

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

TUESDAY



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13/07/2021  
COMPANIES HOUSE

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Company Information**

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<b>Directors</b>	W Allan D J Ward A J Manuel D Ross N G Brierley M S Syrett
<b>Company Secretary</b>	S Hogg
<b>Registered Number</b>	1300409
<b>Registered Office</b>	40 Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2PB
<b>Auditors</b>	Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF
<b>Bankers</b>	HSBC Bank Plc 8 Canada Square London E14 5HQ

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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## **Strategic report**

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The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of construction consultancy, cost and project management, primarily in the UK.

### **Results for the year and business review**

The results for the year are set out in the financial statements herein.

The main event in 2020 to impact the business was the coronavirus pandemic which led to a number of project delays or cancellations as well as enforced office closures and travel restrictions. Management responded quickly from January onwards to implement a range of initiatives both to reduce costs and optimise cash flow. The pandemic resulted in a fall of turnover to £55,855,000 (2019: £58,242,000) and profit before tax for the year was £3,002,000 (2019: £5,131,000). The impact was mitigated by the Company's strong client base, particularly in the public sector which sees the business in a strong position going into 2021.

Management continues to monitor the impact of various political and economic risks in each of its regions and to adjust its operating plan where necessary. The most significant of these in 2020 was the impact of the coronavirus pandemic as discussed above. The impact of the coronavirus continues to be monitored during 2021. The impact of Brexit in our UK business has largely been absorbed with no major adverse implications to date.

### **Coronavirus**

During early 2020, the Company began to see a significant impact on operations arising from the spread of coronavirus and the consequent temporary closure of offices and delays or cancellations to major projects.

We moved seamlessly to a work at home solution which meant there was no disruption in our service delivery to clients. However, as anticipated we saw a reduction in both turnover and profit during 2020. The Board believes that **Currie & Brown's business will be resilient to any short term impact on turnover caused by the coronavirus** due to the high proportion of public sector work undertaken and our focus on strong private sector clients across a range of industry sectors. The Board has taken a number of actions to address cash and profit shortfalls including salary reductions, minimising any discretionary expenditure and taking full advantage of government concessions and incentives wherever they are available.

### **Key performance indicators**

Key performance measures have been identified to bring focus to the delivery of the company's objectives, including the following:

- Turnover growth
- Growth in gross and net margins
- Cash generation and working capital control
- Training delivery and uptake

The company continues to invest in training in order to deliver on its aim of upskilling its staff, whether that be via internal training programs or the use of third parties to support its annual intake of graduate staff through master's degrees, and subsequent training to achieve professional qualification.

The long-term objective continues to be to grow profits, margins and cash. The Board routinely monitors company's performance measures at their monthly meetings and takes action wherever necessary to ensure that revenues and costs are appropriately matched.

**Strategic report (continued)**

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**Principal risks and uncertainties**

During the year, the company operated as part of the Currie & Brown group of companies (the 'group'), and the directors identified the following risks and uncertainties:

**Coronavirus risk**

As above, the directors' started to see evidence of a significant impact of Covid-19 pandemic on operations in early 2020. In late January 2020, a committee was formed which included participants from the operational executive from each region and central services including group heads of our People & IT teams. Immediate measures were put in place to protect our people welfare and to agree actions that would minimise the impact of the pandemic on our respective regional businesses as the virus spread globally. Alongside measures to protect trading outlined above, the committee agreed actions in relation to temporary office closures, facilitating home working and ensuring all our people understood health and safety aspects of visiting client sites and premises. These measures continue to be in place into 2021 and are under continuous review.

**Delivery risk**

The company manages the delivery of services to clients in accordance with cost and service quality requirements by implementing controls to monitor project progress and profitability.

**Credit risk**

In order to manage credit risk, all significant new clients are required to be referred to the Group's credit control function for a financial reference. In addition, the credit control function reviews overdue balances on a daily, weekly and monthly basis.

**Currency risk**

In addressing foreign exchange risk, transaction exposures, including those associated with forecast transactions, are hedged when known, by holding designated foreign currency cash balances against future known commitments.

**Liquidity risk**

The company seeks to manage liquidity risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity (including allowances for contingencies) is available to meet foreseeable needs by recourse to inter-company funding available via the parent undertaking.

**Pension risk**

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme which was closed to new members in 1999 and for which benefits for existing members ceased to accrue in 2003. The size of the company's legacy pension obligations is typically related to changes in the long-term outlook for interest rates, inflation and life expectancy. The size of the obligations could also be adversely influenced by regulatory or legislative changes. The company constructively engages with the trustees of the pension scheme to ensure that the assets and liabilities of the scheme are managed in a way which seeks to reduce the likelihood of unexpected costs to the company.

**Strategic Report (continued)**

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**Directors statement of responsibilities under Section 172 Companies Act 2006**

The directors are cognisant of their duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 in their deliberations and decisions on all matters affecting the company. Decisions made by the directors take into account the interests of all key stakeholders and reflect the directors' belief that the long term sustainable success of the company is linked directly to its key stakeholders.

