Company Registration No. 02464345

Allington O&M Services Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Allington O&M Services Limited

Annual report and financial statements 2018

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Allington O&M Services Limited

Annual report and financial statements 2018

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

P Taylor
V F Orts-Llopis

Company Secretary

C Nunn

Registered Office

Ground Floor West
900 Pavilion Drive
Northampton Business Park
Northampton
NN4 7RG

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
1 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3BZ
United Kingdom

Allington O&M Services Limited

Strategic report

The Directors present their strategic report on the affairs of Allington O&M Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Overview of Group

The Company is a direct subsidiary of FCC Environment (UK) Limited ("FCC E UK") and its ultimate parent is Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. ("FCC"). FCC is a significant multi-national business listed on the Madrid stock exchange with operations in Europe, America, Africa and the Middle East. FCC's principal activities cover Environmental Services (including water and waste management), Construction, Cement and Real Estate.

FCC's financial capacity and depth of experience in the European waste infrastructure sector is backed by over 100 years of experience in operating municipal services contracts. This complements both the position of the Company and its 44 subsidiaries (together the "Group" or "FCC E UK") as a leading waste management, recycling and renewable energy business, and the Group's ambition to maintain its position as a significant player in establishing the next generation of waste treatment infrastructure in the UK. The core services provided by the Group are fully aligned with FCC's strategic growth plans and it is ideally placed to take advantage of local opportunities to provide the services and infrastructure required by the UK to meet existing legislative framework and emerging proposals to create a circular economy by recognising the true value of the materials we handle. The Board continues to look forward to the opportunities that are presented to the Group and its employees by virtue of FCC's plans to expand and embed its operations in the UK.

The Board's strategy is to "Own the Waste" where possible and to maximise the value of resource, produce renewable energy and to provide 360 degree solutions to its customers. The Board sees the development of major waste infrastructure to support sustainable waste management and strategic long term partnerships as key to the Group's future business growth. It anticipates continuous activity and deployment of Group resources into recycling facilities, renewable energy projects, the development of innovative waste treatment solutions and the provision of regional waste management services and facilities. The Board remains of the view that Energy from Waste ("EfW") will be a key component of the UK's waste and resource strategy and, in combination with other treatment, recycling and recovery operations, backed up by landfill disposal for residues, is a strategy that represents a long term sustainable solution for meeting the Group's clients' diversion targets and to reduce our carbon footprint.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2018 continued to be that of performing the operations and maintenance contract in respect of the Allington Energy from Waste plant in Kent. The plant is owned by Kent Enviropower Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of FCC E UK.

The activities, strategies and risks affecting the Company are inextricably similar to, and dependent on, those of the Group, and consequently it is appropriate that the following narrative applies to the Group in its entirety.

The Group is a key player within the municipal waste management sector, with over 60 Local Authority clients across England, Wales and Scotland.

The Group provides a diverse range of cost effective and sustainable waste processing, recycling, treatment, disposal and energy recovery services for Local Authority and private commercial customers. During 2018, the Group received, treated, recycled and disposed of 8.7million (2017: 8.3million) tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and managed around 200 waste management facilities. Through innovative solutions, the Group is committed to working with its Local Authority partners and industrial and commercial customers to respond to often complex and far-reaching waste management strategies, to meet the challenges of increased regulation from the UK and EU, and to improve upon waste management targets.

The Company forms part of the Green Energy+ Division of FCC E UK which manages EfW plants at Eastcroft in Nottingham (producing steam for the UK's largest district heating scheme), at Allington in Kent and North Hykeham in Lincolnshire (producing electricity for export). Green Energy is also involved in the planning for, or the construction of, a number of new EfW facilities in the UK following contract awards from Local Authorities.

Allington O&M Services Limited

Strategic report

Business review

The Directors consider that the Company's business performance during the year was satisfactory.

Results, dividends and key performance indicators

The results for the year ended 31 December 2018 are set out on page 11. The profit (2017: loss) for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to £2.2million (2017: £1.1million loss). The Company did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2017: £nil) and furthermore, the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017: £nil). The profit (2017: loss) for the financial year has been transferred to (2017: withdrawn from) reserves, resulting in a corresponding decrease (2017: increase) in total shareholder's deficit in the year.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, turnover has increased by 13.1% to £20.2million (2017: £17.9million). This is due to increased activities with Kent Enviropower Limited.

