

**SHANKLAND COX<sup>■</sup>**

**Shankland Cox Limited**

**Annual report**

**for the period ended 30 September 2017**



**Registered number England & Wales 02264094**

# Shankland Cox Limited

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# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Company information**

### **Directors**

BA Wright  
JNE Thompson  
PR Logan  
P McKeon  
SA Embley

### **Company secretary**

AM Ellis

### **Registered office**

36-40 York Way  
London  
N1 9AB

### **Principle place of business**

Al Goze Building  
Office 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Sheik Zayed Road, Al Quoz  
Dubai  
United Arab Emirates

### **Registered number**

England & Wales 02264094

### **Auditor**

BDO LLP  
55 Baker Street  
London  
W1U 7EU

### **Bankers**

Emirates NBD Bank  
P O Box 777  
Dubai  
United Arab Emirates

# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Directors' report**

### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Company continued to be that of professional design services specialising in architecture, landscape architecture & master planning, engineering and project management.

### **Business review**

The results of the Company are set out in the statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income on page

Aukett Swanke Group Plc is the ultimate controlling party and manages the Group's operations on a segmental basis. The development, performance and position of Aukett Swanke Group Plc's Middle East activities are discussed in the Group's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

### **Directors**

The following directors held office during the year:

PR Logan  
P Mckean  
SA Embley  
BA Wright  
JNE Thompson

### **Dividends**

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

### **Statement as to disclosure of information to auditor**

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors has confirmed that they have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

### **Independent auditors**

During the year, BDO LLP were appointed to act as the company's external auditors, in line with other members of the Aukett Swanke Group.

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

The Directors' report was approved by the Board on 10 January 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



AM Ellis  
Company Secretary

# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Directors' responsibilities in the preparation of financial statements**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report 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 the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Shankland Cox Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Shankland Cox Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Shankland Cox Limited

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Shankland Cox Limited

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.

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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

*Boo up,*

Tim Neathercoat (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

London

10 January 2018

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

**Shankland Cox Limited****Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income  
for the year ended 30 September 2017**

Continuing operations	Note	Year ended 30 September 2017 AED'000	6 months ended 30 September 2016 AED'000
Revenue	3	15,926	8,084
Administrative expenses		(20,479)	(11,294)
<b>Operating loss</b>	4	<b>(4,553)</b>	<b>(3,210)</b>
Interest receivable		-	-
Interest payable	7	(1)	-
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		<b>(4,554)</b>	<b>(3,210)</b>
Taxation	8	-	-
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<b>(4,554)</b>	<b>(3,210)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>		<b>(4,554)</b>	<b>(3,210)</b>



# Shankland Cox Limited

## Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2017

Company registration number 02264094

	Note	30 September 2017 AED'000	30 September 2016 AED'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	9	249	515
		<b>249</b>	<b>515</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	10	11,496	17,438
Cash at bank and in hand		1,567	568
		<b>13,063</b>	<b>18,006</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	(7,496)	(8,165)
		<b>5,567</b>	<b>9,841</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>5,816</b>	<b>10,356</b>
Provision for liabilities	12	(2,686)	(2,672)
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>3,130</b>	<b>7,684</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	14	7,988	7,988
Profit and loss account		(4,858)	(304)
<b>Equity shareholders' funds</b>		<b>3,130</b>	<b>7,684</b>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



BA Wright  
Director

**Shankland Cox Limited****Statement of changes in equity as at 30 September 2017**

Company registration number 02264094

	Called up share capital AED'000	Profit & loss account AED'000	Total equity AED'000
<b>At 31 March 2016</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>10,894</b>
Total comprehensive loss	-	(3,210)	(3,210)
Dividends paid	-	-	-
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>(304)</b>	<b>7,684</b>
Total comprehensive loss	-	(4,554)	(4,554)
Dividends paid	-	-	-
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>(4,858)</b>	<b>3,130</b>

# Shankland Cox Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS101

The financial statements of Shankland Cox Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 September 2017 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 January 2018 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by B A Wright. Shankland Cox Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

### 2 Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii);
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- 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;
  - 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;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

#### 2.2 Foreign exchange

The Company's financial statements are presented in Emirati Dirhams (AED), which is the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand Dirhams (AED'000) unless otherwise indicated.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Emirati Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Emirati Dirhams at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial period. Share capital in foreign currency has been translated into Emirati Dirhams at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of issue and not subsequently revalued. All exchange differences are dealt with in profit and loss and are included within administrative expenses.

