



Annual Report and Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

IT Transport Limited

Registered number: 01460021

**Making a
difference.**



Company Information

DIRECTORS

George Mukkath

Andrew McLoughlin

Peter Barker (resigned 21 March 2019)

Gerome Rich (appointed 22 January 2018)

Hayley Reynolds (appointed 21 March 2019)

REGISTERED NUMBER

01460021

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 5 Clarendon Business Centre
42 Upper Berkeley Street
London
W1H 5PW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
Tower Bridge House, St Katharine's Way
London E1W 1DD

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

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Directors' Report

for the year ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

The principal activity of the business is to provide project management of aid projects for international development.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £39,122 (2017 - £133,084).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

George Mukkath

Andrew McLoughlin

Peter Barker (resigned 21 March 2019)

Gerome Rich (appointed 22 January 2018)

Hayley Reynolds (appointed 21 March 2019)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company continues to pursue profitable consulting opportunities in the Transport Sector, primarily in developing markets where it believes its expertise is greatest.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- > so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- > the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

BREXIT IMPACT

The current Brexit situation risks a slowdown in the Department for International Development and the Foreign Commonwealth Office business development opportunities.

Risks include:

- Distraction of senior government personnel during current Brexit deal negotiations, delaying required approvals. It has been confirmed that 600 DFID staff have been re-assigned to Brexit related activities.
- Possible UK Government election, which would delay procurement pipelines whilst election took place.
- Hard Brexit – Further distraction of government personnel preparing for 'Hard Brexit' in relatively short time frame.

Directors' Report

for the year ended 30 June 2018

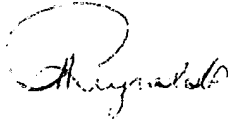
AUDITOR

The auditor Mazars LLP will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

SMALL COMPANIES NOTE

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Hayley Reynolds', is written over a faint circular stamp.

Hayley Reynolds

Director

Date: 30-May-2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

for the year ended 30 June 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- > select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and apply them consistently;
- > make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- > state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- > assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- > use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of IT Transport Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IT Transport Limited (the 'company') for the year 30 June 2018 which comprise Profit and Loss Account and other comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes of Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 30 June 2018 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.

The impact of uncertainties due to United Kingdom exiting the European Union on our audit

The Directors' view on the impact of Brexit is disclosed on page 4.

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

We considered the impact of Brexit on the Company as part of our audit procedures, applying a standard firm wide approach in response to the uncertainty associated with the company's future prospects and performance.

However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible implications for the Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of IT Transport Limited (*continued*)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of IT Transport Limited (*continued*)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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.

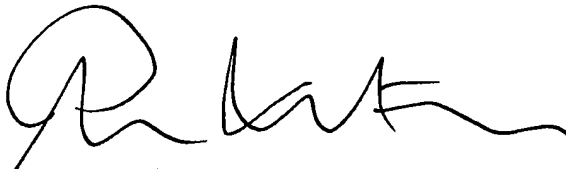
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

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

Use of the audit 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.



Richard Metcalfe (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for, and on behalf, of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
London
E1W 1DD

Date 31/5/2019

Profit and Loss Account and other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	846,460	1,775,436
Cost of sales		(200,381)	(1,025,335)
Gross Profit		646,079	750,101
Administrative expenses		(616,382)	(585,022)
Operating profit	4	29,697	165,079
Other income	7	11,980	604
Interest payable and expenses		-	(1,763)
Profit before tax		41,677	163,920
Tax on profit	8	(2,555)	(30,836)
Profit for the Year		39,122	133,084

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017: £NIL).

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

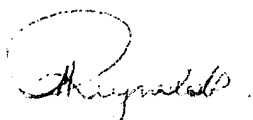
Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2018

Registered number: 01460021

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	10	-	12,542
		-	12,542
Current Assets			
Debtors	11	1,084,301	1,381,237
Cash at bank and in hand		749,864	1,121,540
		1,834,165	2,502,777
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(626,656)	(1,347,856)
Net Current Assets		1,207,509	1,154,921
Deferred tax	13	498	1,422
Net Assets		1,208,007	1,168,885
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	15	563	563
Share premium capital		55,943	55,943
Capital redemption reserve		893	893
Profit and loss account		1,150,608	1,111,486
		1,208,007	1,168,885

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



Hayley Reynolds

Director

Date: 30-May-2019

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 July 2016	563	55,943	893	978,402	1,035,801
Profit for the year	-	-	-	133,084	133,084
At 30 June 2017	563	55,943	893	1,111,486	1,168,885
Profit for the year	-	-	-	39,122	39,122
At 30 June 2018	563	55,943	893	1,150,608	1,208,007

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

IT Transport Limited is a private company (registered number: 01460021), limited by shares. It is incorporated in the United Kingdom and domiciled in England and Wales.

The company's registered office is:
Level 5 Clarendon Business Centre
42 Upper Berkeley Street
London
W1H 5PW

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland':

- The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- The requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- The requirements of Section 12, Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- The requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

The information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Cardno UK Limited as at 30 June 2018 and these financial statements can be obtained from the address listed in note 17.

2.2 Revenue

Contracts are assessed on a contract by contract basis reflected in the profit and loss account by recording the turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion of the contract, and credit taken for profit earned to date when the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The amount by which turnover exceeds payments on account is classified as "amounts recoverable on contracts" and included in debtors, to the extent that payments on account exceed relevant turnover and long term contract balances, the excess is included as a creditor.

Provision is made for any losses which are foreseen.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

2.2 Revenue (continued)

Provision of Services

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the service is provided and the revenue can be measured reliably, based on the terms of the contract in line with IFRS 15.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes the expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the costs of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment - 33.3% straight line

The assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

2.4 Debtors

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

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Creditors

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

2.8 Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost and translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss account within 'other operating income'.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Operating leases

Rentals income from operating leases is credited to the Profit and Loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

2.11 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss account using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provision for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- > The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- > Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.14 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities. The Directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence at the time when the decisions are made, and based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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

The critical accounting judgements and estimates that the Directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements are discussed below:

Judgements

All debtors are credit checked and receive credit rating reviews. Bad debts are provided for on a specific basis, based on management's best estimate of the recoverable amount.

Impairment testing is carried out for all fixed assets at the year-end date or where there is an indication that impairment exists. For the purposes of impairment testing, the carrying amounts of the fixed assets are reviewed and an impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amounts exceed the assets recoverable amount.

The company uses an accruals basis to recognise revenue when the rights to consideration has been established. Revenue is deferred when work billed in advance relates to a future period. Revenue is accrued as accrued income when work has been performed but not yet billed and the value can be reliably measured.

Estimates

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

3. TURNOVER

100 % of the Company's turnover (2017 – 100%) is attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom and Europe.

4. EXPENSES AND AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12,542	5,984
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	7,500	7,500
Exchange differences	(4,956)	(36,220)
Defined contribution pension cost	35,876	43,151

5. EMPLOYEES

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	322,788	375,916
Social security costs	31,293	32,095
Cost of defined contribution scheme	35,876	43,151
	389,957	451,162

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Average monthly number of employees	9	12

6. OTHER INCOME

	2018 £	2017 £
Other income	11,981	604
	11,981	604

7. INTEREST PAYABLE

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank interest payable	-	1,763
	-	1,763

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

8. TAXATION

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	6,287	33,545
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(4,656)	1,854
Total current tax	1,631	35,399
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,348)	(1,170)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	3,025	(3,581)
Effect of changes in tax rates	247	188
Total deferred tax	924	(4,563)
Taxation of profit on ordinary activities	2,555	30,836

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2017 - 19.75%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	41,677	163,920
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.75%)	7,919	32,374
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income less expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill and impairment	(3,981)	-
Adjustments to prior years	(1,631)	(1,727)
Tax charges	248	192
Total tax charge for the year	2,555	30,836

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 July 2017	28,377	28,377
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 30 June 2018	28,377	28,377
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2017	15,835	15,835
Charge for the year on owned assets	12,542	12,542
At 30 June 2018	28,377	28,377
Net book value		
At 30 June 2018	-	-
At 30 June 2017	12,542	12,542

10. DEBTORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	640,596	147,840
Amounts owed by group undertakings	60,229	201,062
Other Debtors	20,444	317,246
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	363,032	715,089
	1,084,301	1,381,237

11. CREDITORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	154,997	44,886
Amounts owed to group undertakings	105,904	427,748
Corporation tax	34,251	38,907
Other taxation and social security	14,740	63,038
Other creditors	-	21,860
Accruals and deferred income	316,761	751,417
	626,656	1,347,856

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

12. DEFERRED TAX

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	1,422	(3,141)
(Credited)/Charged to profit or loss	(924)	4,563
	498	1,422

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	498	1,422

13. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as at the balance sheet date.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,630 Ordinary Shares of £0.10 each	563	563
The Company has one class of Ordinary shares. Ordinary shares carry with them voting rights, but they do not have any rights to any fixed income or have any other preference attached to them.		

15. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

The Profit and loss account represents the cumulative profit and losses of the Company, less the payment of dividends.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with Section 33 'Related party disclosure' of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of the group that are wholly owned.

17. PARENT COMPANY

At the year end the ultimate parent undertaking is Cardno Limited, a company incorporated in Australia. Cardno Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are prepared and are publicly available. Copies of Cardno Limited accounts can be obtained from:

Level 11, 515 ST Paul's Terrace, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006, Australia.