**Long term approach**

The directors are focused on the success of the company over the long term through the implementation of a long term strategy for the company to develop in key targeted offerings where the company can bring a strong value proposition, leveraging its strengths.

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**People**

During the year, the directors' priority was the health and wellbeing of its employees, while at the same time safeguarding the company to ensure it was well placed to prosper post pandemic. Measures put in place were a temporary salary reduction to safeguard employment and use of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. Salaries were reinstated to pre pandemic levels in the autumn of 2020 with the salaries of staff remaining on furlough being topped up to full salary. Employees were redeployed where possible and at the yearend there were a negligible number of employees on furlough.

We moved seamlessly to a work at home solution. This enabled staff flexibility during these uncertain times to allow them to meet demands outside of work. Communication was key and as well as local team meetings this was ensured through weekly updates with senior management. These moved to fortnightly as the business became more aware and adapted to the issues surrounding COVID-19.

The Board of directors oversee a continual program of staff training and development, starting with recruitment of apprentices and graduates, provision of pre and post qualification training to all staff and ongoing professional mentorship and this has continued throughout the year while staff are remote working.

In addition, the directors ensure pay across genders at all levels of the business is equal.

**Suppliers**

The Board encourages strong, long term supplier relationships to allow the business to provide an excellent service to our clients. Key supplier contracts are discussed by the Board as appropriate. The directors commit to treating all suppliers fairly, supplier payment practices are discussed at board level, the results of which have driven system and process improvements.

Strict cash control through 2020 did not stop the business from improving its rate of paying suppliers. As disclosed in the payment practices report for the 6 months to December 2020 the business paid its supplier on average 23 days after receipt of invoice (2019: 29 days).

**Strategic Report (continued)**

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**Section 172 statement (continued)**

**Customers**

Our continued success is due to our ability to maintain focus on and a disciplined approach to supporting clients in the key service areas of cost and project management, advisory services and building surveying. We routinely undertake client satisfaction surveys, the feedback received is cascaded through business from board level and any necessary actions that result are reported and measured. During the pandemic we have worked with clients to adapt to their changing requirements.

The directors take a hands on approach to client engagement and our services are underpinned by traditional values, a commitment to excellence and innovation, and staff loyalty. We leverage our global experience to achieve tangible benefits that inspire confidence and consistently deliver added value for our clients.

**Society and the environment**

The company is a market leader in construction and asset management and our understanding of the need for sustainability and how these issues relate to our core services is a fundamental part of our approach to project delivery. The Directors encourage environmental best practice in our advice to clients and supporting clients, consultants and contractors in considering sustainable buildings, materials, products and construction methodologies. We protect the environment and reduce any pollution impacts associated with our business activities, embracing the principles of 'reduce – reuse – recycle'. The Directors are responsible for the implementation of this policy on the projects and within offices under their management and ensuring that this policy is brought to the notice of all employees.

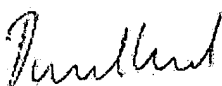
During the year working groups were formed and planning was started regarding the business' plan to pledge a more sustainable way of operating under the Net Zero Carbon initiative which the Company signed up to in 2021.

**Parent and Other Group Companies**

The Company's Chief Operating Officer chairs a committee whose purpose is to ensure greater collaboration between companies with the same ultimate parent. During the pandemic, solutions and best practice have been shared across the group to enable all teams to quickly react to the changing environment.

The Company also seeks to increase trade within the Currie & Brown group of companies and has seen intra group trade and bidding increase.

On behalf of the Board



D J Ward  
Director  
7 July 2021

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Directors' Report**

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The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

**Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of this report are set out below.

D J Ward  
W Allan  
C J Bishop (resigned 30 April 2020)  
A J Manuel  
S N McEwan (resigned 27 May 2021)  
D Ross  
N G Brierley  
M S Syrett (appointed 24 September 2020)

**Dividends**

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

**Indemnity insurance**

The group has purchased insurance for the directors and officers of the company against liability arising for wrongful acts in relation to the company, subject to the conditions set out in s234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

**Employee involvement**

During the year, the policy of providing employees with information about the company has been continued through internal media methods in which employees have also been encouraged to present their suggestions and views on the company's performance. Regular meetings are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas. Employees participate directly in the success of the business through the company's profit-sharing schemes.

**Disabled employees**

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

**Directors' Report (continued)**

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**Going concern**

In preparing these financial statements on the going concern basis, the directors note that the company has access to the financial resources of its intermediate parent undertaking, CBH. CBH has confirmed its ongoing financial support in writing for the period at least up to 31 July 2022.

