

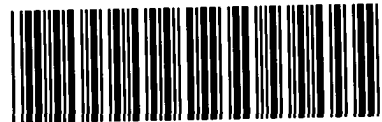
Company registration number SC066400 (Scotland)

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

THURSDAY



SBDLP31D

SCT

29/09/2022

#245

COMPANIES HOUSE

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr P A De Laat Brunel Energy Holdings BV
Company number	SC066400
Registered office	DWF LLP 110 Queen Street Glasgow Scotland G1 3HD
Auditor	Jackson Calvert Limited Bennett Corner House 33 Coleshill Street Sutton Coldfield West Midlands B72 1SD

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Balance sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 20

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Fair review of the business

During the year, the turnover (a key performance indicator) of the company decreased by 40% from £10,647,106 to £6,302,940.

Gross margin has decreased to 13.16% (2020: 8.73%) due to a change in mix of revenues, with an increase in lower margin activities and a reduction in recruitment activity.

Turnover is driven by contracts and 2021 saw the end of a large contract which is reflected in the drop in turnover for 2021.

Position Of The Business:

The company's profits for the financial year were £170,490 (2020: £184,619 loss). The company's net asset position as at 31 December 2021 was £767,282 (2020: £577,536)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal risks and uncertainties relate to economic factors such as exchange rates and the strength of the recruitment sector together with the performance of competitors. The health of the oil and gas industry along with oil prices which also effect the business.

The ongoing success of Brunel International (UK) Ltd depends on our employees, allied with the confidence placed upon us by our clients.

Looking at Brexit developments there are still uncertainties, Brexit has effected employment of EU citizens in the UK and UK citizens in the EU. The company has been granted a sponsor licence from the Home Office in the year which makes the company able to get work permits, also for non UK nationals. The Government has said that any non UK citizens will need to be sponsored to live and work in the UK from 1st January 2021.

The directors have considered the trading outlook for the company and have taken account of potential changes in trading performance and determined that the company should be able to operate within its existing cash resources and cash flow from future trading activities. The directors therefore, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Key performance indicators

Locally, progress is monitored via growth in sales compared to prior year. Performance is shown below with with prior year comparatives expressed as a %

2021	2020
-40%	62.2%

On behalf of the board

Mr P A De Laat
Director



26 September 2022

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of supply of temporary and permanent staff to clients operating within the Oil and Gas, Power and General Engineering sectors.

Results and dividends

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mr P A De Laat
Brunel Energy Holdings BV

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date. The company has purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Financial instruments

Financial Risk Management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in debt market prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and related finance costs.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances, trade debtors and intercompany receivables. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of provisions for doubtful debts. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The company does not enter into any derivative financial instruments.

Future developments

Looking ahead to the rest of 2022 and further future developments the directors believe the general market will continue to stabilise resulting in sound revenue and gross profits.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

The company has a letter of support from the parent company Brunel Energy Holding B.V. and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis. Here is stated that the parent company will not call in the intercompany liability for the period of 12 months from the date on which the financial statements year ended 31 December 2021 is approved by the board of directors and will continue to support the company if required for the same period.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

On behalf of the board

Mr P A De Laat
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P A De Laat', written over a horizontal line.

26 September 2022

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brunel International (UK) Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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 for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 our 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 this gives rise to 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any know actual, suspected or alleged instance of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and revenue recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing appropriateness of journal entries, assessing judgements made in making accounting estimates, reviewing cut off and evaluating the business rationale for any significant unusual transactions or those outside the normal course of business.

Whether due to fraud or error we have designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk of not detecting all irregularities, including those leading to material misstatement in the financial statements or non compliance with regulation. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud may involve concealment, collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

The comparative figures were not audited last year as parent company guarantee exemption was used.



Mr William Mottershead (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Jackson Calvert Limited

26 September 2022

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Bennett Corner House
33 Coleshill Street
Sutton Coldfield
West Midlands
B72 1SD

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	6,302,939	10,647,106
Cost of sales		(5,473,536)	(9,717,292)
Gross profit		829,403	929,814
Administrative expenses		(656,104)	(1,097,465)
Other operating income		-	33,337
Operating profit/(loss)	4	173,299	(134,314)
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(2,809)	(50,305)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		170,490	(184,619)
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		170,490	(184,619)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year	170,490	(184,619)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>170,490</u>	<u>(184,619)</u>

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		2,197		21,453
Current assets					
Debtors	10	1,100,657		826,924	
Cash at bank and in hand		977,505		1,681,501	
		<u>2,078,162</u>		<u>2,508,425</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(1,310,880)</u>		<u>(1,930,889)</u>	
Net current assets			767,282		577,536
Net assets			<u>769,479</u>		<u>598,989</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		14,100		14,100
Share premium account			4,017,824		4,017,824
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(3,262,445)</u>		<u>(3,432,935)</u>
Total equity			<u>769,479</u>		<u>598,989</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P A De Laat
Director



Company Registration No. SC066400

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	14,100	4,017,824	(3,248,316)	783,608
Year ended 31 December 2020:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(184,619)	(184,619)
Balance at 31 December 2020	14,100	4,017,824	(3,432,935)	598,989
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	170,490	170,490
Balance at 31 December 2021	14,100	4,017,824	(3,262,445)	769,479

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brunel International (UK) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is DWF LLP, 110 Queen Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G1 3HD.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share based payment arrangements required under FRS 102 paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Brunel International NV. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, John M. Keynesplein 33, 1066 EP, Amsterdam.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company have a letter of support from the parent company, stating the continued support for the foreseeable future of at least 12 months from the date on which these financial statements are approved. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered and discounts allowed by the company and Value Added Taxes.

The majority of the services delivered are providing high-end project-resourcing services and care and mobility solutions to the international oil and gas, mining, engineering and construction, infrastructure, power utilities, marine, petrochemical, IT, transportation and renewable energy industries.

Revenue from permanent placements includes the fee received or receivable for the services provided; the fee generally being calculated as a percentage of the candidates remuneration package. These revenues are recognised once the candidate starts the placement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using imputed rate of interest.

Revenue from temporary placements includes the amounts received for the services of temporary staff including the salary and salary related employment costs for those staff. These revenues are generally based on the number of hours worked by the temporary staff.

Accrued income is recognised as work performed and not yet billed to customers as at 31st December 2021. The receivable is valued by hours recorded and contracted hourly rates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	20-30% Straight line
Computers	40% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.8 Equity instruments

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

Where the company issues shares where consideration is the extinguishment of intercompany debt this is treated as a contribution through reserves when the counterparty is acting in their capacity as a shareholder.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.13 Foreign exchange

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

There were no critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

There were no critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

3 Turnover and other revenue

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and Value Added Tax.

The turnover is attributable to a single activity, to act as consultants for matching of professional service providers of projects, employment agents and consultants for the supply of temporary and permanent staff. Turnover by destination and origin can be split as follows.

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	2,680,134	3,859,519
Overseas	3,622,805	6,787,587
	<u>6,302,939</u>	<u>10,647,106</u>
	2021	2020
	£	£
Other revenue		
Grants received	-	33,337
	<u>-</u>	<u>33,337</u>

4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	43,940	19,411
Government grants	-	(33,337)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	19,256	19,165
	<u>62,156</u>	<u>4,239</u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	11,000	2,523
	<u>11,000</u>	<u>2,523</u>

6 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Specialists	26	20
Administration	1	1
	<u>27</u>	<u>21</u>

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,845,125	4,004,943
Social security costs	362,407	534,125
Pension costs	40,309	55,480
	<u>3,247,841</u>	<u>4,594,548</u>

No directors received any emoluments in the year ended 31 December 2021 as they are employed by other group companies (2020 - none). A management charge is paid by the entity to the parent company, which includes a recharge of administration costs borne by the parent company, and it is not possible to identify separately the amounts relating to directors emoluments.

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	2,826	667
Interest payable to group undertakings	-	49,622
Other interest	(17)	16
	<u>2,809</u>	<u>50,305</u>

8 Taxation

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>170,490</u>	<u>(184,619)</u>
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	32,393	(35,078)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,655	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	<u>(38,048)</u>	<u>35,078</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	145,018	130,933	275,951
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	124,747	129,751	254,498
Depreciation charged in the year	18,711	545	19,256
At 31 December 2021	143,458	130,296	273,754
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	1,560	637	2,197
At 31 December 2020	20,271	1,182	21,453

10 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	446,683	335,213
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	254,727	8,073
Amounts owed by group undertakings	387,030	446,133
Prepayments and accrued income	12,217	37,505
	1,100,657	826,924

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	224,213	208,189
Amounts owed to group undertakings	707,965	1,403,053
Taxation and social security	269,457	151,708
Other creditors	3,386	646
Accruals and deferred income	105,859	167,293
	1,310,880	1,930,889

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

BRUNEL INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	40,309	55,480

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

13 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100

14 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	55,000	14,933
Between two and five years	220,000	59,500
	275,000	74,433

15 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Brunel International NV and as such does not disclose transactions within the Brunel International N.V. wholly owned group companies.

16 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Brunel International NV, a company incorporated in The Netherlands. This is the parent of the largest group in which the company's financials are consolidated. Copies of the group financial statements of Brunel International NV are available from its registered office, John M. Keynesplein 33, 1066 EP, Amsterdam.

The immediate parent undertaking is Brunel Energy Holdings BV. This is the parent of the smallest group in which the financial statements are consolidated. Copies of consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, John M. Keynesplein 33, 1066 EP, Amsterdam.