FCC E UK manages its operations on a divisional basis and information regarding key performance indicators is included within the FCC E UK annual report. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that the disclosure of further financial and non-financial key performance indicators for the Company is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. Copies of the FCC E UK annual report can be obtained from the address in note 18.

Future trends and developments

The Directors consider that the waste industry has to constantly adapt to an ever-changing environment, due to the prevailing budgetary conditions of the municipal sector, the pace of changes needed to satisfy society's concerns on sustainability and the subsequent legislative initiatives impacting our industry.

Following recent developments on the Government's decision to leave the European Union ("Brexit") and in particular the Government's confirmation that it will adopt the EU Circular Economy Package and the publication of its Waste and Resource strategy, the Board believes that the Company should participate and contribute in the consultation of such strategy and welcomes the measurement of carbon impact as a target. In the meantime, the Board continues to focus the Group's strategy on leveraging value from its existing assets where possible and ensuring that it offers best value, quality services through sustainable waste management for both the municipal and commercial sectors whilst continuing to reduce costs.

The Group will also continue to pursue its stated strategy of owning the waste, maximising the value of resource and investment in alternative waste treatment infrastructure and energy recovery technology whilst promoting the reduction of our carbon footprint.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Operating in the UK's highly regulated waste management market presents numerous risks and uncertainties to the Group. The Directors regard the following to be the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Group and their approach to managing these risks and uncertainties is considered below:

- ***Environmental risks:*** The Group's *environmental risks are tightly controlled* under environmental legislation enforced principally by the Environment Agency ("EA"), Scottish Environment Protection Agency ("SEPA") and Natural Resources Wales ("NRW"). Compliance with all environmental legislation pertinent to the Group's activities is a minimum requirement. A dedicated in-house team prepare regular reports on environmental compliance at the Group's sites for the Director's review. Environmental objectives are reviewed annually and highlighted within the Group's Safety Health Environment and Quality (SHEQ) Policy Statement. In addition to this there are detailed environmental procedures to enable compliance with environmental legislation.

Allington O&M Services Limited

Strategic report

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- **Health and safety:** Health and safety is a key issue for the Group due to the nature of its operations, including the use of heavy plant equipment and difficult working conditions. The Group is continually improving in this area as a result of ongoing consultation with the relevant authorities and the monitoring of best practice initiatives. Whenever an area is highlighted for improvement, the Group seeks to implement such improvement expeditiously; through bulletins, on-line training courses and tool-box briefings. The Group's Incident Review Panel meets quarterly, at which senior management review significant health and safety incidents that have occurred at Group sites to identify improvements and lessons for the business. All employees undertake a rigorous health and safety training programme, which is underpinned by the latest UK legislation, detailed policies and procedures. The Group's executive management receive regular, detailed reports on health and safety performance affecting the Group's operations and it employs a dedicated team, led by the Group Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Manager, to monitor and promote high standards. All employees are expected to recognise their role in achieving acceptable standards of health and safety and to exhibit such understanding through their approach and attitude to work.

- **Business continuity:** The Group, as part of its risk management programme, has developed business continuity planning for its operations. As part of this planning the Group has developed a bespoke emergency plan for each operational facility (including the diversion of waste from single or multiple sites in the event of major disruption or disaster affecting a site or region). The Group's IT systems are outsourced to a specialist IT services company and are covered by an IT disaster recovery plan, to ensure business continuity.

- **Legislation:** The Group monitors forthcoming and current legislation to ensure full compliance and to anticipate and assess the impact upon its operations, including the significant opportunities it can present. The waste management industry is subject to extensive government regulation which has a substantial impact on the Group's business, FCC E UK therefore actively lobbies for its interests at European, national and regional levels through trade associations and federations.

