

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

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Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Company Information

Directors	Remi Morvan (French) Gemma Garner (British) (appointed 31 March 2024)
Company secretary	Iain Jones (resigned 12 June 2024) Sarah Macrury (appointed 12 June 2024)
Registered number	58789
Registered office	4-5 Gray House Galway Technology Park Parkmore Galway H91 R9YR
Independent auditor	KPMG Chartered Accountants Dockgate Dock road Galway
Bankers	HSBC 1 Grand Canal Square Grand Canal Harbour Dublin 2
Solicitors	Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Directors' Report For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited ("the company") for the financial year ended 31 October 2024.

Principal activities

The company is engaged in the design and delivery of engineering solutions to the extractive and renewable energy sectors. In addition to engineering services, the company develops and supplies engineering software to the oil and gas industry.

Business review and results for the year

Despite demand for engineering services in our core oil and gas sector remaining strong, the company's turnover decreased year on year when measured on a pro-rata basis as the comparative period was a 10-month period. The company's profit for the year before taxation amounted to €2,892,682 (2023 - €1,144,365).

The Company has net assets of €17,908,032 (2023 - €15,591,502), strong cash position of €7,568,340 (2023 - €5,815,575) and net current assets of €17,945,558 (2023 - €15,719,742) at 31 October 2024.

No dividend was paid during the financial year (2023 - €Nil).

The profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 October 2024 and balance sheet at that date are set out on pages 9 and 10 respectively.

Directors and secretaries

The directors who served during the financial year are:

Remi Morvan (French)
Thomas Caulfield (Irish) (resigned 15 April 2025)
Kerry Milne (British) (resigned 31 March 2024)
Gemma Garner (British) (appointed 31 March 2024)

The secretary who served during the year are:

Iain Jones (resigned 12 June 2024)
Sarah Macrury (appointed 12 June 2024)

Directors' and secretaries' interests in the shares of the company

The directors or the company secretary (including close family) held no interest in the shares of the company greater than 1% of the nominal value of the company shares during the year. No options were held by the directors or the company secretary over shares in the company on 31 October 2024 and 31 October 2023 which under section 329 of the Companies Act 2014 would be required to be disclosed.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash reserve and bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty particularly over the level of demand for the company's products and services. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current cash reserves and bank facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Directors' Report (continued) For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's service combines world-class design engineering with practical delivery expertise for solutions which increase project value. The services range from the detailed design of subsea equipment and export systems, to the management, maintenance and optimising of subsea layouts and infrastructure. Much of the company's activity is linked to the oil and gas industry and highly dependent on exploration and production of these products. The key risks and uncertainties facing the business relate to volatility in the price of oil in recent years, reduced margins due to consolidation in the industry and the availability of key skills. Management continues to monitor the procedures in place to address these risks. The health and safety of the company's employees, clients and suppliers continues to be the top priority.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in market prices, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity, interest rate risk and environmental risks. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to manage financial exposures of the company. Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies are set by the board of directors and are implemented by the company's finance department. The department adheres to specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and foreign exchange risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage these.

Price risk

The company is exposed to price risk on normal trading with customers. This risk is mitigated through close monitoring of the pricing of contracts. The directors review potential exposure on an ongoing basis. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it does not hold listed or other equity investments.

Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risks in the normal course of its business, principally on sales in Sterling and US Dollars from Ireland. The company's policy on mitigating the effect of this currency exposure is to hedge some of their exposure if the rates available in the market are attractive. The company had no open foreign exchange derivatives at 31 October 2024 and 31 October 2023.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before entering into service agreements with them.

Liquidity risk

The company has no debt and has sufficient resources to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations.

Interest rate and cash flow risk

The company has no interest-bearing liabilities other than bank overdrafts that are occasionally used. The only interest-bearing asset is bank deposits.

Political donations

No political donations were made during the financial year (2023 - €Nil).

Future developments

The company will continue to primarily serve the subsea oil and gas sector. However, they continue to grow the non-oil and gas business in line with our parent company's strategy of broadening the business across the global energy market & the built environment. There are no notable changes in activity of the company expected in the immediate future.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Directors' Report (continued) For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

Research and development activities

As a recognised leader in the application of advanced engineering technology to the offshore oil industry, the company's future development relies heavily on a continuing research and development investment. This will ensure the company's competitiveness in markets where technical excellence, product quality and reliability are key differentiation points. The company incurred €Nil (2023 - €Nil) in development costs that were capitalised and €Nil (2023 - €290,760) of research costs that were expensed.