The rate of exchange from Emirati Dirhams to Great British Pound Sterling (GBP) prevailing at the end of the financial period and during the financial period was as follows:

	30 September 2017	30 September 2016
At the end of the financial period	AED 4.92/£	AED 4.76/£
Average during the financial period	AED 4.69/£	AED 5.05/£

# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017**

### **2.3 Going Concern**

The Company has prepared and reviewed forecasts based on which the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors have also obtained confirmation from the ultimate parent company, Aukett Swanke Group Plc, that they will continue to provide ongoing financial support to the Company and will not demand payment of the amount owed to group undertaking for a period of twelve months.

Given the level of support available, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

### **2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Recognition of contractual revenue**

Revenue from contracts is assessed on an individual basis with revenue earned being ascertained based on the stage of completion of the contract which is estimated using a combination of the milestones in the contract and the proportion of total time expected to be required to undertake the contract which had been performed.

Estimates of the total time expected to be required to undertake the contracts are made on a regular basis and subject to management review. These estimates may differ from the actual results due to a variety of factors such as efficiency of working, accuracy of assessment of progress to date and client decision making.

#### **Recognition of fee claim revenue**

The nature of the project work undertaken by the Company means sometimes the scale and scope of a project increases after work has commenced. Subsequent changes to the scale and scope of the work may require negotiation with the clients for variations.

Advance agreement of the quantum of variation fees is not always possible, in particular when the timescale for project completion is changing or where the cost of variations cannot be determined until the work has been undertaken.

In such circumstances the revenue recognised is limited to the amounts considered both probably recoverable, and capable of reliable measurement, taking into account all the relevant circumstances of the individual project and client.

### **2.5 Significant accounting policies**

#### **Revenue**

Revenue represents the value of services performed for customers under contract (excluding value added taxes). Revenue from contracts is assessed on an individual basis with revenue earned being ascertained based on the stage of completion of the contract which is estimated using a combination of the milestones in the contract and the proportion of total time expected to be required to undertake the contract which had been performed.

The amount by which revenue exceeds progress billings is classified as amounts recoverable on contracts and included in debtors. To the extent progress billings exceed relevant revenue the excess is classified as payments on account and included in creditors.

Revenue is only recognised when there is a contractual right to consideration and any revenue earned can be estimated reliably. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are only recognised when it is probable they will result in revenue and they are capable of being measured reliably.

# Shankland Cox Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### Leases and asset finance arrangements

Where asset finance arrangements result in substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership resting with the company, the arrangement is treated as a finance lease with the assets included in the statement of financial position.

Such assets are initially measured at the present value of the minimum asset finance payments and the present value of future payments is shown as a liability. The interest element of these arrangements is charged to the income statement over the period of the arrangement in proportion to the balance of capital payments outstanding.

All other lease arrangements are treated as operating leases and the annual rentals are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Where a rent free period is received in respect of a property lease the incentive is considered an integral part of the agreement, and the cost of the lease net of the incentive is charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### Employee benefit obligations

Costs in respect of defined contribution pension arrangements are charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis in line with the amounts payable in respect of the accounting period. The Company has no defined benefit pension arrangements.

