GHD ENVIRONMENT LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018



A86L9PCP
A12 30/05/2019 #92
COMPANIES HOUSE
A8568HY3
A08 10/05/2019 #228

COMPANIES HOUSE

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Pag
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9
Income Statement Summaries	22

GHD ENVIRONMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

DIRECTORS: M C Ingram

C W Stockton

SECRETARY: M D Jennings

REGISTERED OFFICE: Level 1, Building 49

Thornton Science Park

Pool Lane, Ince

Chester Cheshire CH2 4NU

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05221559 (England and Wales)

BANKERS: HSBC Bank Plc

4th Floor, City Point

29 King Street

Leeds LS1 2HL

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is that of environmental consultancy.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The turnover for the Company for the year was £473,188 (2017: £676,063) and the profit on ordinary activities before tax was £12,258 (2017: loss before tax £120,044). The net assets of the Company increased to £167,647.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2017 to the date of this report.

M C Ingram C W Stockton

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

E S Roberts - resigned 20 November 2017

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the Company's operations in future financial years, or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and this is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

At the balance sheet date the Company had net current liabilities of £281,180 (2017 £200,593) however, excluding amounts due to/from other group companies the Company had net current assets of £37,097 (2017 £92,630).

The ultimate parent company, GHD Group Pty Ltd, has undertaken to support the Company for a period of not less than 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are signed. The directors have considered this support and, after making enquiries of the directors of GHD Group Pty Ltd, have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that they have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of GHD Group Pty Ltd to continue as a going concern. For this reason the directors adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Director MARK INGRAM

2

Data

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS Revenue		473,188	676,063
Cost of sales		(400,288)	(339,122)
GROSS PROFIT		72,900	336,941
Administrative expenses		(58,769)	<u>(453,395</u>)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		14,131	(116,454)
Finance costs	5	(1,873)	(3,590)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOM	ME TAX 6	12,258	(120,044)
Income tax (expense)/income	7	(4,730)	88,011
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INC		7,528	(32,033)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	R	7,528	(32,033)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 30 JUNE 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	8	445.051	460.025
Property, plant and equipment Deferred tax	8 16	445,951 2,876	460,835
Beieffed tax	10		2,326
		448,827	463,161
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	131,207	226,151
Cash and cash equivalents	10	37,273	29,520
Prepayments		14,301	16,230
			·
		182,781	271,901
TOTAL ASSETS		631,608	735,062
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	11	451,000	451,000
Retained earnings	12	<u>(283,353)</u>	<u>(290,881</u>)
TOTAL FOLLOW		167.647	160 110
TOTAL EQUITY		167,647	160,119
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14	_	102,449
CURRENT LIABILITIES	10	450.05	
Trade and other payables	13	463,961	435,730
Financial liabilities - borrowings Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14		26 764
interest bearing loans and borrowings	17		36,764
		463,961	472,494
			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		463,961	574,943
TOTAL COLUMN AND LLABULTER		621.600	725.052
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	5	631,608	735,062

For the year ending 30 June 2018 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Page 4 continued...

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued 30 JUNE 2018

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on its behalf by:

Director MARK INGRAM

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2016	451,000	(258,848)	192,152
Changes in equity Loss for year and total comprehensive income Balance at 30 June 2017	451,000	(32,033)	(32,033)
Changes in equity Profit for year and total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	7,528	7,528
Balance at 30 June 2018	451,000	(283,353)	<u>1</u> 67,647

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018	2017
N	otes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	148,839	50,356
Interest paid		(1,873)	(3,590)
Net cash from operating activities		146,966	46,766
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets			(365)
Net cash from investing activities			(365)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		(139,213)	(38,636)
Net cash from financing activities		(139,213)	(38,636)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,753	7,765
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	29,520	21,755
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	37,273	29,520

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before income tax	12,258	(120,044)
Depreciation charges	14,884	12,840
Finance costs	1,873	3,590
	29,015	(103,614)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	96,873	79,612
Increase in trade and other payables	22,951	<u>74,358</u>
Cash generated from operations	148,839	50,356

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 30 June 2018		
	30.6.18	1.7.17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>37,273</u>	29,520
Year ended 30 June 2017		
	30.6.17	1.7.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	29,520	21,755

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

2. STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Great British Pounds.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and this is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

At the balance sheet date the Company had net current liabilities of £281,180 (2017 £200,593) however, excluding amounts due to/from other group companies the Company had net current assets of £37,097 (2017 £92,630).

