

Directors' Report and
Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019
for
John Laing International Limited



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for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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John Laing International Limited

**Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

DIRECTORS:

R G O'Rourke KBE
A S McIntyre
J C O'Connor

SECRETARY:

R E Turner

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Bridge Place
Anchor Boulevard
Admirals Park, Crossways
Dartford
Kent
DA2 6SN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

00623253 (England and Wales)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place
London
WC2N 6RH

**Directors' Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

The directors present their Directors' Report together with the audited financial statements of John Laing International Limited ("Company") for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company in the year under review were those of computer visualisation and multimedia presentation, and of the continuing administrative duties of the branches whose construction management projects have long ceased. The Company operates through overseas branches, trading in Hong Kong and non-trading in India. It is a holding company for subsidiaries operating in the Middle East.

RESULTS

The results for the financial year are set out in the Income Statement on page 7.

Revenue for the year was £1,397,000 (2018: £2,055,000). The loss before taxation was £4,538,000 (2018: loss of £1,561,000), and the loss for the financial year was £5,050,000 (2018: loss of £1,353,000). Total shareholders' deficit of the Company at 31 March 2019 was £6,080,000 (2018: shareholders' deficit of £746,000).

The directors are satisfied with the result for the year as it is in line with expectations, they expect the Company to continue trading with support from other group companies.

The directors of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited manage financial risks, including Brexit, for the Group as a whole, rather than as individual entities. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis of the Company's risks should be viewed in the context of the Group. The principal risks and uncertainties of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's financial statements which are available publicly, (these can be obtained from the Department of Registrar of Companies in Cyprus upon payment of the appropriate fee), however, does not form part of this report.

The directors of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators should be viewed in the context of the Group. The development, performance and position of the Europe hub of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's financial statements which are available publicly, (these can be obtained from the Department of Registrar of Companies in Cyprus upon payment of the appropriate fee), however, does not form part of this report.

The Company has taken exemption from preparing the Strategic Report in accordance with S414B(b) of the Companies Act 2006.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company is a member of the group of companies whose ultimate parent is Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited (the "Laing O'Rourke Group"). The directors have assessed whether the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate by reference to the position of the entire Group, as the Company is reliant on financial support from this group of companies.

The directors of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited have carefully considered those factors likely to affect the Group's future development, performance and financial position in relation to the ability of the Group to operate within its current and foreseeable resources, financial and operational.

Whilst the Group's consolidated financial statements were prepared on the assumption that the Group will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, the Group's directors have disclosed in those financial statements a material uncertainty arising from the current political and economic environment that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. As the Company relies upon its trading relationship with the Group, and financial support from the Group, the conditions within the Group indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Having made the appropriate enquiries and considering the uncertainties described in the financial statements of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited, the Company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the ultimate parent company, and therefore the Company, have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**Directors' Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

During the year the Company implemented IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which has an immaterial impact to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report.

R G O'Rourke KBE
A S McIntyre
J C O'Connor

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared or paid during the year (2018: £nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018: £nil).

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY

The Group continues to provide employees with relevant information and to seek their views on matters of common concern through their representatives and through line managers. Priority is given to ensuring that employees are aware of significant matters affecting the Company's trading position and of any significant organisational changes. The Group treats each application for employment, training and promotion on merit. Full and fair consideration is given to both disabled and able-bodied applicants and employees. If existing employees become disabled, every effort is made to find them appropriate work and training is provided if necessary.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

The Group is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of all employees at work. All reasonable measures have been taken to achieve this policy. Arrangements have been made to protect other persons against risk to health and safety arising from the activities of the Group's employees when at work.

**Directors' Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and Audited 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 financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 101, 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 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.

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.

DIRECTORS' CONFIRMATIONS

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.

AUDITORS

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

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:



.....
A S McIntyre - Director

9 October 2019

**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
John Laing International Limited**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, John Laing International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 Audited Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2019; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company relies upon its trading relationship with the group of companies whose ultimate parent is Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited (the "Group") and financial support from the Group. As the conditions within the Group indicate the existence of a material uncertainty, this may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide the required financial support.

