

Registration number: 00563275

Costain International Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2018



Costain International Limited

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Costain International Limited

Company Information

Directors	A Wyllie
	A O Bickerstaff
	M D Hunter
Company secretary	T A Wood
Registered office	Costain House
	Vanwall Business Park
	Maidenhead
	Berkshire
Independent auditor	SL6 4UB
	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
	1 Embankment Place
	London
	WC2N 6RH

Costain International Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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

Directors of the company

The directors of the company, who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

A Wyllie

A O Bickerstaff

M D Hunter

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is completing its outstanding obligations on overseas civil engineering in Saudi Arabia.

It is not seeking further work.

The loss for the year was £7,591 (2017: £4,672).

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: £Nil).

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors confirm that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's external auditor is unaware and that each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's external auditor is aware of that information.

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

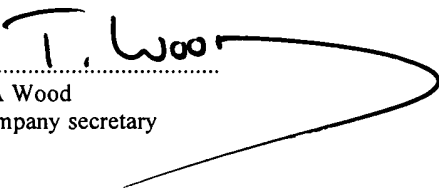
Reappointment of auditor

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

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies, therefore the company has taken the exemption from the requirement to present a strategic report.

Approved by the Board on 18 April 2019 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
T A Wood
Company secretary

Costain International Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Costain International Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Costain International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018; the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

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. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Costain International Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Costain International Limited (continued)

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

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



.....
Diane Walmsley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

1 Embankment Place
London
WC2N 6RH

18 April 2019

Costain International Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		<u>(1,917)</u>	<u>(1,154)</u>
Gross loss		(1,917)	(1,154)
Administrative expenses		<u>(5,674)</u>	<u>(3,518)</u>
Operating loss	4	<u>(7,591)</u>	<u>(4,672)</u>
Loss before tax		<u>(7,591)</u>	<u>(4,672)</u>
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(7,591)</u></u>	<u><u>(4,672)</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Costain International Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loss for the financial year	<u>(7,591)</u>	<u>(4,672)</u>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	<u><u>(7,591)</u></u>	<u><u>(4,672)</u></u>

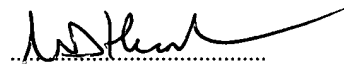
The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Costain International Limited

(Registration number: 00563275)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	31 December 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
Current assets			
Debtors	8	5,626,831	5,626,831
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	9	<u>(655,585)</u>	<u>(647,994)</u>
Net assets		<u>4,971,246</u>	<u>4,978,837</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,800,100	1,800,100
Profit and loss account		<u>3,171,146</u>	<u>3,178,737</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>4,971,246</u>	<u>4,978,837</u>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 17 were approved by the Board of directors on 18 April 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



M D Hunter
Director

Costain International Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	1,800,100	3,178,737	4,978,837
Loss for the financial year	-	(7,591)	(7,591)
Total comprehensive expense	-	(7,591)	(7,591)
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,800,100</u>	<u>3,171,146</u>	<u>4,971,246</u>

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	1,800,100	3,183,409	4,983,509
Loss for the financial year	-	(4,672)	(4,672)
Total comprehensive expense	-	(4,672)	(4,672)
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,800,100</u>	<u>3,178,737</u>	<u>4,978,837</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in England.

The address of its registered office is:

Costain House
Vanwall Business Park
Maidenhead
Berkshire
SL6 4UB
UK

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 18 April 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Costain Group PLC and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Costain Group PLC which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment which the company operates. The financial statements are presented in 'pounds sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

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

- (a) The requirements of IAS 1 to provide a Balance Sheet at the beginning of the year in the event of a prior year adjustment;
- (b) The requirements of IAS 1 to provide a Statement of Cash flows for the year;
- (c) The requirements of IAS 1 to provide a statement of compliance with IFRS;
- (d) The requirements of IAS 1 to disclose information on the management of capital;
- (e) The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to disclose new IFRS's that have been issued but are not yet effective;
- (f) 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;
- (g) The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose key management personnel compensation;
- (h) The requirements of IFRS 7 to disclose financial instruments;
- (i) The requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to disclose information of fair value valuation techniques and inputs; and
- (j) IAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Disclosure exemptions for subsidiaries are permitted where the relevant disclosure requirements are met in the consolidated financial statements. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group financial statements of Costain Group PLC.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

New standards and changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2018 have had a material effect on the financial statements. These include:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The impact of the adoption of these standards and the new accounting policies is discussed in note 12.

None of the other standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2018 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at year-end exchange rates. Exchange differences on such items and on transactions completed in the ordinary course of business are dealt with in profit on ordinary activities, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debt.

The company applies the IFRS9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for intercompany balances. To measure the expected credit losses, intercompany balances have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Creditors

Creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRSs not applied

The following IFRSs having been endorsed, will be applicable as stated below:

IFRS 16 'Leases' was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and financial leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short term and low value leases.

The directors are assessing the impact of IFRS 16 but do not expect it to have a material impact on the company results. The directors do not currently anticipate that the adoption of any other standard or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no significant judgements and estimates made that would have a material effect in both current and future periods.

4 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Foreign exchange losses	<u>1,917</u>	<u>1,154</u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>

The deemed audit fee for the company was £2,000 (2017: £2,000).

There are no fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for other services other than the statutory audit of the company (2017: £Nil). The audit fee was borne by another group company.

6 Staff costs

No emoluments were paid to the directors of the company during the period (2017: £Nil).

There were no staff employed during the year (2017: Nil).

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

7 Income tax

The tax on loss before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2017 : higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2017 : 19.25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss before tax	<u>(7,591)</u>	<u>(4,672)</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	1,442	899
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	(5,739)	(3,027)
Increase (decrease) arising from group relief tax reconciliation	<u>4,297</u>	<u>2,128</u>
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The rate of corporation tax reduces to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

8 Debtors

	31 December 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>5,626,831</u>	<u>5,626,831</u>
	5,626,831	5,626,831
Less non-current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5,626,831</u>	<u>5,626,831</u>

Amounts receivable from other group undertakings is unsecured, repayable on demand but accrues interest at a rate of 0.5%-2.5%.

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

£Nil (2018 : £Nil) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

£Nil (2018 : £Nil) of deferred tax assets is classified as non-current.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

9 Trade and other payables

Current

	31 December 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
Accrued expenses	34,550	32,646
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>621,035</u>	<u>615,348</u>
	<u>655,585</u>	<u>647,994</u>

Amounts payable to other group undertakings is unsecured, repayable on demand but accrues interest at a rate of 0.5%-2.5%.

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,800,100</u>	<u>1,800,100</u>	<u>1,800,100</u>	<u>1,800,100</u>

11 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into cross guarantees together with the ultimate parent company and certain fellow Group undertakings for borrowing facilities made available to the Group. At 31 December 2018 these liabilities amounted to £69.8 million (2017: £70.2 million).

These are also contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees of performance bonds and other undertakings entered into in the ordinary course of business by fellow Group undertakings.

Costain International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

12 Impact of adoption of new accounting standards

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

a) IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - impact of adoption

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

The adoption of IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 did not result in adjustments to the amounts recognised in the company's financial statements. Financial assets are held by the company predominantly in order to collect the contractual cash flows. There is no material impact of adopting an expected credit loss model for impairment of financial assets. Hedge transactions undertaken by the company meet the requirements of IFRS 9 and are not impacted by adopting the new standard.

The company's financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's new expected credit loss model are intercompany receivables.

The company was required to revise its impairment methodology under IFRS 9. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the company's retained earnings and equity did not result in adjustments to the amounts recognised in the company's financial statements. Financial assets are held by the company predominantly in order to collect the contractual cash flows. There is no material impact of adopting an expected credit loss model for impairment of financial assets. Hedge transactions undertaken by the company meet the requirements of IFRS 9 and are not impacted by adopting the new standard.

b) IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' - impact of adoption

The adoption of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' from 1 January 2018 whilst resulting in some changes in accounting policies did not result in adjustments to the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Costain Building & Civil Engineering Limited.

The ultimate parent is Costain Group PLC.

The parent of the largest and smallest group producing publicly available financial statements in which these financial statements are consolidated is Costain Group PLC. These financial statements are available upon request from Costain House, Vanwall Business Park, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 4UB.

The ultimate controlling party is Costain Group PLC.