
Charge to the profit and loss account	1,041	814
Amounts utilised during the year	(941)	(693)
As at 31 December	770	670

It is expected that most warranty expenditure will be incurred in the next financial year, and nearly all will be incurred within two years of the balance sheet date.

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

17. Financial instruments

	Note	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2015 £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			-		-
Financial assets constituting debt instruments measured at amortised cost					
- Trade debtors	13	28		72	
- Amounts owed by group undertakings	13	17,414		7,134	
- Prepayments and accrued income	13	239		1,205	
			17,681		8,411
Financial assets constituting equity instruments measured at cost less impairment			-		-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss			-		-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
- Trade creditors	14	7,103		6,493	
- Amounts owed to group undertakings	14	962		749	
- Amounts owed to related parties outside JCB Service group	14	295		29	
- Other creditors	14	1		1	
- Accruals and deferred income	14	401		147	
			8,762		7,419

18. Called up share capital

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid up		
332,294 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2015: 332,294 Ordinary shares of £1 each)	332	332

Each share is entitled to one vote in any circumstances. Each share is entitled pari passu to dividend payments or any other distribution. Each share is entitled pari passu to participate in a distribution arising from winding up of the company. The shares are non-redeemable.

19. Dividends

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Dividends paid at £45.14 per ordinary share (2015: £nil per ordinary share)	15,000	-

JCB Cab Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

20. Reserves

Called up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings – includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses.

21. Contingent liabilities

The company is part of the JCB Service group cash pooling facility which includes the funds and overdrafts of all trading JCB Service subsidiaries in the United Kingdom for cash management purposes. The facility is jointly and severally liable and contains a cross-guarantee structure.

22. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A, available to wholly-owned subsidiary companies, whose results are included in the consolidated financial statements that are made publicly available, not to disclose details of transactions with entities that are part of the JCB Service group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

The company subcontracts some of its research and development projects and management services to JCB Research, a company in which Lord Bamford is the sole shareholder. The total value of services purchased by the company during the year was £43,000 (2015: £148,000) and the net amount due to JCB Research at 31 December 2016 was £2,000 (2015: £4,000).

The company has also acquired parts from JCB Hong Kong Limited, a company that is ultimately controlled by Bamford family interests. The total value of these purchases was £2,223,000 (2015: £1,705,000). The net amount due to JCB Hong Kong Limited at 31 December 2016 was £293,000 (2015: £25,000).

23. Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JCB Service, an unlimited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. JCB Service is the smallest company to consolidate the results of the company. The largest company to consolidate the accounts of JCB Service is Transmissions and Engineering Services Netherlands BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands. Transmissions and Engineering Services Netherlands BV is ultimately controlled by Bamford family interests. Financial statements for Transmissions and Engineering Services Netherlands BV can be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce in Rotterdam.