These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 2 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable 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 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.

**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
John Laing International Limited**

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2019 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 Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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

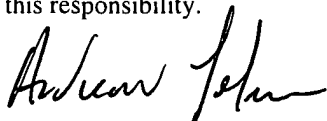
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Andrew Johns (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

9 October 2019

**Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
REVENUE	3	1,397	2,055
Cost of sales		<u>(1,504)</u>	<u>(1,632)</u>
GROSS (LOSS)/PROFIT		(107)	423
Administrative expenses		<u>(4,442)</u>	<u>(1,982)</u>
		(4,549)	(1,559)
Other operating income		<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
OPERATING LOSS		(4,538)	(1,558)
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	<u>-</u>	<u>(3)</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	6	(4,538)	(1,561)
Tax on loss	7	<u>(512)</u>	<u>208</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>(5,050)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,353)</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	2019	2018
Notes	£'000	£'000
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(5,050)	(1,353)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange adjustments offset in reserves	<u>(284)</u>	<u>462</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX	<u>(284)</u>	<u>462</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<u><u>(5,334)</u></u>	<u><u>(891)</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	-	2
Tangible assets	9	94	19
Investments	10	-	-
		<u>94</u>	<u>21</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	11	5,812	9,259
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>753</u>	<u>331</u>
		6,565	9,590
CREDITORS:			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(12,739)</u>	<u>(10,357)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(6,174)</u>	<u>(767)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(6,080)</u>	<u>(746)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	5,000	5,000
Share premium account		195	195
Foreign currency translation		(383)	(99)
Accumulated losses		<u>(10,892)</u>	<u>(5,842)</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		<u>(6,080)</u>	<u>(746)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 22 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 October 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
A S McIntyre - Director

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Called up share capital £'000	Accumulated losses £'000	Share premium account £'000	Foreign currency translation £'000	Total shareholders' funds/ (deficit) £'000
Balance at 1 April 2017	5,000	(4,489)	195	(561)	145
Changes in equity					
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive expense	-	(1,353)	-	462	(891)
Balance at 31 March 2018	<u>5,000</u>	<u>(5,842)</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>(99)</u>	<u>(746)</u>
Changes in equity					
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive expense	-	(5,050)	-	(284)	(5,334)
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>5,000</u>	<u>(10,892)</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>(383)</u>	<u>(6,080)</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

John Laing International Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page. Overseas branches operate in Hong Kong and India.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of John Laing International Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

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.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) however the functional currency of the Company is Hong Kong Dollars (HKD).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company is a member of the group of companies whose ultimate parent is Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited (the "Laing O'Rourke Group"). The directors have assessed whether the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate by reference to the position of the entire Group, as the Company is reliant on financial support from this group of companies.

The directors of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited have carefully considered those factors likely to affect the Group's future development, performance and financial position in relation to the ability of the Group to operate within its current and foreseeable resources, financial and operational.

Whilst the Group's consolidated financial statements were prepared on the assumption that the Group will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, the Group's directors have disclosed in those financial statements a material uncertainty arising from the current political and economic environment that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. As the Company relies upon its trading relationship with the Group, and financial support from the Group, the conditions within the Group indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Having made the appropriate enquiries and considering the uncertainties described in the financial statements of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited, the Company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the ultimate parent company, and therefore the Company, have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Adoption of standards

The following standards, amendments and interpretations became effective in the year ended 31 March 2019 and have been adopted:

- a) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- b) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments
- c) Clarifications to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The effect on the Company's financial statements of adopting these standards has been determined to be minimal.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out the requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets and liabilities. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The adoption of IFRS 9 from 1 April 2018 did not result in any material adjustments to amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements. Financial assets are held to collect the contractual cash flows by the Company. There is no material impact of adopting an expected credit loss model for the impairment of financial assets. The Company is not involved in hedged transactions.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 has replaced the standards IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts. The new standard moves away from the 'risks and rewards' concept of revenue recognition to a concept of transfer of control. The main changes for the Company in the adoption of this standard are that variable consideration in the transaction price can only be included if it is highly probable (rather than probable) and its inclusion will not result in a significant revenue reversal in the future when uncertainty is resolved. Revenue recognition is now based on the satisfaction of individual performance obligations and are satisfied at a point in time. There was an immaterial impact on adoption of this new standard in the financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The results of the Company have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited, which are publicly available, therefore the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;

Current and deferred tax

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

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

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

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation has been computed to write off the cost of the computer software over their useful expected lives using the following rate:

Computer software - 50%

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation has been computed to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment over their useful expected lives using the following rates:

Fixtures and fittings -33%

Computer equipment -50%

At each reporting date, property, plant and equipment are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for a permanent diminution in value. Income from investments is included in the income statement account as committed.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost as reduced by allowances for expected credit losses and appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement line in which the provision was originally recognised.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected credit loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for contract assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Creditors

Creditors are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition

Revenue, which excludes value added tax, is from providing computer visualisation and multimedia presentations. Revenue is recognised on completion of defined stages of work, when the amount of turnover can be measured reliably and it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is highly probable that the economic benefits will flow to the seller, the stage of completion at the statement of financial position date can be measured reliably and the cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue will not occur.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the request for payment for the transfer of goods and services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust its transaction price for the time value of money.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into pounds sterling using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are re-translated at the exchange rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency transactions are reflected in the income statement.

Foreign branch operations

The results of all branch entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**Key judgements and estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements under FRS 101 requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts recognised for assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the amounts of revenue and expenses incurred during the reported period. Actual outcomes may therefore differ from these estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions that have the most significant impact on the carrying value of assets and liabilities of the Company within the next financial year are detailed as follows:

a) Disputes

Management's best judgement has been taken into account in reporting disputed amounts, legal cases and claims but the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

b) Taxation

The Company is subject to tax and judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes including the recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company provides for future liabilities in respect of uncertain tax positions where additional tax may become payable in future periods and such provisions are based upon management's assessment of exposures. Assets are only recognised where it is reasonably certain additional tax will become payable in future periods and when the asset can be utilised.

c) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The overall aim of the Company's financial risk management policies, processes and controls is to use judgement to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance and net assets. Further details are provided in the Directors' Report.

3. REVENUE

All revenue was generated from Hong Kong from computer visualisation and multimedia presentations.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**Number of employees**

	2019 Number	2018 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:		
Production	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>

Employment costs

	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,285	1,238
Other pension costs	<u>141</u>	<u>127</u>
	<u>1,426</u>	<u>1,365</u>

At 31 March 2019, £12,000 (2018: £4,000) was payable in respect of defined contribution schemes and included in other payables (see note 12).

All of the directors working on the Company's contracts are employed by another subsidiary undertaking of Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited, Laing O'Rourke Services Limited. The management charge includes a recharge of administrative costs borne by Laing O'Rourke Services Limited on behalf of the Company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount of directors' emoluments.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

6. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

Loss before taxation is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible assets	77	91
Amortisation of intangible assets	1	11
Impairment of amounts owed by group undertakings	4,629	342
Research and development expenditure credit	(11)	(1)
Foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	<u>(708)</u>	<u>1,241</u>

The audit fee and other administrative expenses of the Company were borne by another Group company, Laing O'Rourke Services Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

7. TAXATION

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	(325)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	433	(7)
Total current charge/ (credit)	433	(332)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	74	89
Adjustments in respect of prior years	5	-
Impact of change in tax rate	-	35
Total deferred tax charge	79	124
Tax charge/ (credit) on loss	512	(208)

