

Company Registration No. 08337154 (England and Wales)

**LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND)
LIMITED**

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J Bailey S Colvin R Lea B Townsend	(Appointed 30 January 2018)
Company number	08337154	
Registered office	1 Kingsway London United Kingdom WC2B 6AN	
Auditor	Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom	
Bankers	ANZ Banking Group Limited Auckland Q&V Branch ANZ House 203 Queen Street Auckland Central 1010 New Zealand	

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

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LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements in light of current market conditions and concluded that it is appropriate. In reaching this conclusion, the Directors have specifically considered the Company's relationship with its immediate parent company. More information is provided in note 1 to the financial statements.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company continued to be that of supporting the bidding and investing activities of the John Laing Group in New Zealand as well as to provide asset management services to the John Laing Group's investments in New Zealand.

Branches

The Company has a branch registered in New Zealand.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J Bailey
S Colvin
R Lea
B Townsend

(Appointed 30 January 2018)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Directors of the Company benefit from qualifying third party indemnity provisions provided by the Company's parent undertaking.

Directors' insurance

The Company's Directors are covered by insurance policies entered into by its ultimate parent undertaking, John Laing Group plc, that insure them against liability arising from negligence, breach of duty and breach of trust in relation to the Company.

Future developments

The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the Directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The various types of financial risk and how they are managed are described below:

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates is from both revenue and costs, which provides a level of hedge. The Company does not use foreign exchange forward contracts. The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates is limited to loans due to and from group undertakings within the John Laing group, on which interest is charged at variable rates of interest. This risk is managed on a John Laing group basis.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, trade debtors and amounts due from fellow group undertakings.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The credit risk on amounts due from fellow group undertakings is limited because the counterparties are core companies in the John Laing group with significant net assets and financial resources.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Liquidity risk

The Company is reliant on the support of its immediate parent company to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Going Concern section of the accounting policies in the financial statements.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

**LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND)
LIMITED**

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

On behalf of the board



S Colvin

Director

8 May 2019

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Laing Investments Management Services (New Zealand) Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 respect of these matters.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

Auditor's 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 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to it 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

D. Winstone

Daryl Winstone (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

8 May 2019

Statutory Auditor

Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	363,505	253,715
Administrative expenses		(289,966)	(261,799)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	73,539	(8,084)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	29,059	30,291
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(78,014)	(69,789)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		24,584	(47,582)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(4,867)	8,541
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		19,717	(39,041)

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	10	377,881		572,157	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,691		27,057	
		<u>391,572</u>		<u>599,214</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,001,960)		(1,233,758)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(610,388)</u>		<u>(634,544)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		1		1
Other reserves			11,897		7,458
Profit and loss account			(622,286)		(642,003)
Total equity			<u>(610,388)</u>		<u>(634,544)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



S Colvin
Director

Company Registration No. 08337154

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2017	1	-	(602,962)	(602,961)
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(39,041)	(39,041)
Capital contribution on share-based incentives	-	7,458	-	7,458
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	7,458	(642,003)	(634,544)
Year ended 31 December 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	19,717	19,717
Capital contribution on share-based incentives	-	4,439	-	4,439
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	11,897	(622,286)	(610,388)

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Laing Investments Management Services (New Zealand) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AN, United Kingdom.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in pound sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in respect of share-based incentives, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

1.2 Going concern

The Company has net liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and is reliant on the support of its immediate parent company to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. However, the Directors consider that the Company is an integral part of the John Laing group's structure and strategy and this is evidenced by a letter of support from John Laing Investments Limited, which states its intention to provide the necessary financial support to ensure that the Company is a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. After making enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income receivable in the ordinary course of business for services provided and excludes value added tax. Fees receivable in respect of management services agreements with project companies are recognised evenly over the period of the agreement; and income arising in respect of recoveries of bid costs from the financial close of investments in project companies is recognised when recovery is virtually certain.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets are recognised in the Company's balance sheet 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

Basic financial assets, which include 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Share-based payments

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The Company has certain employees who are eligible for awards under John Laing Group plc's share based incentive arrangements. John Laing Group plc operates share-based incentive arrangements for Executive Directors, senior executives and other eligible employees under which awards are granted over John Laing Group plc's ordinary shares. Awards are conditional on the relevant employee completing three years' service (the vesting period). The awards vest three years from the grant date, subject to the Group achieving a target share-based performance condition, total shareholder return (50% of the award), and a non-market based performance condition, net asset value growth per share (50% of the award). The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the awards in cash.

In addition, the John Laing Group operated a Deferred Share Bonus Plan in 2018 under which executive directors and certain senior executives, including employees of the Company, were awarded shares in John Laing Group plc in relation to that part of their annual bonus which exceeded 60% of their base salary. These awards vest in equal tranches on the first, second and third anniversary of grant, normally subject to continued employment.