The uncertainty as to the future impact on the Group headed by CBH of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has been considered as part of the Company's adoption of the going concern basis. The Group performed a number of downside scenarios on its cash-flow forecasts for the period to 31 July 2022 to consider the potential impact of Covid-19 on the results of the Group, making assumptions around reduced revenue and also reduction in expenditure, for example with offices being vacant as well as available government support. The Group is confident that it can take sufficient mitigating action, where necessary, to ensure that resources remain sufficient over the forecast period and that it has adequate resources to continue operations and provide financial support to Currie & Brown UK Limited, should it be required to 31 July 2022. This support has been confirmed in writing.

The directors have a reasonable expectation therefore, that the company, in light of the immediate parent company's support, has adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**Environment and sustainability**

In accordance with the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, the directors present their energy and carbon report of Currie & Brown UK Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting Standard has been used as the methodology for the SECR calculations.

<b>Emissions source</b>		<b>Year to 31 December 2020</b>
Scope 1	Natural gas	96
Scope 2	Electricity	109
Scope 3	Road transport	174
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>379</b>
<b>Total energy usage kWh</b>		<b>1,687,373</b>
Intensity ratio	tCO <sub>2</sub> e per £m of turnover	6.79

Due to the global pandemic our emissions in 2020 from energy consumption and travel reduced due to the shift to homeworking, site closures and travel restrictions. In unoccupied offices procedures were put in place to minimise energy consumption whilst continuing to meet health and safety requirements. Going forward we are reviewing the way we work and impact on energy use and GHG emissions through reducing travel and considering the move to hybrid working.

During 2021, the Company signed up to the WorldGBC's net-zero carbon buildings commitment. Through this we aim to reduce the carbon emissions from the buildings that we occupy and we will use our knowledge and expertise to help our clients reduce carbon from their existing estates and new build developments. We have initiated a net-zero carbon working group to deliver this commitment and support our company-wide sustainability values as well as rolling out sustainability training to all staff to support their understanding in the climate crisis and interface with our industry.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Directors' Report (continued)**

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**Auditor**

Ernst & Young LLP acted as auditor of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 and will resign in 2021. It is the intention of the directors to appoint Deloitte LLP as the Company's auditor for the year ended 31 December 2021 in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Post balance sheet events**

There are no significant post balance sheet events.

On behalf of the Board



D J Ward  
Director  
7 July 2021

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements until 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 year. 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

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## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Currie & Brown UK Limited**

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### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Currie & Brown UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the income statement and statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 20, 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 FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern from the date of approval of the balance sheet until 31 July 2022.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **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 contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of 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 themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**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 strategic report or 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.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, 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**

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.

**Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

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**Independent auditor's report to the members of Currie & Brown UK Limited (continued)**

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**Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)**

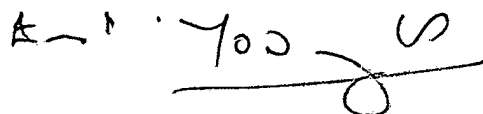
Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (Companies Act 2006 and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations. In addition, the company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety, money laundering, data protection and anti-bribery and corruption.
- We understood how Currie & Brown UK Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the Company Secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and papers provided to those charged with governance and noted that there was no contradictory evidence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management within various parts of the business to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud by considering the risk of management override and by assuming revenue recognition calculated on a percentage of completion basis on long term contracts to be a fraud risk (through manipulation of results). This might occur through the recognition of unapproved variations and change orders, under estimating costs to complete on contracts in order to inflate project margins and under estimating estimates relating to doubtful debt provisions (including those arising from expected credit losses) and contract provisions and claims. We also considered performance targets and their influence on efforts made by management to manage Key Performance Indicators. Where the risk of management override was considered higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included incorporating data analytics into our testing of manual journals, including segregation of duties. We tested specific transactions back to source documentation or independent confirmation, addressing the appropriateness of initiation and authorisation of the transactions. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations. Our procedures involved a review of board minutes to identify any noncompliance with laws and regulations, a review of the reporting to those charged with governance on compliance with regulations and enquiries of management, including those responsible for litigation matters.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://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 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.



Adrian Mulea (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
London

9 July 2021

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Income statement and statement of other comprehensive income**

	Notes	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Turnover	3	55,855	58,242
Cost of sales		<u>(42,918)</u>	<u>(43,407)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		12,937	14,835
Other operating income	5	768	-
Administrative expenses		<u>(10,520)</u>	<u>(10,211)</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	3,185	4,624
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(200)	(156)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	<u>17</u>	<u>663</u>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		3,002	5,131
Income tax	10	<u>(70)</u>	<u>(540)</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u><u>2,932</u></u>	<u><u>4,591</u></u>

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

**Other comprehensive loss**

Remeasurement loss on defined benefit pension scheme (not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods)	16	(421)	(207)
Deferred tax thereon	10	<u>62</u>	<u>34</u>
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u><b>(359)</b></u>	<u><b>(173)</b></u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><u><b>2,573</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>4,418</b></u></u>

The notes on pages 15 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Statement of financial position**

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	Notes	2020 £000's	2019 £000's
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	12	11,267	11,267
Right of use assets	17	3,917	3,298
Tangible assets	11	849	1,005
		<b>16,033</b>	<b>15,570</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	13	38,576	37,784
Cash at bank and in hand		7,491	1,218
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>46,067</b>	<b>39,002</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(15,424)	(10,297)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>30,643</b>	<b>28,705</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>46,676</b>	<b>44,275</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(2,488)	(2,984)
<b>Retirement benefit obligation</b>	16	(1,875)	(1,551)
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>42,313</b>	<b>39,740</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	18	37,059	37,059
Retained earnings		5,254	2,681
<b>Equity shareholders' funds</b>		<b>42,313</b>	<b>39,740</b>

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 7 July 2021 and were signed on its behalf.



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D J Ward  
Director  
Date: 7 July 2021

The notes on pages 15 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Statement of changes in equity**

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	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>
<b>As at 1 January 2019</b>	37,059	(1,737)	35,322
Profit for the year	-	4,591	4,591
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(173)	(173)
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<u><u>37,059</u></u>	<u><u>2,681</u></u>	<u><u>39,740</u></u>
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	37,059	2,681	39,740
Profit for the year	-	2,932	2,932
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(359)	(359)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<u><u>37,059</u></u>	<u><u>5,254</u></u>	<u><u>42,313</u></u>

The notes on pages 15 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements**

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**1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101**

The financial statements of Currie & Brown UK Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 7 July 2021 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by David Ward. Currie & Brown UK Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency, and to the nearest thousand (£'000).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Currie & Brown Holdings Limited. These financial statements present information about the company and not its group.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Currie & Brown Holdings Limited, which are available from 12 Dumaresq Street, St Hellier, Jersey, JE2 3RL.

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

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). The financial statements have also been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to FRS 101.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*;
- (c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to present comparative information in respect of:
  - (i) Paragraph 79(a) of IAS 1;
  - (ii) Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment and*;
  - (iii) Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 IAS 1;
- (e) the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- (f) the requirements of paragraphs 30-31 of IAS 8 *Standards issued but not yet effective*;

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)**

- (g) the requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- (h) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) – 134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.
- (i) The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs, 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

**Going concern**

In preparing these financial statements on the going concern basis, the directors note that the company has access to the financial resources of its intermediate parent undertaking, CBH. CBH has confirmed its ongoing financial support in writing for the period at least up to 31 July 2022.

The uncertainty as to the future impact on the Group headed by CBH of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has been considered as part of the Company's adoption of the going concern basis. The Group performed a number of downside scenarios on its cash-flow forecasts for the period to 31 July 2022 to consider the potential impact of COVID-19 on the results of the Group, making assumptions around reduced revenue and also reduction in expenditure, for example with offices being vacant as well as available government support. The Group is confident that it can take sufficient mitigating action, where necessary, to ensure that resources remain sufficient over the forecast period and that it has adequate resources to continue operations and provide financial support to Currie & Brown UK Limited, should it be required, to 31 July 2022. This support has been confirmed in writing.

The directors have a reasonable expectation therefore, that the company, in light of the immediate parent company's support, has adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

**New and amended standards and interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020:**

In May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provides practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID- 19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification. In the current financial year, the Company has applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in May 2020) in advance of its effective date.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**New and amended standards and interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 (continued):**

The following amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2020, but do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

**2.3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from the estimates.

The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**Intangible assets**

Goodwill is recognised in the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policy given below. The initial capitalisation of goodwill as an intangible asset is based on management's judgement of the fair value of the net assets acquired and the consideration paid. Judgement is also required on an ongoing basis in connection with the determination of impairment indicators and the calculation of value-in-use compared with the carrying value. Further details are disclosed in Note 12.

**Deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits. Further details are disclosed in Note 10.

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in arm's length transactions of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value-in-use calculation is based on a discounted cashflow model. The cashflows are derived from the Company's budgets and business plans for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset performance of the CGU being tested. The calculation of value in use also reflects the present value of cashflows beyond the forecast period at a perpetual growth rate. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cashflow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

**Revenue**

The company recognises revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 as set out in Note 2.4 below. The amounts of revenues to recognise on claims and variations to contracts are determined on the basis of expected values. The company reviews work orders and tasks, assessing any requirement for these to be grouped where a single performance obligation has been identified.

**Impairment of trade receivables and unbilled work in progress**

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due for more than specified period depending on the type of contract and the period of default ranges between 120 to 180 days. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company recognises an impairment loss in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for all financial assets at amortised cost with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Management is confident the processes in place to manage and collect outstanding trade debtors and contract assets have been sufficient to mitigate any potential increased risk from COVID-19.

**Accruals**

Assumptions have been made with regard to the calculation of accruals. Any future changes in the circumstances surrounding the calculation of accruals may cause the carrying amount to be adjusted. Further details are disclosed in Note 14.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss and the present obligations are reflected in the statement of financial position within current or non-current liabilities, depending on the expected outflow of resources.

Obligations relating to options awarded under the Currie & Brown long term incentive scheme are recorded as provisions in the financial statements of Currie and Brown Holdings Limited as the entitlement to rewards is accrued. These provisions are transferred to the financial statements of the relevant subsidiary undertaking once the options have been exercised.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

**Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate in applicable leases covered by IFRS 16, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Company estimates the IBR by calculating the secured yield curve and adjusting for term and currency. The secured yield curve is determined by selecting the appropriate reference rate, determining the credit spread, and then adjusting for the term and currency of the lease.

**2.4 Significant accounting policies**

**a) Revenue and cost recognition**

**Rendering of services**

The company is in the business of providing cost management, project management, building surveying, PFI/PPP services, asset management and other associated advisory services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services over time. The company acts as the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising revenue.

The Company has concluded that for all of its contracts with customers, it is either creating or enhancing an asset controlled by the customer. Therefore, it meets the criteria to recognise revenue over time and measure progress of its projects through the cost to complete method (input method) as it best depicts the transfer of control of products and services under each performance obligation.

The Company's contracts generally consist of a single performance obligation or series of distinct services which in substance represent a single performance obligation. Contracts with multiple performance obligations have pre-agreed consideration for each performance obligation reducing the need to manually allocate transaction price using stand-alone selling prices.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**a) Revenue and cost recognition (continued)**

Applying the input method

IFRS 15 provides two alternative methods for recognising revenue i.e. the output method or the input method. The Company decided to adopt the input method since it faithfully depicts the Company's performance in transferring control of the goods and services to the customer, provides meaningful information in respect of satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations towards the customer and also enables management to better analyse estimation accruals. Contract contingency is a component of the cost-to-complete estimate which makes allowance for known and unknown risks associated with the project.

Variable consideration

Under IFRS 15 management decided to use the expected value approach to assess / re-assess variable consideration at contract inception and at each reporting date

**b) Foreign currency translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

**c) Business combinations and goodwill**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The choice of measurement of non-controlling interest, either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, is determined on a transaction by transaction basis. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for the non-controlling interest (and where the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree) over the net identifiable amounts of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in exchange for the business combination. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash generating units) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated shall represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not be larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**c) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)**

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

**Departure from company law**

The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for amortisation on a systematic basis over a period chosen by the directors, that is a finite useful economic life. However, under FRS 101, goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the Company does not amortise goodwill but reviews it for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment. The Company is therefore invoking a 'true and fair view override' to overcome the prohibition on the non-amortisation of goodwill in UK company law. If this departure from company law had not been made, the profit for the financial year would have been reduced by the amortisation of goodwill. However, the Company is not able to reliably estimate the impact on the financial statements of the true and fair override on the basis that the useful life of goodwill cannot be predicted with a satisfactory level of reliability.

**d) Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computers and machinery	– over 3 years
Furniture and equipment	– over 5 to 10 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period of derecognition.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**e) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount when it is treated as a revaluation increase.

**f) Leases**

The Company has applied IFRS 16 – leases effective 1 January 2019. The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

**Company as a lessee**

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies under 'Impairment of non-financial assets.'

**Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Leases (continued)

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a break or termination option within one year). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value (value of £3,000 or less when new). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Financial instruments

Financial assets

All purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

**Classification of financial assets**

**Financial assets at amortised cost:**

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include fees and other amounts receivable, amounts due from related parties, other financial assets and bank balances.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**g) Financial instruments (continued)**

***Impairment of financial assets:***

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date

The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables which generally do not have a significant financing component. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected period to settlement of a trade receivable.

***Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses:***

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract at the accounting period end and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective profit rate.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due for more than specified period depending on the type of contract and the period of default ranges between 120 to 180 days. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company recognises an impairment loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for all financial assets at amortised cost with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

***Derecognition:***

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

**Financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and other liabilities and gross amount due to customers for contract work paid in advance.

***Initial recognition:***

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method ('EIR').

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**g) Financial instruments (continued)**

***Subsequent measurement:***

Accounts payable and other liabilities, are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received at the date of the balance sheet, whether billed by the supplier or not. Contract liabilities represent amounts invoiced where the service has yet to be provided at the balance sheet date.

***Derecognition:***

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

**h) Income taxes**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the Company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**i) Pension benefits**

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation:

- Service costs comprising past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements;
- Net interest expense or income.

**j) Cash and short-term deposits**

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits, i.e. those with a maturity period of less than three months.

**k) Government grants**

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions have been complied with. If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Company is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied. The amount of grant is recorded as other operating income.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**3. Turnover**

Turnover by geographical area	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Middle East	357	521
Europe	<u>55,498</u>	<u>57,721</u>
	<u><b>55,855</b></u>	<u><b>58,242</b></u>

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current accounting period relates to carried forward contract liabilities.

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period	135	94
Rendering of services	<u>55,720</u>	<u>58,148</u>
	<u><b>55,855</b></u>	<u><b>58,242</b></u>

The Company has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Contract assets	6,727	7,256
Contract liabilities	368	135

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**4. Operating profit**

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (Note 11)	462	776
Depreciation of right of use asset (Note 17)	1,418	696
Net foreign currency exchange losses /(gains)	34	(35)

**5. Other operating income**

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Government grants	<u>768</u>	<u>-</u>

Income from Government grants as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has been recognised in other income and relate to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. All eligibility criteria have been met and there are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to these grants. In addition, the company benefited from the deferral of tax payments, although this did not result in additional income. The Company did not benefit directly from other forms of government assistance. Government grant income is offset by the cost of retaining additional staff and access to the grants has been made possible by retaining these staff.

**6. Auditor's remuneration**

The fee for the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year of £88,426 (2019: £83,370) was borne by Currie & Brown International Limited, a fellow group undertaking.

Fees due to the auditors for non-audit services for the year ended 31 December 2020 totalled £nil (2019: £nil).

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**7. Staff costs and directors' remuneration**

(a) Staff Costs

	<u>2020</u> <u>£000's</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>£000's</u>
Wages and salaries	29,138	28,611
Social security costs	2,916	3,032
Other pension costs	1,527	1,478
	<u>33,581</u>	<u>33,121</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	<u>2020</u> No.	<u>2019</u> No.
Fee earning staff	460	453
Administrative staff	64	73
	<u>524</u>	<u>526</u>

(b) Directors' remuneration

	<u>2020</u> <u>£000's</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>£000's</u>
Aggregate remuneration	<u>1,148</u>	<u>1,336</u>
Employer pension contributions	106	72

In respect of the highest paid director:

Aggregate remuneration	308	331
Employer pension contributions	30	25

The highest paid director is not a member of the defined benefit pension scheme (see note 16).

The number of directors who are accruing benefits under company pension schemes as at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

	<u>2020</u> No.	<u>2019</u> No.
Defined contribution scheme	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**8. Interest receivable and similar income**

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Interest receivable and similar income	<u>17</u>	<u>663</u>

**9. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
On lease liabilities	<u>200</u>	<u>156</u>

**10. Taxation**

**(a) Tax charged in the income statement**

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	677
Adjustment in respect to prior years	<u>38</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current income tax	<u>38</u>	<u>677</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	20	(103)
Adjustment in respect to prior years	12	(7)
Impact of change in tax laws and rates	-	(27)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	<u>32</u>	<u>(137)</u>
Tax charge in the income statement	<u>70</u>	<u>540</u>

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**10. Taxation (continued)**

**(b) Tax relating to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income**

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Current tax:		
Tax on defined benefit pension plans	-	-
Total current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Actuarial gains on defined benefit pension plans	<u>(62)</u>	<u>(34)</u>
Tax credit in the statement of other comprehensive income	<u>(62)</u>	<u>(34)</u>

**(c) Reconciliation of the total tax charge**

The tax charge in the income statement for the year is different from than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	<u>2020</u> £000's	<u>2019</u> £000's
Profit from continuing operations before taxation	3,002	5,131
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	570	975
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22	33
Group relief	(554)	(303)
Non-taxable income	-	(97)
Previously disallowed costs deductible on a cash basis	-	(34)
Adjustment due to movements in OCI	(18)	-
Current tax adjustment in respect to prior years	38	-
Deferred tax adjustment in respect to prior years	12	(7)
Change in tax laws and rates	-	(27)
Total tax charge reported in statement of profit and loss	<u>70</u>	<u>540</u>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**10. Taxation (continued)**

**(d) Recognised tax losses**

The Company has utilised all of its losses brought forward against taxable income from the year. No losses are carried forward at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

**Deferred tax asset**

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into account the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Deferred tax asset		
At 1 January	657	486
(Charge)/credit to income statement - current year	(12)	130
Adjustment in respect to prior years	(20)	7
Credited to income statement in respect of the defined benefit pension scheme - current year	62	34
At 31 December	<b>687</b>	<b>657</b>
Deferred tax provided in the financial statements is as follows:		
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	223	240
Other timing differences	108	123
Defined benefit pension scheme	356	294
	<b>687</b>	<b>657</b>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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10. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax asset (continued)

Deferred tax assets	Accelerated Depreciation	Other timing differences	Pension Scheme	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
At 31 December 2019	240	123	294	657
Charged to income statement	(7)	(13)	-	(20)
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	62	62
Adjustment in respect to prior years	(10)	(2)	-	(12)
At 31 December 2020	<b>223</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>687</b>

There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil). The deferred tax asset in respect of capital allowances in advance of depreciation is expected to be recovered based on the company's current expected pattern of capital expenditure. The deferred tax asset in respect of other timing differences relates to bonus and other provisions which are expected to reverse within one year.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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<b>11. Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>Computers &amp; Machinery</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2020	1,730	1,163	2,893
Additions	138	168	306
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>3,199</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2020	1,301	587	1,888
Depreciation charge for the year	184	278	462
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2,350</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2019	429	576	1,005
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>849</b>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**12. Intangible assets**