- **Economic:** The Group has exposure to reduced economic activity, and in the current year has seen waste volumes reduce where lower economic output has been a factor. Reduced global demand for recyclates continues to supress pricing and Brexit effects on exchange rates has impacted pricing of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) exports into mainland Europe. In addition, the decision to leave the European Union has resulted in a period of uncertainty for the UK economy and increased volatility in financial markets. A no deal Brexit scenario could influence consumer confidence, which in turn could affect and lead to lower sales volumes. We have reviewed the potential impacts and consider that we have sufficient mitigations in place. The Group's strategy is focused on growing through recycling and EfW where margins are generally higher than traditional landfill.

- **Litigation:** The Group is subject to litigation from time to time. The outcome of legal action is always uncertain and there is a risk that it may prove more costly and time consuming than expected. There is also a risk that litigation could be instigated in the future that could materially impact the Group. In some liability cases legal expenses are covered by the Group's liability insurance. This risk is mitigated through continued monitoring and employing an experienced and dedicated in-house legal team.

- **Competitive risk:** The Group operates in highly competitive markets in which competitors' service offerings may react faster to legislative and market dynamics than those of the Group. To mitigate this risk the Group ensures that its asset, cost and capital base is regularly reviewed and flexed to meet changes in customers' demands and to maximise cash generation.

- **Employees:** The loss of key employees or the inability to hire experienced management personnel could have a materially adverse effect on the business. To manage this risk, succession planning for senior positions within the Group is undertaken. In addition, the Group has the benefit of being able to draw on wider resources from within the FCC Group.

Allington O&M Services Limited

Strategic report

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- **Technology:** The Group relies on a variety of information technology platforms for the efficient delivery of its services and has therefore employed a structured IT support team, using internal and external resources. In addition, as there are a wide variety of technologies available to the waste management industry, there is a risk that the technologies employed by the Group might fail to deliver expected performance levels or end products for its customers and so the Group has made a significant investment into establishing a dedicated technical and development team. This team review and assess the available technologies before any are adopted to ensure they will meet the needs of the business and those of its customers.

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Due to the nature of the Company's activities and the assets contained within the Company's balance sheet, the only financial risks the Directors consider relevant to the Company are credit and liquidity risk.

Credit and liquidity risk

The Company's exposure to credit and liquidity risk is reduced as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of FCC E UK and participates in a cash-pooling agreement with the other members of the Group.

Credit risk arises from the risk of having credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. The Company reviews the credit ratings of all significant customers regularly and continues to monitor the quality of debtor balances on an ongoing basis. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient cash resources to meet its commitments. The Company prepares and reviews cash flow forecasts frequently to ensure that it has sufficient resources to meet its cash flow commitments.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies in the financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis
Director
29 April 2019

Allington O&M Services Limited

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018. Information on the Company's going concern status, financial risk management policies and dividends are disclosed in the strategic report.

Directors

The following individuals served as Directors of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2018 and up to the date of this report:

P Taylor
V F Orts-Llopis

Directors' indemnities

During the financial year, qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of all Directors of the Company were in force and continue to be in force at the date of this report. Such provisions were made by FCC.

Future developments

The future developments of the Company are considered in detail in the Strategic report on page 2.

Employees

The professionalism and commitment shown by the Group's employees over the last year continues to be a major contribution to its operations. The Board would again like to thank all employees for their hard work, dedication and loyalty during the year.

FCC E UK continues to be committed to ensuring that its policies and practices reflect human resource best practice. The Group's policy of equal opportunity gives all employees the same chance to succeed, irrespective of age, race, nationality, ethnic origin, disability, membership of a trade union, sex or marital status.

The Directors recognise the importance of communication with employees and members of the executive management team regularly visit sites and discuss matters of current interest and concern to the business with staff. In 2018 we launched an Employee Survey portal whereby staff are invited to take part in a monthly engagement survey. This includes engagement driver questions and questions from the HSE's workplace stress toolkit so we can react quickly to see trends in employee attitudes and we can quickly see their views on matters. This provides us with comprehensive management information that individual managers can take ownership of and manage actions accordingly.

The Board is dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of honesty, openness and accountability and recognise that employees have an important part to play in achieving this goal. All employees are encouraged to report any concerns they may have over wrongdoing at work via an independent confidential reporting (whistleblowing) service that employees can access should they feel uncomfortable in approaching management.