Under UAE labour laws there is a requirement to pay termination gratuities to each employee who completes one year of service. The net charge to the income statement comprises the service cost and the interest on the liability and is presented in administrative expenses in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when a present legal obligation has arisen as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reliably estimated.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of future outflows, discounted at the pre tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

### Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost of acquisition less depreciation and any impairment provisions. Historical cost of acquisition includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated to write off the cost of acquisition over the expected useful economic lives using the straight line method and over the following number of years:

Plant & Machinery	-	20% on cost
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% on cost
Motor Vehicles	-	25% on cost
Computer Equipment	-	25% on cost

### Financial instruments

The initial recognition and measurement of financial assets are within the scope of IAS 39 and are classified as financial assets at fair value through the income statement. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in full in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition. Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial assets classified as fair value through the statement of comprehensive income are measured at fair value.

#### Debtors:

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017**

### **Creditors:**

Short term trade creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:**

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is liable to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### **Equity instruments:**

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### **Taxation**

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 timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that would apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted by the balance sheet date.

### **Dividends**

Dividend payments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

# Shankland Cox Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 3 Revenue

The Company's revenue was all derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the Middle East.

### 4 Operating loss

	Year ended 30 September 2017	6 months ended 30 September 2016
	AED'000	AED'000
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	280	165
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	(2)
Operating lease rentals - land & buildings	333	201
Auditor's remuneration	60	55
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	1,176	964

### 5 Employee information and staff costs

The average monthly number of persons (including Directors) employed by the Company during the period was:

	Year ended 30 September 2017	6 months ended 30 September 2016
	Number	Number
Professional	70	80

Aggregate remuneration for above persons:

	Year ended 30 September 2017	6 months ended 30 September 2016
	AED'000	AED'000
Wages and salaries	1,372	7,191
Employee benefit obligations	644	102
Other staff costs	1,332	745
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>8,038</b>

### 6 Directors' remuneration

JNE Thompson, BA Wright and SA Embley were employed by other members of the Aukett Swanke Group during the year and no specific allocation of their remuneration has been made to this Company.

	Year ended 30 September 2017	6 months ended 30 September 2016
	AED'000	AED'000
Aggregate emoluments	569	330
Amounts paid to money purchase pension schemes	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>330</b>

The highest paid Director received emoluments of AED 480,000 (2016: AED 210,000)

### 7 Finance costs

	Year ended 30 September 2017	6 months ended 30 September 2016
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest payable on bank overdraft	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

# Shankland Cox Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 8 Taxation

	Year ended 30 September 2017 AED'000	6 months ended 30 September 2016 AED'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the year	-	-
Overseas tax	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-
Deferred taxation:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	-
Change in tax rate	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	-	-
<b>Total taxation</b>	-	-

The standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom is 19%. The tax assessed for the year differs from the United Kingdom standard rate as reconciled below:

	Year ended 30 September 2017 AED'000	6 months ended 30 September 2016 AED'000
Loss before taxation	(4,554)	(3,210)
Loss before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016: 20%)	(865)	(642)
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	24
Tax losses carried forward	777	94
Non deductible expenses	-	-
Group relief granted	88	520
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior year	-	4
<b>Total taxation</b>	-	-

Tax losses carried forward for use against future profits amounted to AED 10,625,000 (2016: AED 6,840,796).



# Shankland Cox Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery AED'000	Fixtures & fittings AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Computer equipment AED'000	Total AED'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 October 2016	102	37	637	755	<b>1,531</b>
Additions	2	-	-	12	<b>14</b>
Disposals	(25)	(5)	-	(205)	<b>(235)</b>
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1,310</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 October 2016	84	35	381	516	<b>1,016</b>
Charge for the year	12	2	132	134	<b>280</b>
Disposals	(25)	(5)	-	(205)	<b>(235)</b>
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1,061</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>515</b>

### 10 Trade and other receivables

	30 September 2017 AED'000	30 September 2016 AED'000
Trade receivables	5,648	8,485
Amounts due from group undertakings	2,288	5,214
Amounts recoverable on contracts	1,540	2,445
Other receivables	1,391	582
Prepayments	629	712
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>17,438</b>

Included in other receivables are contract retentions of AED 505,000 (2016: AED 542,000).

