

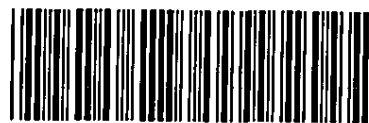
**Currie & Brown (Japan) Limited**

Financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2007

Grant Thornton 

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**Company No. 01593542**

## Company information

<b>Company registration number</b>	01593542
<b>Registered office</b>	140 London Wall London EC2Y 5DN
<b>Directors</b>	Mr D A Broomer Mr K O Ellis Mr R Fuller
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr D A Broomer
<b>Bankers</b>	Lloyds TSB Bank Plc London
<b>Auditor</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors Central Milton Keynes

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## Report of the directors

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2007.

### Principal activities

The principal activities of the company continues to be that of carrying on the business of Quantity Surveyors, Cost Consultants, Material Controllers and Project Managers in Japan.

### Results

There was a loss for the year after taxation amounting to £232,512 (2006: £145,585). The directors have not recommended a dividend.

### The directors

The directors in office at the end of the period are set out below. All served on the Board throughout the year except where noted.

Mr D A Broomer

Mr K Ellis

Mr R Fuller (appointed 20 April 2007)

Mr A Hawtin resigned as a director on 20 April 2007.

### Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- 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 proper accounting records that 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 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

## Report of the directors (continued)

### **Auditor**

Grant Thornton UK LLP offer themselves for reappointment as auditors in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

### **Small company provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D A Broome', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

D A Broome  
Secretary  
8 February 2008

## Report of the independent auditor to the members of Currie & Brown (Japan) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Currie & Brown (Japan) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2007 which comprise the principal accounting policies, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes 1 to 15. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005), under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Report of the Directors and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

### **Basis of opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

Grant Thornton 

## Report of the independent auditor to the members of Currie & Brown (Japan) Limited (continued)

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

### Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2007 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Report of the Directors is consistent with the financial statements.



GRANT THORNTON UK LLP  
REGISTERED AUDITOR  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
Central Milton Keynes  
8 February 2008

## Principal accounting policies

### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

The company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts under section 228 of the Companies Act 1985, on the basis that its results are included within the consolidated accounts of Currie & Brown Group Ltd, whose accounts are publicly available.

As such information in these accounts is only with regard to the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

The principal accounting policies of the company have remained unchanged from the previous year and are set out below.

### **Turnover**

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company during the period for performance of services provided.

Turnover for services without current contracts or services that are contractually contingent are not recognised until acceptance by the customer.

Turnover on time and fee based contracts are recognised over the period of the contract based upon the proportion of work completed.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the period, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows.

Equipment	- 10% - 25% straight line
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### **Operating lease agreements**

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease



## Principal accounting policies (continued)

### Pension costs

#### *Defined Contribution Pension Scheme*

The pension costs charged against operating profits are the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

#### *Defined Benefit Scheme*

The company participates in a group defined benefit scheme which was frozen on 31 December 2001 with the consequence that final salary benefits ceased to accrue from that date. It is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities and as such the company accounts for its contributions to this scheme as a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged against operating profit are the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period. Currently all contributions are met by the parent company.

### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

## Profit and loss account

	Note	2007 £	18 month period 2006 £
Turnover	1	1,427,765	3,620,632
Cost of sales		(1,365,577)	(3,049,888)
Gross profit		62,188	570,744
Other operating charges	2	(141,868)	(185,927)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	(79,680)	384,817
Amounts written off investments		(37,184)	—
Interest receivable		133	116
<b>(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(116,731)</b>	<b>384,933</b>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(115,781)	(239,348)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>	14	<b>(232,512)</b>	<b>145,585</b>

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

## Balance sheet

	Note	2007 £	2006 £ restated
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	6,362	7,047
Investments	7	—	37,184
		<u>6,362</u>	<u>44,231</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	336,173	778,700
Cash at bank and in hand		394,720	1,175,756
		<u>730,893</u>	<u>1,954,456</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(624,643)</u>	<u>(1,653,562)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>106,250</u>	<u>300,894</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>112,612</u>	<u>345,125</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called-up equity share capital	13	25,000	25,000
Profit and loss account	14	87,613	320,125
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>112,613</u>	<u>345,125</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

The 2006 balance sheet has been restated to gross up intercompany balances to be consistent with 2007

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 8 February 2008 and are signed on their behalf by:



D A Broome  
Director

8th February 2008

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1 Turnover

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.  
An analysis of turnover is given below:

	12 months 2007 £	18 months 2006 £
Overseas sales	<u>1,427,765</u>	<u>3,620,632</u>

### 2 Other operating charges

	12 months 2007 £	18 months 2006 £
Administrative expenses	<u>(141,868)</u>	<u>(185,927)</u>

### 3 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	12 months 2007 £	18 months 2006 £
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	686	4,541
Auditor's fees	—	7,500
Non audit fees: accounting assistance and taxation	6,864	—
Net loss/(profit) on foreign currency translation	<u>32,304</u>	<u>(9,675)</u>

Audit fees are borne by the group.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4 Directors

Remuneration in respect of directors was as follows:

	2007 £	18 month period 2006 £
Emoluments	60,557	74,562
Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	—	—
	<u>60,557</u>	<u>74,562</u>

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension schemes was as follows:

	2007 No	18 month period 2006 No
Defined benefit schemes	—	1

### 5 Taxation on ordinary activities

	2007 £	18 month period 2006 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	—	117,125
Foreign tax (relief)	—	(117,125)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(30,088)	—
Total UK corporation tax	<u>(30,088)</u>	<u>—</u>
Foreign tax suffered	145,869	169,300
Adjustment in respect of prior periods foreign tax	—	70,048
Total current tax	<u>115,781</u>	<u>239,348</u>
Total deferred tax	—	—
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>115,781</u>	<u>239,348</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 6 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007	<u>21,073</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2006	14,025
Charge for the period	686
At 30 September 2007	<u>14,711</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2007	<u>6,362</u>
At 30 September 2006	<u>7,047</u>

### 7 Investments

	Investment in subsidiary £
Cost	
At 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007	<u>53,649</u>
Amounts written off	
At 1 October 2006	16,465
Provided in period	37,184
At 30 September 2007	<u>53,649</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2007	<u>—</u>
At 30 September 2006	<u>37,184</u>

#### Investment in subsidiary companies

Subsidiary Company	Country of incorporation	Proportion Owned
CBX-Japan KK	Japan	100%
Description of Shareholding		
CBX-Japan KK	200	Ordinary shares of Yen 50,000 each fully paid

CBX-Japan KK is involved in the same activities as this company.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 8 Debtors

	2007 £	2006 £ restated
Trade debtors	107,276	222,798
Amounts owed by group companies	100,931	303,719
Other debtors	127,966	252,183
	<u>336,173</u>	<u>778,700</u>

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2007 £	2006 £ restated
Amounts owed to group undertakings	437,329	1,400,400
Corporation tax	—	30,088
Other loan	33,095	33,095
Other creditors	86,119	33,484
Accruals and deferred income	68,100	156,495
	<u>624,643</u>	<u>1,653,562</u>

### 10 Pensions

#### *Defined Contribution Pension Scheme*

The pension costs charged against operating profits are the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

#### *Defined Benefit Scheme*

The company participates in a group benefit scheme which was frozen on 31 December 2001 with the consequence that final salary benefits ceased to accrue from that date. It is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The company accounts for its contributions to this scheme as a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged against operating profit are the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period. Currently all contributions are met by the parent company.

Pension contributions for the year end amounted to £nil (2006: £nil). There were no amounts outstanding or prepaid at 30 September 2007 or 30 September 2006.

### 11 Contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the indebtedness to the bank of Currie & Brown Consulting Limited, Currie & Brown UK Limited, Currie & Brown International Limited, Currie & Brown Group Limited and Currie & Brown Project Management Limited to an unlimited extent. The net indebtedness at 30 September 2006 amounted to £5,181,000 (2006 : £5,217,000).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 12 Related party transactions

As a wholly-owned subsidiary of Currie & Brown International Limited, who is owned by Currie & Brown Group Limited, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 8 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Currie & Brown Group Limited on the grounds that accounts are publicly available from Companies House.

At 30 September 2007 a balance of £31,698 (2006 - £33,095) was payable to Mr A Hawtin, a director. This balance is included within creditors. The maximum liability during the period was £33,095 and the loan is interest free.

### 13 Share capital

Authorised share capital.

	2007 £	2006 £
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2007 No	£	2006 No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

### 14 Profit and loss account

	2007 £	2006 £
Balance brought forward	320,125	174,540
Profit for the financial period/year	(232,512)	145,585
Foreign currency retranslation	—	—
Balance carried forward	<u>87,613</u>	<u>320,125</u>

### 15 Immediate and ultimate parent undertakings

The immediate parent company is Currie & Brown International Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Currie & Brown Group Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales. The group accounts of Currie & Brown Group Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff.