

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

Registered number 02321141



JCB Landpower Ltd.

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JCB Landpower Ltd.

Directors and advisors

Directors

G A Macdonald
M W Turner

Company secretary

S E R Ovens

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Hardman Square
Manchester
M3 3EB

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

02321141

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of JCB Landpower Ltd. are the design and manufacture of high mobility agricultural vehicles.

Review of business and future developments

After several years of declining volumes, the global agricultural machinery market recovered in 2017. With improving agricultural commodity prices, confidence returned to many regions & sectors and consequently the global tractor market grew by some 8% vs 2016. Similar growth was reported with combine harvesters, balers and sprayers. Strong growth in tractor sales was recorded in all European countries, especially Germany +9% and UK +10%, however North America had a difficult year with volumes significantly down on the long term average. A slight note of caution should be sounded as changes to European tractor regulations in December 2017 impacted on the sales volume in the latter part of the year. Against this backdrop of market growth JCB Landpower Ltd grew market share in all markets.

As a result of this growth, the company has increased its turnover from that of the prior year (2017: £88.8m; 2016: £61.0m). Costs have been well controlled and the reduction in operating profit (2017: £6.8m; 2016: £9.4m) is due to the company ceasing to sell machines on a commission basis. Net cash at the end of 2017 increased to £16.3m (2016: £1.9m) and the balance sheet remains strong, with net assets of £31.5m at the year-end (2016: £25.7m).

2018 markets YTD are broadly flat with 2017. In Europe, the cold and wet start to year, the aforementioned tractor regulations and lack of recovery in North America have all impacted, however market expectations are for a 2-3% volume growth in 2018 and JCB Landpower Ltd continues to see strong demand for its FASTRAC product.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk facing JCB Landpower Ltd. is the cyclical nature of the industry as a whole which, in broad terms, tracks the global economic cycle. To manage this risk, JCB Landpower Ltd. 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. Over its history, JCB Landpower Ltd. has grown in the good years and weathered the downturns, increasing the size of the business as each cycle progresses.

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 Landpower Ltd.'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 Landpower Ltd. 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 Landpower Ltd. 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.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

JCB Landpower Ltd. 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 product quality.

Approved on behalf of the board



G A Macdonald
Director

25 June 2018

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Future developments

Details of anticipated future developments in the company's business have been provided in the strategic report; see pages 2 and 3 for further information.

Dividends

The directors did not approve or pay an interim dividend during the year (2016: £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 £2.7 million (2016: £3.7 million).

Statutory Records

The company is incorporated in England and its company registration number is 02321141.

Directors

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

G A Macdonald
M W Turner

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. This indemnity was in place throughout the financial year, and at the date of approval.

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 financial and economic 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 activities, key performance indicators, business review, principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management have been included within the company's Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3 of these financial statements.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (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:

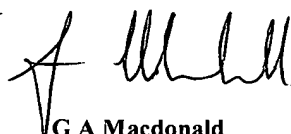
- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's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

25 June 2018

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Independent auditors' report to the members of JCB Landpower Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, JCB Landpower Ltd.'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared 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); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, the profit and loss account, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Independent auditors' report to the members of JCB Landpower Ltd. (continued)

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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 by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



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

25 June 2018

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Turnover	5	88,783	60,973
Cost of sales		(75,532)	(54,567)
Gross profit		13,251	6,406
Distribution costs		(3,738)	(3,228)
Administrative expenses		(1,514)	(1,776)
Other operating (expense)/income	6	(1,211)	8,005
Operating profit	7	6,788	9,407
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(116)	(97)
Profit before taxation		6,672	9,310
Tax on profit	11	(892)	(1,623)
Profit for the financial year		5,780	7,687

All activities are derived from continuing operations.

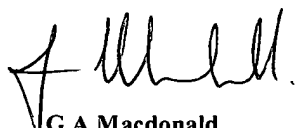
The company has no other comprehensive income or expenses for the year and prior year other than the results above and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	213	192
Current assets			
Stocks	13	5,148	4,109
Debtors	14	16,616	27,675
Cash and cash equivalents		16,268	1,913
		38,032	33,697
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(4,338)	(6,096)
Net current assets		33,694	27,601
Total assets less current liabilities		33,907	27,793
Provisions for liabilities	17	(2,379)	(2,045)
Net assets		31,528	25,748
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	550	550
Retained earnings	19	30,978	25,198
Total shareholder's funds		31,528	25,748

The financial statements on pages 8 to 22 were approved by the board of directors on 25 June 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:


G A Macdonald
Director

Registered Number: 02321141

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called-up share capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 January 2016	550	17,511	18,061
Profit for the financial year	-	7,687	7,687
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	7,687	7,687
Balance as at 31 December 2016	550	25,198	25,748
Profit for the financial year	-	5,780	5,780
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,780	5,780
Balance as at 31 December 2017	550	30,978	31,528

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The principal activities of JCB Landpower Ltd. are the design and manufacture of high mobility agricultural vehicles.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in England, UK Uttoxeter, Staffs, ST14 5JP.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of JCB Landpower Ltd. 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. Turnover from warranty contracts is spread evenly over the life of the contract.

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

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Sales incentives

Provisions are made for sales incentives where a legal or constructive obligation exists as at the balance sheet date. Provisions are recognised based on the Directors' best estimate of amounts to be paid, taking into account specific customer agreements, historical trends and market factors in the geographies in which the Company operates. Provisions are included within accruals and deferred income and are offset against revenue in the profit and loss account.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 statements 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.