	<u>Goodwill</u> <u>£000's</u>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>11,267</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020	<u>11,267</u>

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of the assets and liabilities of Currie & Brown Widnell (SW) Limited and the transfer of the net assets of Sweett (UK) Limited, a fellow group undertaking, pursuant to a Business Transfer Agreement agreed during 2016. The goodwill transferred from Sweett (UK) Limited arose on its acquisition of the business formerly carried on by Sweett Group plc on 1 April 2008 and by the acquisition of Nisbet LLP, Nisbet Project Safety Limited and Roger Richards Partnership. The trades of each of these entities were integrated and formed the single trade of Sweett (UK) Limited, which was subsequently transferred to the Company.

The company is considered a single cash generating unit and the key assumptions used in value in use calculations are

- Growth rates, including terminal rate used to extrapolate cashflows over the forecast period
- Discount rates
- Capital expenditure

Growth rates are based on management views on market opportunities and the outlook across relevant market sectors, both in the short-term for 2020 and 2021, and the longer term for 2022 onwards. A growth rate in perpetuity of 2% per annum for the UK has been used beyond the five-year forecast period. Management believes that underpinning the forecasts are significant opportunities in collaboration with the Company's ultimate parent and the CBH Group.

In assessing value-in-use, a discount rate of 8% was used. This represents an average of the current market assessment of the risks of the Company as a whole and is based on the specific circumstances of the Company.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**13. Trade and other receivables**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>
Trade debtors	7,927	9,012
Amounts owed by group undertakings	22,475	19,522
Contract assets	6,727	7,256
Deferred tax (see note 10)	687	657
Other receivables	760	1,337
Trade and other receivables	<u><b>38,576</b></u>	<u><b>37,784</b></u>

Interest is receivable on loans to group undertakings charged at 2% above the Bank of England base rate. Other amounts due by group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

**14. Trade and other payables**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>
Trade payables	1,113	1,516
Lease liability (note 17)	1,702	541
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,661	1,851
Other taxes and social security	5,363	2,813
Corporation tax	715	677
Other payables	607	259
Contract liabilities	368	135
Accruals	3,895	2,505
	<u><b>15,424</b></u>	<u><b>10,297</b></u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**15. Creditors due after more than one year**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>
Lease liability (note 17)	2,488	2,984
	<u>2,488</u>	<u>2,984</u>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**16. Retirement benefit obligations**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£000's	£000's
<b>Retirement benefit obligation</b>		
At 1 January	1,551	1,534
Net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability	28	38
Actuarial loss	421	207
Contribution by employer	(125)	(228)
At 31 December	<u>1,875</u>	<u>1,551</u>

The liability above is in respect of the Cyril Sweett Group Pension Scheme which was acquired as part of the Sweett Group PLC acquisition in August 2016.

This funded defined benefit pension scheme was closed to new members from 1 January 1999 and with effect from 30 June 2003 Sweett Group plc stopped making contributions to the scheme for current members in respect of their future service. Contributions that previously would have been paid into the scheme are now being paid into the Sweett Group Personal Pension Scheme, which is a defined contribution pension scheme.

A full actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out as at 30 June 2017 and an updated actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 December 2020 by an independent actuary, for the purposes of inclusion of information about the pension scheme in these financial statements. The main assumptions used by the actuary were:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	1.3%	1.9%
RPI price inflation	3.0%	3.2%
CPI price inflation	2.2%	2.2%
Rate of increase in salaries	n/a	n/a
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.9%	3.1%
Statutory revaluation of deferred benefits	2.2%	2.2%

**Assumed life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:**

Retiring today - males	22.9	22.9
Retiring today - females	24.4	24.4
Retiring in 20 years' time - males	23.9	23.9
Retiring in 20 years' time - females	25.5	25.5

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**16. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)**

**Sensitivity analysis of actuarial assumptions:**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>
Assumptions adjustment (increase/(decrease) in deficit)		
Discount rate before and after retirement decreased by 0.1%	292	279
Inflation increased by 0.1%	203	201
10% fall in non-cash based assets	692	671
Members assumed to live one year longer	962	839
Gap between RPI and CPI decreased (with CPI unchanged) by 0.1%pa	(191)	(178)

The assumptions used by management are best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice. The trustees of the Cyril Sweett Group Pension Scheme govern the defined benefit pension scheme.

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realised, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and are inherently uncertain, were:

<b>Major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets</b>	<b>Value at 31 December 2020</b>	
Equities (inc Property)	39.8%	6,916
Bonds	39.5%	6,866
Gilts	19.9%	3,463
Cash	0.8%	136
Total		<u><u>17,381</u></u>

<b>Major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets</b>	<b>Value at 31 December 2019</b>	
Equities (inc Property)	40.6%	6,718
Bonds	20.4%	3,361
Gilts	38.4%	6,342
Cash	0.6%	92
Total		<u><u>16,513</u></u>

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**16. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)**

<b>The amounts recognised in the balance sheet (£000s)</b>	<b>Value at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>Value at 31 December 2019</b>
Present value of funded obligations	19,256	18,064
Fair value of plan assets	(17,381)	(16,513)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	<u>1,875</u>	<u>1,551</u>
Deferred tax	(356)	(294)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet (post tax)	<u>1,519</u>	<u>1,257</u>
<b>The amounts recognised in the income statement (£000s)</b>		
Net interest cost	28	38
Total pension expense	<u>28</u>	<u>38</u>
<b>The amounts in the statement of other comprehensive income (£000s)</b>		
Net Remeasurement - due to experience	(141)	53
Net Remeasurement - due to demographic assumptions	-	137
Net Remeasurement - due to financial assumptions	(1,229)	(1,667)
Actuarial gain on plan assets	949	1,270
Deferred tax	62	34
Total gain/(loss) in statement of other comprehensive income	<u>(359)</u>	<u>(173)</u>
<b>Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (£000s)</b>		
Defined benefit obligation at the start of the year	18,064	16,838
Interest expense	338	445
Actuarial gain	1,370	1,477
Benefits paid	(516)	(696)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	<u>19,256</u>	<u>18,064</u>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**16. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)**

<b>Changes in the fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>Value at 31 December 2020 £000s</b>	<b>Value at 31 December 2019 £000s</b>
Fair value of plan assets at the start of the year	16,513	15,304
Interest income	310	407
Return on assets excluding interest income	949	1,270
Contributions by the employer	125	228
Benefits paid	(516)	(696)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	<u><u>17,381</u></u>	<u><u>16,513</u></u>
<b>Analysis of return on plan assets</b>		
Interest income	310	407
Actuarial gain on plan assets	949	1,270
Return on plan assets	<u><u>1,259</u></u>	<u><u>1,677</u></u>

The contributions to be paid during the financial year to 31 December 2021 are expected to amount to £292,000 (2020: £188,000). In 2020 £62,000 of contributions were deferred with the agreement of the Trustees due to the impact of COVID-19 on short term cashflows. The company will begin to repay this deferral from July 2021.

Unpaid pension contributions to the Company's defined contribution scheme as at 31 December 2020 were £277,000 (2019: £234,000)

**17. Leases**

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	<u><b>2020</b></u> <b>£000's</b>	<u><b>2019</b></u> <b>£000's</b>
As at 1 January 2020	3,298	3,412
Additions	2,037	582
Depreciation expense	(1,418)	(696)
As at 31 December 2020	<u><u>3,917</u></u>	<u><u>3,298</u></u>

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**17. Leases (continued)**

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
As at 1 January	3,525	3,556
Additions	2,037	582
Accretion of interest	232	157
Payments	(1,604)	(770)
As at 31 December	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,525</b>
Current (note 14)	1,702	541
Non-current (note 15)	2,488	2,984
	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,525</b>

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Amortisation expense of right-of-use assets	1,418	696
Interest expense on lease liabilities	200	157
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating costs)	90	483
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	34	36
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,372</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Cash outflow for leases	1,604	770

There are no future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Not later than one year	2,095	824
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,067	2,291
Later than five years	771	1,169
Total undiscounted lease payments	<b>4,933</b>	<b>4,284</b>

**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**17. Leases (continued)**

The movement on leased property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2020	3,406	588	3,994
Additions	2,037	-	2,037
Disposals	(209)	-	(209)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,234</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>5,822</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2020	574	122	696
Depreciation for the year	1,281	137	1,418
Disposals	(209)	-	(209)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,905</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2019	2,832	466	3,298
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3,917</b>

**18. Share capital**

	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>No. 000s</b>	<b>£000's</b>	<b>No. 000s</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	37,059	37,059	37,059	37,059

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**Currie & Brown UK Limited**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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**19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The ultimate parent undertaking and the largest group in which the Company is consolidated is that headed by Dar Al-Handasah Consultants Shair and Partners Holdings Limited which is incorporated in Dubai International Finance Centre (DIFC). These consolidated financial statements are not available to the public.

The smallest group in which the Company is consolidated is headed by Currie & Brown Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Currie & Brown Holdings Limited are available from 12 Dumaresq Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RL.

The Company's immediate parent is Currie & Brown International Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom.

**20. Related party transactions**

During the year the Company entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business, with related parties. The Company has taken advantage of the exception under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Dar Al-Handasah Consultants Shair and Partners Holdings Limited Group. Transactions with other related parties are detailed below:

	Included in revenue		Amounts receivable	
	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
ACP: North Hub Limited	404	452	138	173

Receivables are the aggregate of trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities.

Hub North Scotland Limited is a subsidiary of ACP: North Hub Limited, a joint venture of Currie & Brown Equitix Limited. Currie & Brown UK Limited and Currie & Brown Equitix Limited are members of the same corporate group.