COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02388396

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2017

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2017

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Company Limited by Guarantee

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr NR Mead
	Mr JE Nolan
	Mr GC Watts OBE
	Mr TD Burton
	Miss L Clarke
	Mr NE Farrer
	Mrs M Coulter
	Mr JG Watkins
	Dr PG Hansford
	The Rt Hon N Raynsford
	Mr D Sinclair
Company secretary	Mr GC Watts OBE
Registered office	The Building Centre
	26 Store Street
	London
	WC1E 7BT
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young (S.E.) Limited
	Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
	168 Church Road
	Hove
	East Sussex
	BN3 2DL
Bankers	HSBC
	PO Box LB 633
	39 Tottenham Court Road
	London
	W1T 2AR

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2017 .

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was to co-ordinate and promote joint action on areas of common interest among organisations within the construction industry. The Construction Industry Council (CIC) is governed by a Council which meets three times per year. The Statutory Board, which includes the companies directors, reports directly to the Council. The Council is chaired by CIC's Chairman and comprises Representatives from each of the Council's Members. These include: the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Treasurer. In addition the Council may co-opt up to five Representatives who may attend Council meetings but have no voting rights. The following are members of the Council: Association of Consultant Architects Association of Consultant Approved Inspectors Association for Consultancy and Engineering Association for Project Management Association for Project Safety British Computing Society the Institute of IT British Institute of Facilities Management British Institute of Interior Design Building Research Establishment Building Services Research and Information Association Chartered Association of Building Engineers Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors Chartered Institute of Housing Chartered Institution of Highways & Transportation Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering Chartered Institute of Building Construction Industry Research and Information Association Ground Forum Institution of Civil Engineers Institute of Clerk of Works and Construction Inspectorate Institute of Specialist Surveyors and Engineers Institution of Engineering and Technology - Built Environment Sector Institution of Structural Engineers International Institute of Risk & Safety Management Local Authority Building Control Landscape Institute National House-Building Council Royal Institute of British Architects Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Royal Town Planning Institute The Safety Assessment Federation

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr NR Mead	
Mr JE Nolan	
Mr GC Watts OBE	
Mr TD Burton	
Mr NE Farrer	
Mr JG Watkins	
The Rt Hon N Raynsford	
Mr D Sinclair	
Miss L Clarke	(Appointed 26 April 2017)
Mrs M Coulter	(Appointed 22 February 2017)
Dr PG Hansford	(Appointed 22 February 2017)
Professor ADH Crook	(Served from 26 June 2017 to 31 December 2017)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. 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. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 25 April 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr GC Watts OBE

Company Secretary

Registered office:

The Building Centre

26 Store Street

London

WC1E 7BT

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Construction Industry Council

Year ended 31 December 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Construction Industry Council (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, company statement of income and retained earnings, consolidated statement of financial position, company statement of financial position and the related notes, 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). 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. In our opinion the financial statements: - give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - 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 group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 group's or the parent 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control. - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors. - Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern. - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Charles Homan FCA

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

UHY Hacker Young (S.E.) Limited

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

168 Church Road

Hove

East Sussex

BN3 2DL

25 April 2018

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Turnover		1,013,215	1,594,790
Cost of sales		183,420	788,622
Gross profit		829,795	806,168
Administrative expenses		822,132	852,584
Other operating income		15,000	–
Operating profit/(loss)		22,663	(46,416)
Other interest receivable and similar income		19	632
Profit/(loss) before taxation	6	22,682	(45,784)
Tax on profit/(loss)		14,592	(21,636)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income		8,090	(24,148)

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Company Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(31,898)	(72,688)
Retained (losses)/earnings at the start of the year		(66,968)	5,720
Retained losses at the end of the year		(98,866)	(66,968)

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	2,862	769
Current assets			
Stocks		5,671	6,632
Debtors	9	168,625	177,285
Cash at bank and in hand		67,519	49,577
		241,815	233,494
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	237,038	249,409
Net current assets/(liabilities)		4,777	(15,915)
Total assets less current liabilities		7,639	(15,146)
Provisions		(6,969)	(21,664)
Net assets		14,608	6,518
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		14,608	6,518
Members funds		14,608	6,518

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr GC Watts OBE

Director

Company registration number: 02388396

The Construction Industry Council

Company Limited by Guarantee

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**7**	2,862	769
Current assets			
Stocks		5,671	6,632
Debtors	**9**	163,405	177,285
Cash at bank and in hand		44,479	9,091
		213,555	193,008
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**10**	322,252	282,409
Net current liabilities		108,697	89,401
Total assets less current liabilities		(105,835)	(88,632)
Provisions		(6,969)	(21,664)
Net liabilities		(98,866)	(66,968)
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		(98,866)	(66,968)
Members deficit		(98,866)	(66,968)

The loss for the financial year of the parent company was £ 31,898 (2016: £ 72,688).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr GC Watts OBE

Director

Company registration number: 02388396

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London, WC1E 7BT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

(a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.

(b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.

(c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

(d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of The Construction Industry Council and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from or to the date that control passes.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its individual profit and loss account.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line
Equipment	-	33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Company limited by guarantee

The liability of each member in respect of the undertaking to contribute to the assets of the company is limited to an amount not exceeding £1.

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2016: 11).

6. Profit before taxation

Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	824	135
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,300	13,750

7. Tangible assets

Group and company	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	15,665	34,704	50,369
Additions	1,551	1,366	2,917
At 31 December 2017	17,216	36,070	53,286
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	14,896	34,704	49,600
Charge for the year	368	456	824
At 31 December 2017	15,264	35,160	50,424
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	1,952	910	2,862
At 31 December 2016	769	–	769

8. Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the parent company has an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

CICAIR Ltd, a company limited by guarantee, Registered office The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. The Construction Industry Council is the sole member.

9. Debtors

	Group		**Company**	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	£	£	**£**	£
Trade debtors	147,022	122,099	145,822	122,099
Other debtors	21,603	55,186	17,583	55,186
	168,625	177,285	163,405	177,285

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	£	£	**£**	£
Trade creditors	52,878	74,301	52,461	74,300
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	–	–	97,080	41,779
Social security and other taxes	36,912	33,965	28,563	28,187
Other creditors	147,248	141,143	144,148	138,143
	237,038	249,409	322,252	282,409

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	£	£	**£**	£
Not later than 1 year	3,764	3,804	3,764	3,804
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,205	6,290	6,205	6,290
	9,969	10,094	9,969	10,094

12. Related party transactions

Company

The Construction Industry Council received £397,688 (2016: £392,576) in annual subscription fees from the Council Members listed on page 3 to the accounts. These transactions were conducted on an arms length basis and any amounts outstanding at the year end are cleared in the normal course of business. The Construction Industry Council received £41,775 (2016: £32,000) in fee payments from the Considerate Constructors Scheme Limited (CCS Ltd), via its parent company, Construction Umbrella Bodies (Holdings) Ltd, which is partly owned by the Construction Industry Council, for services rendered by Construction Industry Council staff in 2017 to assist the governance and strategic development of the CCS Ltd in the year.