Registered number: 01732473

VEOLIA BIOENERGY UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

VEOLIA BIOENERGY UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	David Andrew Gerrard Celia Rosalind Gough Kevin Hurst
COMPANY SECRETARY	Celia Rosalind Gough
REGISTERED NUMBER	01732473
REGISTERED OFFICE	210 Pentonville Road London N1 9JY
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	Ernst & Young LLP 1 Bridgewater Place Water Lane Leeds LS11 5QR

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STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

INTRODUCTION

The Directors present the Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The principal activity of Veolia Bioenergy UK Limited ("the Company") is the operation of district heating schemes.

Our mission remains to develop and operate integrated energy and carbon reduction solutions with guaranteed environmental and cost improvements. We aim to provide solutions, effectively managing energy for our customers and to reduce energy and carbon emissions through effective management of the energy infrastructure and enhancing energy efficiency through optimised control of heating, cooling, electricity and utilities on a site.

The Company is registered and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The Company is part of the Veolia Group, ("The Group") which is defined as all companies under the control of the ultimate parent company, Veolia Environnement S.A., headquartered in Paris. The Company is also a member of the "UK group", a division of The Group, based in the UK and involved in the provision of waste, water and energy services, and directly or indirectly under the ownership of Veolia UK Limited ("VUK").

BUSINESS REVIEW
During the year the company transitioned from EU-adopted IFRS to FRS 101 – reduced disclosure framework and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions allowed under this standard.

Gross profit for the year is down on the prior year, largely due to a one-off benefit in 2016 of Climate Change Levy rebates received.

The Company's performance is measured in relation to the total contribution to The Group, hence the key financial performance indicators of the Company are Group centric. The key financial performance indicators as they would appear in the management review are as follows:

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Turnover	**710**	*670*
Adjusted EBITDA	**(66)**	*299*
Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of turnover	**(9.3)%**	*44.6 %*
Adjusted 'current' EBIT	**36**	*150*

The definitions below are standard for The Group and do not necessarily imply that the Company has incurred such costs in the year:

- Adjusted EBITDA excludes movements on provisions, restructuring costs and foreign exchange differences, and where appropriate, is adjusted for movements in financial assets in respect of the unwinding of the discount on the fair value and repayment of the asset in the period;
- Adjusted "current" EBIT excludes restructuring costs, foreign exchange differences and repayments on financial assets.

The Group uses these adjusted definitions for its own internal purposes as it is felt they better represent the ongoing business to management by removing non-recurring items like provisions and forex which are largely dependent on one off or external factors.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In common with all businesses, the Company recognises certain risk factors that are both external and internal to the Company. The Directors consider the principal risks and uncertainties to which the Company is exposed are intrinsic to the business it operates and its ability to provide the service for which it is contracted.

The following highlights some of the particular risks, but is not intended to be an extensive analysis of all risks affecting the business. Some risks may be unknown to the Company and other risks, currently regarded as immaterial, could turn out to be material. All of them have a potential to impact the Company's business, revenue, profits, assets, liquidity and capital resources adversely. The Board has approved that the Company manages the majority of these risks by utilising the resources and processes developed and operated within the UK group as whole.

Contractual risk

The Company's business, and that of its subsidiaries, are predominantly contract-based; hence the business may be adversely affected by failure to perform to the level agreed within the relevant contract. There are a variety of reasons why this may occur. The UK group has a structured formal project authorisation and review procedure which aims at ensuring all legal, operational, technical and commercial risks are properly considered before the initial exchange of contracts, or significant contract alterations, with our clients.

The Company's business is also affected by the reliability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends. A subsidiary's longer term inability to pay dividends, or decline in performance may result in an impairment of the Company's investment in that subsidiary, which will have a direct impact on the Company's results in the year and net assets going forward.

Business continuity

The Company ensures itself and its subsidiaries maintain a business continuity plan for each area of its operation, including the associated IT infrastructure, so should the unexpected happen, there is a predetermined plan in place to allow the business to recover and to continue servicing its customers with as little disruption as possible. These plans include sharing of site infrastructure within the UK group, the use of external suppliers who specialise in disaster recovery scenarios and leveraging other group relationships.

Health and safety, quality and environment

The Company has no employees, but ensures itself and its subsidiaries remain fully committed to respecting the UK group's corporate, legal and social responsibilities for health and safety, quality and the environment. It looks to improve its systems and performance with specific year on year targets which are constantly measured.