### 11 Trade and other payables

	30 September 2017 AED'000	30 September 2016 AED'000
Trade payables	741	925
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,726	-
Other payables	1,552	4,931
Accruals and deferred income	2,477	2,309
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,496</b>	<b>8,165</b>

# Shankland Cox Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 12 Provision for liabilities

	Employee benefit obligations
	AED'000
At 1 April 2014	3,180
Utilised	(610)
Current service cost	102
<b>At 31 March 2015</b>	<b>2,672</b>
Utilised	(630)
Current service cost	644
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>	<b>2,686</b>

#### Employee benefit obligations

Under UAE labour laws there is a requirement to pay termination gratuities to each employee who completes one year of service. The net charge to the income statement comprises the service cost and the interest on the liability and is presented in administrative expenses. The obligation at the year end has been measured at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method in accordance with IAS 19 and is funded from working capital.

The key actuarial assumptions used in the calculation are detailed below:

	30 September 2017	30 September 2016
Combined average length of service	5 years	5 years
Discount rate	2.15%	2.13%
Salary growth rate	3.70%	2.70%

### 13 Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2017 the Company had the following future minimum rentals under non cancellable operating leases:

	Land and buildings	
	30 September 2017	30 September 2016
	AED'000	AED'000
Payable within one year	398	405
Payable between two and five years	7	-
Payable after five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>405</b>

### 14 Called up share capital

	30 September 2017	30 September 2016
	GBP'000	GBP'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,384,132 (2016: 1,134,132) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,384	1,384

Share capital has been translated into Emirati Dirhams at the historic exchange rate at the date of issue.

	30 September 2017	30 September 2016
	AED'000	AED'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,384,132 (2016: 1,134,132) Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,988	7,988

The Company's issued ordinary share capital comprised a single class of ordinary share. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

# **Shankland Cox Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017**

### **15 Guarantees, contingent liabilities and other commitments**

The Company has performance guarantees in issue of AED 814,000 (2016: AED 788,000). These are secured by a fixed deposit with the company's bank, which is included within other receivables.

In common with other firms providing professional services, the Company is subject to the risk of claims of professional negligence from clients. The Company maintains professional indemnity insurance in respect of these risks but is exposed to the cost of excess deductibles on any successful claims. The directors assess each claim and make accruals for excess deductibles where, on the basis of professional advice received, it is considered that a liability is probable.

### **16 Related party transactions and transactions with directors**

At the end of the period, the Company owed PR Logan, a Director, AED nil (2016: AED 95,000). The balance is non interest bearing, payable on demand and has been paid since the year end.

The company also owed an amount with a fair value of AED 1,546,000 (2016: AED 4,830,000) at 30 September 2017 to PR Logan. Amounts totalling AED 75,000 were paid to PR Logan during the year in relation to this balance. This amount is non interest bearing and is repayable upon collection of specific debtors. A corresponding amount is due from the parent company, Aukett Swanke Group Plc.

During the year, the company charged John R Harris & Partners amounts totalling AED199,000 (2016: nil) for services rendered and direct cost recharges. At the year end, the company was owed AED 63,000 (2016: nil) by John R Harris & Partners. All transactions between the entities were made at an arms length price. The parties are related by virtue of common control.

### **17 Off balance sheet arrangements**

The Company enters into operating lease arrangements for the hire of buildings and plant and equipment as these arrangements are a cost effective way of obtaining the short term benefits of these assets. The annual commitments under these arrangements are disclosed in note 13. There are no other material off balance sheet arrangements.

### **18 Ultimate parent company**

The immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party is Aukett Swanke Group Plc, which is the parent company of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Aukett Swanke Group Plc may be obtained from the company's registered office at 36-40 York Way, London, N1 9AB or from its website at [www.aukettswanke.com](http://www.aukettswanke.com).