The ultimate parent company, GHD Group Pty Ltd, has undertaken to support the Company for a period of not less than 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are signed. The directors have considered this support and, after making enquiries of the directors of GHD Group Pty Ltd, have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that they have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of GHD Group Pty Ltd to continue as a going concern. For this reason the directors adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgements are regularly evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have a potential risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Work in progress

The accurate calculation of work in progress relies on accurate forecasts of contract costs to completion which are based on management's best estimate. At 30 June 2018, the net amount of work in progress was a liability of £14,245 (2017 asset of £91). Refer to Note 9.

Page 9 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of duties and taxes paid. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and specific criteria have been met. The directors believe that sales revenue relating to professional services represents one class of business.

(a) Consulting services revenue

Consulting revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. When the outcome of a contract can be reliably estimated, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. When the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recovered. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. When contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is shown as amounts due from customers for contract work. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the surplus is shown as the amounts due to customers for contract work. Amounts received before the related work is performed are included in the statement of financial position, as a liability, as advances received. Amounts billed from work performed but not yet paid by the customer are included in the statement of financial position under trade and other receivables

(b) Interest income

Interest on bank accounts is recognised as receivable.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day to day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the assets. The cost of improvements to or on leasehold properties is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease, or the estimated useful life of the improvement to the Company, whichever is the shorter. An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised. The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. Depreciation is provided on all plant and equipment on a straight line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Buildings - 50 years Leasehold improvements - 5 years Plant and machinery - 3 to 5 years

Page 10 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. All differences are taken to profit or loss.

Page 11 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Fixed price operating lease payments are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Contingent rentals are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the statement of financial position comprises cash at banks and on hand.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at cost less provision for doubtful debts. The recoverability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when collection of the full nominal amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The carrying amounts of investments are reviewed annually.

Employee benefits

(a) Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date. They are expected to be settled within one year.

(b) Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to this scheme are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become payable.

Page 12 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

New standards and interpretations adopted

(a) New standards and interpretations adopted

In the current financial period, the Company has adopted all the applicable new and revised IFRSs that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017. The adoption of any new/revised IFRSs does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior periods.

(b) New standards and interpretations not applied

The IASB and IFRIC have issued the following standards, amendments and interpretations with an effective date after the date of these financial statements:

International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRSs)	Effective date
IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Annual improvement 2015-2017 Cycle)	1 January 2019
IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Definition of business)	1 January 2020
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Amendments)	1 January 2018
IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (Annual improvement 2015-2017 Cycle)	1 January 2019
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	
(IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12,	
IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22 and SIC-32)	1 January 2020
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2019
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Definition of material)	1 January 2020
IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	
(Definition of material)	1 January 2020
las 12 Income Taxes (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)	1 January 2019
IAS 19 Employee Benefits	1 January 2019
IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)	1 January 2019
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Long-term interests)	I January 2019

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments, with exception to IFRS 15 and IFRS 16, will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- IFRS 16 Leases removes the distinction between accounting for finance leases and operating leases for lessees with operating leases to be recognized in statement of financial position as is the current practice for finance leases. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 and hence the Company will recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding liability in respect of all these leases, unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of IFRS 16. In the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, operating lease expense will be replaced by depreciation and interest expense. The new requirement to recognise a right-of-use and a related lease liability may have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements and the directors are currently assessing its potential impact. While IFRS 16 may have a future material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Company's financial statements it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of these new standards until the Company finalises the detailed review.
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers provides a comprehensive new framework for determining how and when to recognise revenue as well as requiring more informative and relevant disclosure. It replaces existing revenue guidance of IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and other revenue recognition related interpretations. The Company has adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts and Customers from 1 July 2018, using the modified retrospective method as permitted by IFRS 15. The adoption of this standard did not result in any change in the recognition of revenues compared to prior periods and therefore no comparative figures will be restated in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. In determining the impact, the Company undertook a detailed assessment of a cross-section of material contract types and found only minor changes to current accounting methods would be required. The Company has updated and implemented revised procedures and controls to meet the requirements of IFRS 15.

Page 13 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments sets out the requirements for recognising, measuring and classifying financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Based on its assessment, the Company does not believe the new classification requirements will have a material impact on its accounting for trade receivables, loans and investments in equity securities measured on a fair value basis. IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model with forward looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require judgement about how economic factors affect ECL. The Company believes that impairment losses are unlikely to be materially different under existing measurement methodologies.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2018 £ 11,072	2017 £ 415,888 44,809 20,996
	11,072	481,693
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	2018	2017
Directors* Professional staff Support staff	2	3 8 2
	2	13

^{*}In 2017 one of the directors was also professional staff. For the purpose of this note, he was only categorised as 'a director'.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

The amounts are for the period which the directors are in office. M C Ingram and C W Stockton are also directors of related entities. Their emoluments and pension costs are disclosed in the financial statements of those entities. It is not possible to separately identify the emoluments attributable to services provided to each company.

5. NET FINANCE COSTS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finance costs:		
Bank loan interest	1,873	3,590

Page 14 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

7.

	2018	20
	£	1
Depreciation - owned assets	14,884	12
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	-	5
Corporate statutory charges	-	24
Foreign exchange differences	<u>687</u>	
INCOME TAX		
Analysis of tax expense/(income)		
	2018	20
6	£	3
Current tax:	4.505	/15
Corporation tax	4,585	(15
Under provision in prior year	695	<u>(69</u>
Total current tax	_5,280	<u>(85</u>
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax	32	(2
Over provision in prior year	(582)	
Total deferred tax	(550)	_(2
Total tax expense/(income) in statement of profit or loss and other		
comprehensive income	4,730	(88)

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2017 - lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

Profit/(loss) before income tax	2018 £ 12,258	2017 £ (120,044)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.750%)	2,329	(23,709)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	118	21
Under/(over)provision in prior year	113	(69,817)
Other	2,170	5,494
Tax expense/(income)	4,730	(88,011)

Finance Act No2 2015, which was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, included provisions to reduce the corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. A further cut to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 has subsequently been enacted. Accordingly, 19% has been applied when calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

Page 15 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

0.	COST	Buildings £	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Totals £
	At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018	567,057	10,771	91,097	668,925
	DEPRECIATION At 1 July 2017 Charge for year	111,078 11,424	10,771	86,241 3,460	208,090 14,8 <u>84</u>
	At 30 June 2018	122,502	10,771	89,701	222,974
	NET BOOK VALUE At 30 June 2018	444,555	<u>-</u>	1,396	445,951
	At 30 June 2017	455,979		4,856	460,835
9.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES				
	Current:			2018 £	2017 £
	Trade receivables Amounts due from contract customers Amounts receivable from common			12,017	151,279 91
	controlled entities (note 19) Other debtors VAT			106,549 4,350 8,291	67,300 7,481
				131,207	226,151

Page 16 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - continued

Trade receivables

(a) Provision for doubtful debts

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days terms. A provision for doubtful debts is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired.

At period end, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total	0-30 Days	31-90 Days PDN1*	+91 Days PDNI*
	£	£	£	£
30/06/2018	12,017	8,860	3,157	-
30/06/2017	151,279	83,284	60,776	7,219

^{*} Past due not impaired ("PDNI")

All debtors aged over 90 days (2017: 90 days) have been collected before the signing date of the financial statements. The directors do not consider a provision for impairment of receivables to be required.

(b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short term nature of trade receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of receivables, net of provision for doubtful debts. New client credit assessments are undertaken where expected fees exceed £5,000, the detail being dependent on the fee. The credit risk of existing clients is reassessed where there are indicators of issues with timely collection of debts.

	Revenue earne Net work in pr	ogress at the end of the repo d less recognised losses of c ogress from contract customers include o contract customers include	rting period: ontracts in progress at the reporting date uded in trade and other receivables ed in trade and other payables	2018 £ (14,245) (14,245) (14,245) (14,245)	2017 £919191
10.	CASH AND C	CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	Cash in hand Bank accounts			2018 £ 146 37,127	2017 £ 303 29,217
11.	CALLED UP	SHARE CAPITAL		37,273	<u>29,520</u>
	Allotted, issued Number: 417,175 33,825	d and fully paid: Class: Ordinary A shares Ordinary B shares	Nominal value: £1 £1	2018 £ 417,175 33,825	2017 £ 417,175 33,825

Page 17 continued...

451,000

451,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

12. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 July 2017 Profit for the year	(290,881)
At 30 June 2018	<u>(283,353)</u>

Retained earnings are the profits/(losses) the business elects to keep within the Company after paying dividends to shareholders.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2018 £	2017 £
Current:	~	~
Trade payables	23,391	19,955
Amounts due to contract customers	14,245	-
Social security and other taxes	· -	52,752
Amounts payable to common controlled		
entities (note 19)	424,826	360,523
Accruals	1,499	2,500
	463,961	435,730

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 20 days (2017: 30 days). The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Payables to related parties are interest free and due for payment upon demand. They are considered as current. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

14. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Current:	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	-	36,764
Non-current: Bank loans		102,449

Page 18 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND RISKS MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial instruments

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables and intercompany loans. At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for loans and receivables. The carrying amount reflected below represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	37,273	29,520
Trade and other receivables	<u>122,916</u>	226,151
	160,189	255,671
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	462,462	380,478
Bank loans	<u>-</u>	139,213
	<u>462,462</u>	519,691

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks which are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to receivables and use of loan from a common controlled entity. Ageing analyses are undertaken to manage credit risk (note 9). Liquidity risk is monitored through future cash flow forecasts.

(c) Risk exposures and responses

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The principal credit risk is the non-payment of trade receivables by clients. The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures where expected fees exceed £5,000. Ageing analyses are undertaken to manage credit risk (note 9). Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to minimise the Company's exposure to credit risk.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk is monitored through future cash flow forecasts. The Company maintains continuity and flexibility of funding through the use of bank facilities.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk arises where there are changes in market conditions such as interest rates or foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's receivables are in Great British Pounds. Receivables to related entities totalling £15,494 (2017 £53,020) were in currencies other than Great British Pounds.

The Company's payables are in Great British Pounds. Payables to related entities totalling £328 (2017 £2,760) were in currencies other than Great British Pounds.

A sensitivity analysis was carried out and should the Great British Pounds were to weaken/strengthen by +/-10%, impact on the profit and loss account would be £1,517 (2017: £5,026). The 10% is the change in foreign exchange rates that management deems reasonably possible.

(d) Capital management

(i) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or sell assets to reduce debt.

Page 19 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

16. DEFERRED TAX

	2018	2017
	£	£
Balance at 1 July	2,326	-
(Credit)/charge to profit or loss	(32)	2,326
Over provision in prior period	582	
Balance at 30 June	<u>2,876</u>	2,326

Deferred tax relates to depreciation charged in excess of capital allowances claimed.

17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Gutteridge Haskins & Davey Limited is the immediate parent company as at the balance sheet date. The smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up as at 30 June 2018 is that headed by Gutteridge Haskins & Davey Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements of Gutteridge Haskins & Davey Limited have been filed with the Registrar of Companies (England and Wales), and are available from Registrar of Companies (England and Wales), Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF 14 3UZ.

The directors consider GHD Group Pty Ltd, a company registered in Australia, to have been the ultimate parent company as at the balance sheet date. Copies of GHD Group Pty Ltd & Controlled Entities Consolidated Financial Statements can be obtained on application to the Company Secretary, Level 15, 133 Castlereagh St, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia, which is its registered address.

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There are no capital commitment or contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date.

19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the period the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. All transactions were made on arm's length. Those transactions with directors are disclosed in note 3 if any. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 30 June 2018 with other related parties, are as follows.

Related party	Sales to related party £	Amounts owed by related party £	Amounts owed to related party	Loans from related party	Loan repaid to related party £
Common controlled entities	26,538	106,549	424,826	-	-

Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 30 June 2017 with other related parties, are as follows.

Related party	Sales to	Amounts owed	Amounts	Loans from	Loan repaid
	related	by related	owed to	related	to related
	party	party	related party	party	party
	£	£	£	£	£
Common controlled entities	96,670	67,300	360,523	-	-

Page 20 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the Company's operations in future financial years; or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
- (c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

INCOME STATEMENT SUMMARIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
REVENUE Fees	391,092	676,063
		0,0,000
	391,092	676,063
COST OF SALES		
Direct costs	389,216	176,561
Wages	8,982	96,756
Social security Pensions	-	44,809 20,996
rensions		_20,990
	398,198	339,122
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Establishment costs		
Rent and rates	17,195	16,119
Insurance	1,672 4,291	15,756
Light and heat Administrative expenses	4,291	4,226
Indirect wages	2,090	319,132
Telephone	1,733	8,709
Postage, stationery and advertising	2,078	925
Travel costs	4,197	13,387
Repairs and renewals	358	4,951
Computer consumables	2,821	2,345
Office and cleaning	820	9,197
Subscriptions Recruitment and training	89 6 762	4,743 2,876
Sundry expenses	6,091	1,340
Accountancy	-	410
Management charges	(82,096)	-
Legal fees	-	2,916
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the		
financial statements	-	5,364
Corporate statutory charges	- 407	24,873
Foreign exchange losses Admin extra 1	687	2,597
Entertainment	-	190
Finance costs		.,,
Bank charges	284	499
Depreciation		
Buildings	11,424	11,340
Plant and machinery	3,460	1,500
	(21,237)	453,395
FINANCE COSTS		
Bank loan interest	1,873	3,590
	1,873	3,590