The UK group has implemented a 3 year strategic plan to achieve an active risk culture in which its employees are actively engaged and contribute towards collective safety. This will be achieved through effective leadership, engagement and empowerment and by developing appropriate behaviours. Veolia continues to deliver the 'Think Safe, Work Safe and Home Safe' behavioural safety approach it started in 2016, with 'Think Safe' the focus for 2018. The UK group's safety objectives for 2018 include visible leadership through Director and management face to face visits; feedback to those reporting near miss, safety concerns and incidents of abuse to encourage reporting; communication of key messages through safety alerts and the 'Think Safe' campaign; and reduction in combined lost time incident and modified duty days. The focus for 2017 was around "Home Safe" but also saw the launch of the Respect @ Work training and communication programme that supports employees (and their managers) to respond to incidents of verbal and physical abuse from members of the public. This training will continue to be rolled out to the business in 2018.

Health and safety, quality and environment (continued)

The UK group and the Company have an open relationship with all regulatory bodies, including the various Environment Agency bodies across the UK. The UK group is committed to a sustainable future by protecting and conserving the natural environment, helping customers to gain value by the circular economy and closed loop thinking. By being a manufacturer of green products and energy we help our customers to meet their environmental challenges. Veolia is externally certified to ISO 9001 (Quality), ISO 14001 (Environmental) and OHSAS 18001 (Health and Safety) and has an 'in house' team of QHSE professionals with broad knowledge and experience of the field that provide the business with support on a day to day basis. The Directors therefore consider the risk associated with health and safety, quality and environment to be acceptable.

Energy trends

The UK's increasing reliance on gas imports coupled with the high element of gas in the current power generation mix, the need for short-term investment in new and replacement power generation plant, worldwide over supply of oil and further UK Government legislation to control CO2 emissions means we are seeing increasing volatility in UK prices. The increased focus on renewable technologies seeks to address supply side exposure, but does not detract from the need for greater effort by businesses and organisations on demand side savings which are within their own control. The future of current EU regulation and UK Government policy around emissions and generation past 2020 is also uncertain.

Financial risks

It is the Company's objective to manage its financial risks so as to minimise the adverse effects of fluctuations in the financial markets on its profits and cash flows. The Company utilises the resources of the UK group to implement risk controls and loss mitigation plans to manage exposure to these risks. The VUK Board, which certain of the Company's Directors are members of, reviews and agree policies for managing risks and they are summarised below:

- Credit risk
  The Company is exposed to counter-party risk in various areas of its operating activities and treasury activities. Credit risk therefore arises primarily on the Company's operating financial assets and operating receivables, much of which is with other undertakings of The Group. The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

  Given the above, the Directors consider the Company's exposure to credit risk to be acceptable.

- Interest rate risk
  The Company principally uses funds from the UK Group, via VUK, at floating rates of interest, priced according to a GBP index based on London Interbank Overnight Rates ("LIBOR") or Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rates ("SONIA").

- Liquidity risk
  The Company is party to a UK group cash pooling arrangement where each member deposits its cash excesses in a current account with VUK and may borrow money in the form of short-term advances. VUK monitors the balances of all parties to the cash pooling arrangement to ensure the facility stays in a net surplus position. Cash forecasts are undertaken regularly to ensure payment profiles can be honoured in full at the appropriate date.

- Foreign exchange risk
  The Company has limited exposure to foreign currency risk in its normal trading activities as it operates in the UK and all of its trade and most of its purchases are procured in pound sterling. At each reporting date all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in pound sterling.

Other risks

Following the referendum which will result in the UK leaving the European Union, Veolia will continue to develop its business in the UK and monitor the effects of the decision in line with the Group statement released in Paris on 24 June 2016: "Veolia will of course continue its journey in the UK. That means that we will continue to invest *both in terms of financial and human resources to ensure we remain competitive and innovative*".

Further to the agreement in principle reached by the UK government and the European Union on 8 December 2017 on the protection of rights of EU citizens in the UK and UK citizens in the European Union the UK group issued a "Brexit frequently asked questions" booklet to all employees on 9 February 2018 which stated "The global Veolia group sees the UK as a major growth area and will continue to invest in people and the business to remain competitive and innovative."