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Loss before taxation	(4,538)	(1,561)
Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	(862)	(296)
Effects of:		
- other adjustments (tax rate differential)	(9)	(4)
- expenses not deductible	880	64
- adjustments in respect of prior years	438	(7)
- impact of change in tax rate	-	35
- group relief for no credit/ at no charge	65	-
Total tax charge/(credit)	512	(208)

Group companies will between them no longer charge for the surrender of tax losses, unless specifically agreed between the surrendering and claimant companies.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the statement of financial position date have been measured using this enacted tax rate and reflected in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software £'000
COST	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	<u>4,432</u>
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At 1 April 2018	4,430
Charge for the year	1
Exchange differences	<u>1</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>4,432</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>2</u>

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Totals £'000
COST			
At 1 April 2018	253	183	436
Additions	125	20	145
Disposals	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(132)</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>257</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>449</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2018	239	178	417
Charge for year	68	9	77
Disposals	-	(11)	(11)
Exchange differences	<u>(128)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(128)</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>179</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>355</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2019	<u>78</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>94</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

10. INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted shares £'000	Subsidiary undertaking shares £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>
Impairment			
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Impairment provision relates to provisions for diminution in value of subsidiary undertakings with respect to their net assets positions at 31 March 2019.

Holdings

The Company has an interest in the share capital of the following companies:

Subsidiary undertaking	Principal activity	Interest in ordinary voting shares	Country of incorporation or registration
John Laing (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Dormant	100%	Malaysia
Laing Abu Dhabi LLC	Dormant	49%	UAE
Laing International Nigeria Limited	Dormant	100%	Nigeria

The Company has a dominant influence in all of the subsidiaries above.

The registered address of Laing Abu Dhabi LLC is Sheikh Khalifa Street, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The registered address of John Laing (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd is c/o Signet & Co Sdn Bhd, 10th Floor Tower Block, Komplek Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The registered address of Laing International Nigeria Limited is 98 Awolowo Road, P.O. Box 53756, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.

Branches

The Company has an interest in the following unincorporated branches:

Branch	Principal activity	Interest	Country of incorporation or registration
Hong Kong branch	Digital and audio presentation provider	100%	Hong Kong
India branch	Non-trading	100%	India

The directors believe that the carrying value of investments are supported by their underlying net assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 201911. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,140	8,694
Other debtors	<u>672</u>	<u>565</u>
	<u>5,812</u>	<u>9,259</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. They are stated after providing for impairments of £6,358,000 (2018: £1,729,000).

The deferred tax balance is discussed in more detail in note 13.

12. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	3	16
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,783	6,358
Social security and other taxes	12	46
Other payables	3,924	3,924
Accruals and deferred income	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>12,739</u>	<u>10,357</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13. **DEFERRED TAX**

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax asset		
Accelerated capital allowance	<u>382</u>	<u>423</u>
Total deferred tax asset	<u>382</u>	<u>423</u>
1 April	423	618
Deferred tax charged in income statement (note 7)	(79)	(124)
Other items	<u>38</u>	<u>(71)</u>
31 March	<u>382</u>	<u>423</u>

The deferred tax asset has been reported within debtors (note 11).

14. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			2019	2018
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
5,000,000 (2018: 5,000,000)	Ordinary	£1	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

15. **ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY**

The immediate parent undertaking of John Laing International Limited is Laing Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Suffolk Partners Corporation, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2019. Copies of the Laing O'Rourke Corporation Limited consolidated financial statements are available for viewing at the Registrar of Companies in Cyprus on payment of the appropriate fee.

Laing O'Rourke Plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Laing O'Rourke Plc are available from the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales on payment of the appropriate fee.

16. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

As a wholly owned subsidiary within the Group, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 101 not to provide information on related party transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group.

17. **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

This note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The Company adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' from 1 April 2018, this resulted in some changes to accounting policies but no reclassification of amounts recognised in the financial statements. At the date of transition there was no requirement to restate the brought forward reserves of the Company as at 1 April 2018.