(e) 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.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible 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:

Plant and machinery	10%
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	10% - 25%
Motor vehicles	20%

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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Warranty provision (continued)

Where the costs associated with warranty contracts are forecast to exceed the income derived from those contracts the contracts are deemed to be onerous. Where warranty contracts are determined to be onerous provision is made in full for all future costs expected to be incurred in excess of the income to be derived from those contracts.

(j) Research and development

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

(k) Repairs and renewals

All repairs and renewals are expensed as incurred.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Financial instruments (continued)

(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.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in interest costs or income as appropriate.

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

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.

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 12 for the carrying amount of the tangible assets, and note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

(b) Stock provisioning

The company designs, manufactures and sells 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 13 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 14 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 17 for the warranty movement and year end provision.

(e) Sales incentive provision

Under certain conditions the company offers sales incentives in order to maintain its competitiveness in its respective markets. The provision is calculated by considering economic indicators across geographic regions and market segments. Provisions are made with reference to agreed terms with customers or based on historical experience where formal agreements are not in place.

5. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
United Kingdom	33,293	18,701
Europe	36,227	25,720
North America	11,132	10,745
Far East	7,817	5,339
Africa	314	-
Latin America	-	468
	88,783	60,973

6. Other operating (expense)/income

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Net commission receivable	-	10,068
Foreign exchange losses	(1,211)	(2,063)
	(1,211)	8,005

In 2016 the company acted as sales agent in agricultural markets for companies which are members of the JCB Service group and other related undertakings, earning varying rates of commission.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

7. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Hire of land and buildings	127	217
Foreign currency losses	1,211	2,063
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	31	54
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	6	-
Research and development expenditure	2,658	3,720
Services provided by the company's auditors:		
Fees payable for the audit	11	11

8. Particulars of employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Directors	2	3
Administration and service	38	56
Production	80	77
	120	136

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Wages and salaries	5,219	5,714
Social security costs	507	615
Other pension costs	534	532
	6,260	6,861

9. Directors' emoluments

The directors' emoluments for the year were as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Directors' emoluments	20	28
Defined benefit pension cost	-	5
	20	33

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Defined benefit	-	1

The aggregate emoluments of the highest paid director (excluding pension contributions) were £20,000 (2016: £18,000).

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Group discounting charges	116	97

11. Tax on profit

Analysis of charge in the year

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profits of the year	859	1,505
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(51)	178
UK corporation tax	808	1,683
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	88	(96)
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(4)	36
Total deferred tax	84	(60)
Total tax on profit	892	1,623

Factors affecting current year tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is lower than (2016: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation	6,672	9,310
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	1,284	1,862
Permanent differences	(337)	(453)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(55)	214
Total tax for the year	892	1,623

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 19.25%.

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 Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures, Fittings & Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
As at 1 January 2017	355	573	64	992
Additions	58	-	-	58
Disposals	(46)	(6)	(64)	(116)
As at 31 December 2017	367	567	-	934
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2017	228	514	58	800
Charge for the year	19	12	-	31
Disposals	(46)	(6)	(58)	(110)
As at 31 December 2017	201	520	-	721
Net book value at 31 December 2017	166	47	-	213
Net book value at 31 December 2016	127	59	6	192

Depreciation is charged to cost of sales.

13. Stocks

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Raw materials	4,112	2,677
Work in progress	905	793
Finished goods	131	639
	5,148	4,109

During the year stock recognised as an expense in cost of sales was £64,990,000 (2016: £45,254,000).
Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £712,000 (2016: £392,000).

14. Debtors

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	14,823	25,738
Corporation tax recoverable	2	-
Deferred tax	622	706
Other debtors	1,169	1,113
Prepayments and accrued income	-	118
	16,616	27,675

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

14. Debtors (continued)

Deferred tax

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

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
As at 1 January	706	646
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to the profit and loss account	(84)	60
As at 31 December	622	706

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

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Difference between depreciation over taxation allowances on fixed assets	622	706

The net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £80,000 relating to the reversal of existing timing differences on tangible fixed assets.

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	68	3,121
Corporation tax	-	191
Accruals and deferred income	4,270	2,784
	4,338	6,096

16. Pension schemes

The company is a participating employer in two defined benefit schemes: J C Bamford Lifeplan and J C Bamford Excavators Limited Senior Directors and Executives Retirement Benefit scheme. These schemes have a combined deficit of £271.8 million (2016: £309.9 million) calculated in accordance with FRS102. Details of these schemes are disclosed in the financial statements of JCB Service.

17. Provisions for liabilities

Warranty provision

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
As at 1 January	2,045	1,209
Charged to the profit and loss account	2,720	1,115
Amounts utilised during the year	(2,386)	(279)
As at 31 December	2,379	2,045

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. Included in other debtors (note 14) is an amount totalling £1,032,000 (2016: £916,000) representing amounts to be recovered from suppliers.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

18. Called up share capital

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid up		
550,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2016: 550,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each)	550	550

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. Reserves

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

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

20. Financial instruments

	Note	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			-		-
Financial assets constituting debt instruments measured at amortised cost					
- Amounts owed by group undertakings	14	14,823		25,738	
- Other debtors	14	1,169		1,113	
			15,992		26,851
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					
- Amounts owed to group undertakings	15	68		3,121	
- Accruals	15	4,270		2,784	
			4,338		5,905

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.

JCB Landpower Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

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 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 £294,000 (2016: £336,000). The net amount owed by the company at 31 December 2017 was £nil (2016: £nil).

23. Ultimate controlling party

The company is ultimately 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 financial statements 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 and JCB Service financial statements are available from Companies House.