Branches

There are no branches of the company outside the state.

Accounting records

The directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to adequate accounting records by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at the company's registered office at 4-5 Gray House, Galway Technology Park, Parkmore, Galway, H91 R9YR.

Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events subsequent to the balance sheet date which require disclosure within the financial statements.

Relevant audit information

The directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Group's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's statutory auditors are unaware.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board on

and signed on its behalf.

Remi Morvan

.....
Remi Morvan (French)
Director

G. Garner

.....
Gemma Garner (British)
Director

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its profit or loss for that year.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting framework and comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

[Date] 26/02/2026

Remi Morvan

Remi Morvan
Director



Gemma Garner
Director



KPMG

Audit
Dockgate
Dock Road
Galway
H91 V6RR
Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 October 2024 set out on pages 9 to 35, which comprise the Profit and Loss account and statement of other comprehensive income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the material accounting policies set out in note 2.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 October 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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 the date 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited *(continued)*

Report on the audit of the financial statements *(continued)*

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of 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 as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit, we report that:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Our opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014 are unmodified

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited *(continued)*

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use *(continued)*

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 (Ireland) 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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.

Laurence May

26 February 2026

for and on behalf of

KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

Dockgate

Dock Road

Galway

H91 V6RR

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Turnover	4	15,866,361	15,132,266
Cost of sales		(11,407,772)	(11,955,405)
Gross profit		<u>4,458,589</u>	<u>3,176,861</u>
Administrative expenses		(2,097,981)	(2,329,090)
Other operating income	5	53,400	62,500
Operating profit	6	<u>2,414,008</u>	<u>910,271</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	9	588,401	245,044
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(109,727)	(10,950)
Profit before taxation		<u>2,892,682</u>	<u>1,144,365</u>
Taxation	11	(576,152)	(179,427)
Profit for the financial year/period		<u>2,316,530</u>	<u>964,938</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year/period		<u><u>2,316,530</u></u>	<u><u>964,938</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 35 form part of these financial statements.


Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Balance Sheet
As at 31 October 2024**

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	811,632	124,653
		811,632	124,653
Current assets			
Debtors	15	14,649,952	14,353,549
Cash at bank and in hand		7,568,340	5,815,575
		22,218,292	20,169,124
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(4,272,734)	(4,449,382)
Net current assets		17,945,558	15,719,742
Total assets less current liabilities		18,757,190	15,844,395
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(754,158)	-
Total assets less liabilities		18,003,032	15,844,395
Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions	19	(95,000)	(252,893)
Net assets		17,908,032	15,591,502
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	21	26,317	26,317
Share premium account	21	246,551	246,551
Capital redemption reserve	21	74,349	74,349
Profit and loss account	21	17,560,815	15,244,285
Shareholders' equity		17,908,032	15,591,502

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Remi Morvan
.....
Remi Morvan (French)
Director


.....
Gemma Garner (British)
Director

Date: 26/02/2026

The notes on pages 12 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

	Called up share capital presented as equity €	Share premium account €	Capital redemption reserve €	Profit and loss account €	Shareholders' equity €
At 1 January 2023	26,317	246,551	74,349	14,279,347	14,626,564
Profit for the financial period	-	-	-	964,938	964,938
At 1 November 2023	<u>26,317</u>	<u>246,551</u>	<u>74,349</u>	<u>15,244,285</u>	<u>15,591,502</u>
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	2,316,530	2,316,530
At 31 October 2024	<u><u>26,317</u></u>	<u><u>246,551</u></u>	<u><u>74,349</u></u>	<u><u>17,560,815</u></u>	<u><u>17,908,032</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and the related notes constitute the financial statements of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited for the financial year ended 31 October 2024.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated, tax resident and registered in the Republic of Ireland. The registered number of the company is 58789 and the address of its registered office is 4-5 Gray House, Galway Technology Park, Parkmore, Galway, H91 R9YR.

The company's ultimate holding undertaking, John Wood Group plc, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of John Wood Group plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from the company secretary, John Wood Group plc, John Wood House, Greenwell Road, Aberdeen, AB12 3AX.

The financial statements of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 of February 2026.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards including standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

2.2 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. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements, and estimates with a significant risk of material judgement in the next year, are discussed in Note 3.

2.3 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The company is exempt by virtue of section 299 of the Companies Act 2014 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. The presentation currency of these financial statements is Euro ("€").

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2014 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The company has not elected to apply the balance sheet format requirements of paragraphs 54 to 76 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except financial instruments which are classified as fair value through the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

The financial statements are for the financial year ended 31 October 2024. The comparative period is for the 10-month period from 1 January 2023 to 31 October 2023.

2.4 Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity to apply FRS 101 and is consolidated within the accounts of its parent undertaking as described in Note 26. The company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- Certain disclosures regarding revenue; and
- Certain disclosures regarding leases.

2.5 Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash reserve and bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty particularly over the level of demand for the company's products and services. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current cash reserves and bank facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euro ("€"), which also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are generally recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts. The following specific recognition criteria also apply:

For supplied services, turnover is recognised when the services are rendered, based on the agreed contractual schedule of rates. Turnover from product sales is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, which is normally upon delivery or customer acceptance. Turnover on fixed price contracts is recognised using the percentage of completion method.

Turnover on fixed price or lump sum contracts for services is recognised according to the stage of completion reached in the contract by measuring the proportion of costs incurred for work performed to total estimated costs. An estimate of the profit attributable to work completed is recognised, on a basis that the directors consider to be appropriate, once the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably, which is when a contract is not less than 20% complete. Expected losses are recognised in full as soon as losses are identified.

Turnover on cost reimbursable projects is recognised over time as the services are provided based on contractual rates per man hour in respect of multi-year service contracts.

The related contract costs are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income when incurred.

2.8 Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service. The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees.

An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

2.9 Pension obligations

The company operates a defined contribution post-employment scheme. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity.

The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior years. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are due, with any unpaid contributions included in accruals.

2.10 Termination benefits

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle an obligation for termination benefits is recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest income is recognized in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

2.12 Interest payable and similar charges

Interest expense is recognized on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

2.13 Research and development

Research expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure which does not meet the criteria set out above is recognised as an expense as incurred.

Research and development tax credits are accounted for as a reduction in the research and development charge in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income, as the credits are considered as a grant towards research and development expenditure.

2.14 Taxation

The tax expense in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income represents the sum current and deferred taxes. Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year and the company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that a taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charges to equity. Otherwise, tax is recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

2.15 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Tangible assets (continued)

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they occurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	- 5 years
Computer equipment	- 3 years
Plant and equipment	- 5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

2.16 Intangible assets

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available;
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and other directly attributable costs.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed three years.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

2.19 Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract asset.

2.20 Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as long-term liabilities.

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

2.21 Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents work in progress by the company at the balance sheet date.

Unbilled revenue is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of work in progress comprises design costs, materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.22 Impairment of non-financial assets excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.22 Impairment of non-financial assets excluding stocks and deferred tax assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.23 Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2021.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the remaining lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. The company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The company determines its incremental borrowing rate by reference to its intra group financing rate adjusted for the remaining duration of each individual lease.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in tangible assets and lease liabilities in creditors in the balance sheet.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Leases (continued)

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

2.24 Provisions

Provisions for warranty costs and dilapidation provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

2.25 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.

2.26 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised when paid.

2.27 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade debtors and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade debtor without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade debtor without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

(a) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A debt investment is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

(b) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL - these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at amortised cost - these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

Debt investments at FVOCI - these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income.

Intra-group financial instruments

Where the company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee

(iii) Impairment

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15). The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for trade debtors and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.27 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment (continued)

The company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 180 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the group on terms that the group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for security because of financial difficulties.

Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Turnover

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

Turnover represents the invoiced value, excluding value added tax, of revenue recognised in the year. The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Ireland	2,947,663	4,015,363
Europe	9,235,530	7,967,536
Rest of the world	3,683,168	3,149,367
	<u>15,866,361</u>	<u>15,132,266</u>

(ii) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	2024 €	2023 €
Receivables (Note 15)	2,396,345	2,049,646
Contract assets (Note 15)	617,787	300,091
Contract liabilities (Note 16)	196,628	331,239

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

4. Turnover (continued)

The contract assets primarily relate to the company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers.

The amount of revenue recognised in current year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year is €153,388 (2023 - €297,129).

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The company applies the practical expedient in IFRS 15.121 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

(iv) Contract costs

The company is applying the practical expedient in IFRS 15.94 and recognises the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the company otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

(v) Performance obligations

The company's revenue is largely derived from the provision of services over time. The company offers a standard warranty for its services and products, see Note 19 for detail.

5. Other operating income

	2024 €	2023 €
Rental income	53,400	62,500

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2024 €	2023 €
Depreciation of fixed assets	165,047	186,477
Research and development expensed as incurred	-	290,760

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

7. Staff numbers and costs

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

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Service	87	92
Administration and management	14	14
	<u>101</u>	<u>106</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Wages and salaries	7,653,432	6,222,389
Social security costs	1,029,918	772,989
Defined contributions scheme and other retirement benefit costs	282,278	280,267
Termination benefits	59,972	-
	<u>9,025,600</u>	<u>7,275,645</u>
Less payroll costs charged to group companies	(622,069)	(1,114,664)
	<u>8,403,531</u>	<u>6,160,981</u>

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

8. Directors' remuneration and transactions

	2024 €	2023 €
Emoluments	245,991	189,524
Contributions to defined contribution pension	17,219	13,266
Termination benefits	59,972	-
	323,182	202,790

Retirement benefits are accruing to 2 directors (2023 - 2).

The aggregate amount of any compensation paid or payable to past directors in respect of loss of office or other termination benefits was € 59,972 (2023 - € Nil), of which €Nil related to compensation in respect of office of director of the company or of its subsidiary undertakings (2023 - €Nil). Of the total amount shown, €59,972 (2023 - €Nil) was paid by the company.

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest received on bank deposits	157,404	123,510
Interest received on loan to parent company	430,997	121,534
	588,401	245,044

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 €	2023 €
Bank interest	3,966	-
Net foreign exchange loss	87,766	5,117
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	17,995	5,833
	109,727	10,950

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

11. Taxation

	2024 €	2023 €
Current tax		
Irish corporation tax on profit for the year/period	410,130	174,395
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	154,877	5,749
Total current income tax	565,007	180,144
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 18)	11,862	(717)
Adjustments in relation to prior periods	(717)	-
Total deferred tax	11,145	(717)
Taxation charge on profit on ordinary activities	576,152	179,427

Factors affecting tax credit for the financial year/period

The tax in the profit and loss account for the year varied from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland due to the following factors:

	2024 €	2023 €
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,892,682	1,144,365
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5%	361,585	143,046
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(25,006)	-
Income taxable at higher rate	-	30,632
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	154,160	5,749
Additional tax on interest receivable	73,550	-
Origination of timing differences	11,863	-
Total tax charge for the financial year/period	576,152	179,427

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

12. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements €
Cost	
At 1 November 2023	2,724,847
Additions	839,619
Disposals	(2,724,847)
At 31 October 2024	839,619
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 November 2023	2,600,194
Charge for the year	165,047
Disposals	(2,737,254)
At 31 October 2024	27,987
Net book value	
At 31 October 2024	811,632
At 31 October 2023	124,653

Right-of-use assets

The tangible assets include right-of-use assets as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Leasehold improvements	811,632	124,653

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

13. Intangible assets

	€
Cost	
At 1 November 2023	2,303,647
At 31 October 2024	<u>2,303,647</u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 November 2023	2,303,647
At 31 October 2024	<u>2,303,647</u>
Net book value	
At 31 October 2024	<u>-</u>
At 31 October 2023	<u>-</u>

Capitalisation software development costs relates to qualifying expenditure on development of the company's software solutions. Amortisation commences once the software is available for use.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

14. Financial fixed assets

	Investments in subsidiaries €
Cost	
At 1 November 2023	48,536
At 31 October 2024	48,536
Provisions	
At 1 November 2023	48,536
At 31 October 2024	48,536
Net book value	
At 31 October 2024	-
At 31 October 2023	-

Financial assets comprise the following:

Wood Group Kenny do Brasil Servicos de Engenharia

The company owns 100% of the Ordinary shares of Wood Group Kenny do Brasil Servicos de Engenharia (formerly Servicos Maritamos Computationais Limitada), a company incorporated in Brazil (registered office: Rua Sete de Setembro, 54 - 4 andares, Centro, Rio de Janeiro - RJ, CEP 20050-009, Brazil). The company is an engineering and design company.

15. Debtors

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade receivables	2,396,345	2,049,646
Amounts owed by fellow group companies	2,600,682	2,692,537
Unbilled revenue	617,787	300,091
Loan to parent undertaking	9,000,000	9,000,000
Prepayments	16,801	294,028
Deferred tax (Note 18)	5,385	17,247
Other debtors	12,952	-
	14,649,952	14,353,549

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

15. Debtors (continued)

All amounts are due within one year, except for the deferred tax asset of €5,385 (2023 - €17,247) and loan to parent undertaking €9,000,000 (2023 - €9,000,000).

Amounts owed by subsidiary companies and fellow subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. The loan to the parent company (John Wood Group plc) is interest bearing and repayable subject to 30 days prior written notice.

Trade receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of €Nil (2023 - €Nil).

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade creditors	91,636	151,448
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,329,600	730,978
Corporation tax	356,902	140,284
Tax and social insurance	314,235	441,497
Lease liabilities (Note 23)	64,722	166,981
Accruals and other creditors	1,682,674	2,486,955
Deferred revenue	196,628	331,239
Bank overdraft	236,337	-
	4,272,734	4,449,382

Amounts owed to subsidiary companies and fellow subsidiary companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2024 €	2023 €
Tax and social insurance		
PAYE and social insurance	245,695	290,605
VAT	68,540	147,869
Relevant contracts tax	-	3,023
	314,235	441,497

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Lease liabilities (Note 23)	754,158	-
	754,158	-

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

18. Deferred tax

	2024 €	2023 €
Movement on deferred tax balance		
At the beginning of the year/period	17,247	16,530
(Debit)/credit to the profit and loss (Note 11)	(11,862)	717
At the end of the year/period	5,385	17,247

The deferred tax is attributable to the following:

	2024 €	2023 €
Tangible assets	5,385	17,247

19. Provisions

	Warranty provision €	Dilapidation provision €	Total €
At 1 November 2023	157,893	95,000	252,893
Movement during the year/period	(157,893)	-	(157,893)
At 31 October 2024	-	95,000	95,000

Warranty provisions

The warranty provision was released during the year as historical experience indicates that such obligations have not materialised in the past, and current information does not suggest that an outflow of economic resources will be required.

Dilapidation provisions

These are in respect of anticipated costs of restoring lease premises to their original condition at the end of their lease term.

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

20. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

Terms and debt repayment schedule:

	Nominal interest rate €	Year of maturity €	Face value 2024 €	Carrying amount 2024 €	Face value 2023 €	Carrying amount 2023 €
Lease liabilities	3.22%	2024	-	-	166,981	166,981
Lease liabilities	6.08%	2034	818,880	818,880	-	-

21. Share capital and reserves

	2024 €	2023 €
Allotted and fully paid – presented as equity		
210,526 (2023 - 210,526) 'A' ordinary shares of €0.125000 each	26,317	26,317
1 (2023 - 1) 'B' ordinary share of €0.125000 each	-	-
	26,317	26,317
	26,317	26,317

Share premium account

Share premium represents amounts received by the company in excess of the nominal value of shares issued.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve is in respect of share capital redeemed in the past.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

22. Post-employment benefits

The company has a defined contribution scheme for employees which is independently administered. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income as they fall due. Pension costs for the year ended 31 October 2024 were €282,278 (2023 - €280,267). Outstanding pension contributions included in other creditors at 31 October 2024 amounted to €55,396 (2023 - €Nil).

Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 October 2024**

23. Leases

Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets related to lease properties that do not meet the definition of investment properties are presented as tangible fixed assets (see Note 12).

	2024 €
Balance at 1 November 2023	124,653
Movement during the year	686,979
Balance at 31 October 2024	811,632

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on undiscounted gross cash flow is reported in the table below:

	2024 €	2023 €
Less than one year	64,722	166,981
1 - 5 years	300,706	-
More than 5 years	453,452	-
	<u>818,880</u>	<u>166,981</u>

The following amounts have been recognised in the profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income for which the company is a lessee:

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(17,995)	(5,833)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	(165,047)	(155,818)
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	53,400	62,500
	<u>53,400</u>	<u>62,500</u>

24. Related party transactions

During the year, the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related group entities. The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 October 2024

25. Contingent liability

A contingent liability exists to repay in whole or in part, employment grants received amounting to €Nil (2023 - €156,000) if certain circumstances set out in the grant agreement occur.

A separate contingent liability exists to repay in whole or in part, Research & development grants received amounting to €Nil (2023 - €1,142,458) if certain circumstances set out in the grant agreement occur.

Under the company's grant agreements with the IDA, €Nil (2023 - €156,000) of the company's profit and loss account reserve is non-distributable until the expiration of the agreement.

26. Ultimate holding undertaking and holding undertaking of larger group

The company's parent company at the date of approval is Wood Group Holdings (International) Limited. The ultimate holding company and controlling party of Wood Group Kenny Ireland Limited is John Wood Group plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom which is the holding company of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of John Wood Group plc consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company secretary, John Wood Group plc, John Wood House, Greenwell Road, Aberdeen, AB12 3AX.

27. Events since the end of the financial year

There were no significant events subsequent to the balance sheet date which require disclosure within the financial statements.

28. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised by the board of directors on 26th February 2026 .