This report was approved by the board on 19 June 2018 and signed on its behalf.

David Andrew Gerrard
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

As permitted, certain information regarding the Company, including a review and analysis of the development and performance of the Company's business during the year and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are contained within the Strategic report.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £29k *(2016: profit £90k)*.

There were no dividends paid in the year under review *(2016: £nil)*.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

David Andrew Gerrard
Celia Rosalind Gough
Kevin Hurst
Sinéad Isobel Patton (resigned 1 February 2017)
David Mark Thompson (resigned 1 March 2017)

No director has, or has had, a material interest in the Company, directly or indirectly at any time during the year.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY

The Directors are entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the extent permitted by law in respect of losses arising out of or in connection with the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities. Veolia Environnement S.A., the Company's ultimate parent company, maintains Directors' and Officers' liability insurance for the Directors in respect of their duties as directors. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in place throughout the period and remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report. Neither the indemnities nor the insurance provide cover in the event that the Director is proved to have acted fraudulently.

GOING CONCERN

The Company's balance sheet shows net liabilities of £(8,150)k *(2016: £(8,121)k)* and net current liabilities of £(9,840)k *(2016: £(9,739)k)*. The Directors have therefore received written confirmation from VUK that they will, if required, provide financial support to the Company for the coming year. The Directors have made enquires and have gained assurance that VUK is in a position to provide this support if needed.

Having taken into account the above, the Company has adequate resources to meet its current operational and financial obligations, and the Directors have a reasonable expectation that this will continue for the foreseeable future. This assessment is based on the consideration of both the Company's and the UK group's budgeted cash flows and long-term forecasts, related assumptions, available debt facilities and continued UK group support. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the statutory financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors remain confident of the ability of the Company to continue to meet its customers' demands. Competition is expected to remain tough and austerity driven cost controls are expected to continue into the future. The Directors therefore consider the Company, along with other members of the UK group, to be well placed in all aspects of the environmental and energy management industry.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments give rise to foreign currency, interest rate, credit, price and liquidity risk. Information on how these risks arise is set out in the Strategic report.

Due to the use of facilities from The Group, denominated in pound sterling, the Company has minimal exposure to external loans and overdrafts and has limited exposure to foreign exchange as all of its trade and most of its expenses are incurred in pound sterling. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, arise directly from the Company's operating activities.

The Company's borrowings and loans are all denominated in pound sterling and therefore the Company has no foreign currency exposure on its financing. The Company's borrowings are tied to LIBOR and/or SONIA with interest rates being reset each quarter. The Directors consider that LIBOR and SONIA rates will continue to be stable for the foreseeable future with only small increases due in this period.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Company's policy that no trading in speculative derivative financial instruments shall be undertaken.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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

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

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

AUDITORS

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 19 June 2018 and signed on its behalf.

David Andrew Gerrard
Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VEOLIA BIOENERGY UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Veolia Bioenergy UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Balance sheet, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 21, 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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 this 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 the 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 Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have 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 Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or Directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 7, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Eddie Diamond (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Leeds
25 June 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	*2016 £000*
Turnover	4	**710**	*670*
Cost of sales		**(674)**	*(520)*
Gross profit		**36**	*150*
Income from fixed assets investments		**-**	*5*
Interest payable and similar charges	9	**(113)**	*(111)*
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(77)**	*44*
Tax on (loss)/profit	11	**48**	*46*
Profit for the financial year from continuing operations		**(29)**	*90*
Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	10	**-**	*50*
Other comprehensive income		**-**	*-*
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(29)**	*140*

VEOLIA BIOENERGY UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01732473

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £000		2016 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		**2,375**		*2,523*
			2,375		*2,523*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	**1,081**		*3,043*	
		1,081		*3,043*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**(10,921)**		*(12,782)*	
Net current liabilities			**(9,840)**		*(9,739)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**(7,465)**		*(7,216)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	12	**(185)**		*(155)*	
Provisions	17	**(500)**		*(750)*	
			(685)		*(905)*
Net liabilities			**(8,150)**		*(8,121)*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		**50**		*50*
Profit and loss account			**(8,200)**		*(8,171)*
			(8,150)		*(8,121)*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19 June 2018.