The cost of the two share based incentive arrangements described above is calculated for each individual eligible employee and then aggregated to arrive at the total Group cost. The Company recognises an expense through its statement of comprehensive income in relation to its own employees and also recognises a capital contribution through other reserves to reflect that the cost will ultimately be borne by John Laing Group plc through the issue or purchase of ordinary shares.

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under both the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions is determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern over which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Given the nature of the Company's assets and liabilities, the Directors are of the opinion that there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the Company's turnover is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Service fee revenue	36,970	38,109
Management recharges	326,535	215,606
	<u>363,505</u>	<u>253,715</u>
	2018 £	2017 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	29,059	30,291
	<u>29,059</u>	<u>30,291</u>
	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
New Zealand	36,970	38,109
UK	326,535	215,606
	<u>363,505</u>	<u>253,715</u>

4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(3,214)	(98,850)
Share-based payments	4,439	7,458
Operating lease charges	8,385	8,976
	<u>9,610</u>	<u>7,584</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £3,214 (2017 - £98,850).

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2018 Number	2017 Number
1	1
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	306,981	248,732
Social security costs	3,002	22,160
Share based incentives	4,439	7,458
	<u>314,422</u>	<u>278,350</u>
Redundancy payments made or committed	<u>104,657</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	306,981	248,732
Redundancy payments made or committed	104,657	-
	<u>411,638</u>	<u>248,732</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest income		
Interest receivable from group companies	<u>29,059</u>	<u>30,291</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest payable to group undertakings	<u>78,014</u>	<u>69,789</u>

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Continued)

9 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	5,527	(7,691)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	94	-
Group tax relief	-	418
	<u>5,621</u>	<u>(7,273)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(843)	(1,436)
Changes in tax rates	89	168
	<u>(754)</u>	<u>(1,268)</u>
Total tax expense/(credit)	<u>4,867</u>	<u>(8,541)</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2018 a tax rate of 19% has been applied (2017 – 19.25%). The UK Government has announced its intention to reduce the main corporation tax rate by a further 2% to 17% from 1 April 2020. The Company expects that the majority of deferred tax assets will be realised after 1 April 2020 and therefore the Company has measured its deferred tax assets at 31 December 2018 at 17%.

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>24,584</u>	<u>(47,582)</u>
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	4,671	(9,160)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	94	418
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	89	168
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13	33
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	<u>4,867</u>	<u>(8,541)</u>

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	38,945	-
Corporation tax recoverable	2,164	128,813
Amounts owed by group undertakings	326,535	420,525
Other debtors	8,215	19,547
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2,004
	<u>375,859</u>	<u>570,889</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	2,022	1,268
	<u>377,881</u>	<u>572,157</u>

The amounts owed by group undertakings in the current and prior year are repayable under agreed commercial terms. No interest is charged on the above amounts.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	145	145
Amounts owed to group undertakings	773,363	1,128,448
Accruals and deferred income	228,452	105,165
	<u>1,001,960</u>	<u>1,233,758</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings comprise a loan of £724,409 (2017 - £1,067,580) repayable on demand and interest payable on the loan of £48,954 (2017 - £69,789) as well as a small trading balance of £nil (2017 - £8,921 debtor).

Interest on the loan was charged at 2.5% above base rate from 1 January 2018 to 21 April 2018, 3% above base rates from 22 April 2018 to 24 July 2018 and 2% above base rates from 25 July 2018 to 31 December 2018 (2017 - 2.5% above base rate).

12 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The other reserves represent the capital contribution to the equity based share incentive scheme.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets 2018 £	Assets 2017 £
Balances:		
Other timing differences	2,022	1,436
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	(168)
	<u>2,022</u>	<u>1,268</u>
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability/(Asset) at 1 January 2018		(1,268)
Credit to profit or loss		(843)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		89
		<u>(2,022)</u>

Payments under long term incentive plans will reduce future taxable profits or, to the extent that they create current year losses, will be surrendered for consideration at the prevailing corporation tax rate. It is therefore appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset on these amounts.

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The Company operates a lease arrangement at West Plaza Business Centre, Auckland, New Zealand. This lease was renewed for an additional 6 month term. Total future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases are £2,738.

15 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of John Laing Group plc, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 not to provide information on related party transactions with other undertakings in the John Laing Group plc group. A copy of the published financial statements of John Laing Group plc can be obtained at www.laing.com.

LAING INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16 Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is John Laing Group plc, a listed company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The smallest and largest group in which its results are consolidated is John Laing Group plc. Copies of its accounts are available at www.laing.com.

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling entity is John Laing Group plc. The registered address of John Laing Group plc is 1 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AN, United Kingdom.