David Andrew Gerrard
Director

VEOLIA BIOENERGY UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	**50**	**(8,311)**	**(8,261)**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year from continuing operations	-	**90**	**90**
Profit from discontinued operations	-	**50**	**50**
At 1 January 2017	**50**	**(8,171)**	**(8,121)**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	**(29)**	**(29)**
At 31 December 2017	**50**	**(8,200)**	**(8,150)**

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Veolia Bioenergy UK Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements are presented in pound sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pound sterling (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Veolia Environnement S.A. (incorporated in France). Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Veolia Environnement S.A. can be obtained from the registered office at 21 rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris, France. These accounts therefore only present the result of the Company as an individual entity.

2.2 First time application of FRS 101

In the current year the Company transitioned from IFRS to FRS101 for all periods presented. The Company has made no measurement or recognition adjustments to previous reported equity, net assets or profit after tax on the first time adoption of FRS101. The Company's transition date was 1 January 2016.

The principal accounting policies applied are detailed below:

2.3 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures regarding key management personnel.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Going concern

The Company's balance sheet shows net liabilities of £(8,150)k *(2016: £(8,121)k)* and net current liabilities of £(9,840)k *(2016: £(9,739)k)*. The Directors have therefore received written confirmation from VUK that they will, if required, provide financial support to the Company for the coming year. The Directors have made enquires and have gained assurance that VUK is in a position to provide this support if needed.

Having taken into account the above, the Company has adequate resources to meet its current operational and financial obligations, and the Directors have a reasonable expectation that this will continue for the foreseeable future. This assessment is based on the consideration of both the Company's and the UK group's budgeted cash flows and long-term forecasts, related assumptions, available debt facilities and continued UK group support. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the statutory financial statements.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- revenue from electricity generation is recognised at the point of generation;
- revenue from heat is recognised at the point it is supplied to the customer;
- revenue from district heating network is recognised at the point it is supplied to the customer.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Tangible assets

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

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Interest on loans taken out specifically for plant under construction may be capitalised during the period of construction and included in the cost of tangible assets.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated during the construction phase. On completion all assets will be transferred into the appropriate asset category and will be depreciated per the stated accounting policy.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Tangible assets (continued)

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Plant and equipment - 3 to 30 years, with majority being 5 to10 years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Valuation of investments

The Company records its investments at historical cost less impairment. The investments are reviewed regularly for signs of impairment. Should there be evidence of impairment, the quantum of that impairment will be assessed by the use of a discounted cash flow analysis of that investment. Any impairment may be reversed in subsequent years but the revised value of the investment will not exceed its historic cost.

2.9 Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

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

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Loans repayable on demand are classed as short-term and hence are not discounted.

Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction under which nearly all the rights and obligations inherent to ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest created or retained by the Company in a financial asset is recognised separately as an asset or liability.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance sheet.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such as an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

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

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recorded when, at the year end, the Company has a current legal or implicit obligation to a third party as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions giving rise to an outflow after more than one year are discounted if the impact is material. Discount rates reflect current assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be appropriate under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

With the exception of the assumptions made below in respect of provisions, as described in note 17, management have not made any material estimates or assumptions that may result in a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Provisions:
Each provision requires the directors to estimate the expected future costs until the conclusion of the insurance claim, onerous contract or lease. In making these estimates the directors take advice from independent insurance agents, property advisors and solicitors. The assumptions made are set out in note 17.

Impairment:
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds it recoverable amount. The judgment is made with reference to the fair value of the asset less costs of disposal and its book value.

4. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Rendering of services	**710**	*670*

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Depreciation of tangible assets	**148**	*149*
Movement on provisions, excluding revaluations and restructuring costs	**(250)**	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	**3**	*3*

Auditors' remuneration of £4k *(2016: £5k)* was borne by a Group fellow subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. STAFF COSTS

The Company has no employees other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration *(2016: £nil)*.

As with many groups of our size, employees are often contractually employed by other companies within the UK group. The majority of UK group employees are contractually employed by Veolia ES (UK) Limited. The above reflects the allocation of staff and attributable cost recharged via the UK payroll system which is regularly updated to reflect which company the employee provides services to, irrespective of their contract of employment.

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Directors are paid by, and perform services for, other companies within The Group alongside their services to this Company. Whilst not being paid by the Company, in 2017, the Directors' costs have been apportioned to the principle companies they serve within the UK group. Had the Directors' costs been recharged to all the companies those Directors serve, the Company would have incurred £2k *(2016: £4k)* of Directors emoluments, including £nil *(2016: £nil)* of pension contributions.

8. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Income from fixed asset investments	-	*5*

9. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Interest payable to Group fellow subsidiaries	**113**	*108*
Bank and similar charges	-	*3*
	113	*111*

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On 31 December 2014, Veolia Bioenergy UK Limited exchanged contracts for the sale of one of its Biomass sites with effect from March 2015 when cash payment was received. All activity associated with this business has been presented as discontinued operations. During 2016, £50k associated with the closure of the Biomass site was released as the time period during which the purchaser could claim the expense expired without such a claim being made.

11. TAXATION

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on (loss)/profit for the year	**(87)**	*(29)*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**9**	*(40)*
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	**(78)**	*(69)*
DEFERRED TAX		
Deferred tax - current year	**61**	*36*
Origination and reversal of timing differences - prior year adjustment	**(31)**	*-*
Changes to tax rates	**-**	*(13)*
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	**30**	*23*
TAXATION ON (LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	**(48)**	*(46)*

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is lower than *(2016 - lower than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% *(2016 - 20%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(77)**	*44*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)	**(15)**	*9*
EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**-**	*(2)*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - current tax	**9**	*(40)*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	**(31)**	*-*
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	**-**	*(13)*
Difference between current and deferred tax rates	**(11)**	*-*
TOTAL TAX CREDIT FOR THE YEAR	**(48)**	*(46)*

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been stated at the corporation tax rate of 17% *(2016: 17%)*, reflecting the reduction in the UK Corporation tax rate which takes effect from 1 April 2020 which was enacted on 15 September 2016. This is on the basis that it is anticipated that the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities will materially unwind after 1 April 2020.

12. DEFERRED TAXATION

	Accelerated capital allowances £000
At 1 January 2017	155
Charge to income statement	30
At 31 December 2017	185

13. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and equipment £000
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 January 2017	3,243
At 31 December 2017	3,243
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2017	720
Charge for the year on owned assets	148
At 31 December 2017	868
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	2,375
At 31 December 2016	*2,523*

14. INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 January 2017	1,372
At 31 December 2017	**1,372**
IMPAIRMENT	
At 1 January 2017	1,372
At 31 December 2017	**1,372**
At 31 December 2017	**-**
At 31 December 2016	*-*

14.1 DIRECT SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

All the Company's direct holdings in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other significant interests are shown below and are registered at 210 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9JY ("210"),

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Howarth Environmental Limited	ordinary	100 %	non trading

15. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	*2016 £000*
Trade debtors	**150**	*232*
Amounts owed by Group fellow subsidiaries	**671**	*2,636*
Other taxation debtor	**10**	*-*
Prepayments and accrued income	**144**	*63*
Tax recoverable	**106**	*112*
	1,081	*3,043*

16. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	*2016 £000*
Trade creditors	288	*76*
Amounts owed to Group fellow subsidiaries	99	*2,211*
Short-term loans from Group fellow subsidiaries	10,288	*10,252*
Other taxation and social security	-	*4*
Other creditors	216	*217*
Accruals and deferred income	30	*22*
	10,921	*12,782*

17. PROVISIONS

	Other provisions £000
At 1 January 2017	750
Utilised in year	(250)
At 31 December 2017	**500**

During 2014, the Company made a provision for future costs expected in relation to the closure of the biomass business. The Directors increased this provision during 2015 in relation to a specific contract associated with the Biomass business which was settled by a cash payment in March 2017.

18. SHARE CAPITAL

	2017 £000	*2016 £000*
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50	*50*

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

There were no other trading transactions entered into or trading balances outstanding at 31 December 2017 with other related parties.

20. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no post balance sheet events impacting upon these financial statements.

21. IMMEDIATE PARENT AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Veolia Energy UK Plc, a company incorporated in the UK.

The ultimate parent and controlling company is Veolia Environnement S.A., a company incorporated in France. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by Veolia Environnement S.A. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for Veolia Environnement S.A. are available from the registered office at 21 rue La Boétie, 75008, Paris, France.

Veolia Environnement S.A. is the smallest and largest group for which group financial statements, including Veolia Bioenergy UK Limited, are currently prepared.