Training continues to be a high priority for the Group and it recognises that it is vital that its employees have the relevant skills to take up the new and exciting roles that are being created as the industry, and therefore the business, evolves.

Allington O&M Services Limited

Directors' report

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101).

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, 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 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.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act").

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Act, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed annually by the Company and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office until further notice.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis
Director
29 April 2019

Allington O&M Services Limited

Independent auditor's report
to the members of Allington O&M Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements Allington O&M Services Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 18.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 and the Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's ('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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Allington O&M Services Limited

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Allington O&M Services Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Allington O&M Services Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Makhan Chahal ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
30th April 2019

Allington O&M Services Limited

Statement of comprehensive income and expense
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover	4	**20,234**	17,886
Cost of sales		**(18,031)**	(19,012)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	5	**2,203**	(1,126)
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	**-**	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**2,203**	(1,126)
Other comprehensive result for the year, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		**2,203**	(1,126)

All results in the year ended 31 December 2018 relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Allington O&M Services Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	**-**	-
Current assets			
Debtors	10	**1,167**	8,108
		1,167	8,108
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	**(33,560)**	(42,231)
Net current liabilities		**(32,393)**	(34,123)
Provisions for liabilities	12	**(9,326)**	(9,799)
Net liabilities		**(41,719)**	(43,922)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	13	**-**	-
Share premium account		**20**	20
Capital contribution reserve		**1,702**	1,702
Profit and loss account		**(43,441)**	(45,644)
Total shareholder's deficit		**(41,719)**	(43,922)

The notes on pages 14 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Allington O&M Services Limited, registered number 02464345 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 April 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis
Director

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called-up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Capital contribution reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 December 2018					
At 1 January 2018	-	20	1,702	(45,644)	(43,922)
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,203	2,203
At 31 December 2018	**-**	**20**	**1,702**	**(43,441)**	**(41,719)**
Year ended 31 December 2017					
At 1 January 2017	-	20	1,702	(44,518)	(42,796)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense	-	-	-	(1,126)	(1,126)
At 31 December 2017	**-**	**20**	**1,702**	**(45,644)**	**(43,922)**

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Corporate information

Allington O&M Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic report.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

General information and basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional and presentational currency of Allington O&M Services Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 101

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

(a) The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*
(b) The requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IRFS 3 *Business Combinations*
(c) The requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
(d) The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*
(e) The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to present comparative information in respect of:
   i. paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
   ii. paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*;
   iii. paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*;
(f) The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
(g) The requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*
(h) The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
(i) The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*
(j) 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
(k) The requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated FCC E UK group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office at Ground Floor West, 900 Pavilion Drive, Northampton Business Park, Northampton, NN4 7RG.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year

New amendments to Standards and Interpretations that became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2018 are listed below. The new amendments had no significant impact on the Company's results other than IFRS 9 for which a detailed explanation is provided:

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (mandatory for the year commencing on or after 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (mandatory for the year commencing on or after 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 2 (amendments) 'Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions' (mandatory for the year commencing on or after 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 4 (amendments) 'Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts' (mandatory for the year commencing on or after 1 January 2018)IAS 12 (amendments) 'Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses'

Impact of the adoption of IFRS 9

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Due to the transition methods chosen by the Company in applying this standard, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standard..

IFRS 9 sets out the requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Impairment - Financial Assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis. Under the IFRS 9 ECL model it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets. The Company has applied the simplified approach to assess lifetime expected credit losses for its trade receivables and contract assets as required or permitted by IFRS 9. We have assessed the impact the new requirements will have on the Company's accounting for intercompany balances by considering the ECL probability on the Company’s intercompany receivables and no provision was considered necessary.

Transition

The Company has adopted the standard using the modified retrospective approach. There were no transitional adjustments for the Company on initial application.

New international accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following adopted IFRSs (by the European Union) have been issued but have not been applied in these financial statements. At the date of the financial statements, the company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:

- IFRS 16 Leases
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Amendments to IAS 28 Long term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

New international accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 (amendments) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the aforementioned standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

Going concern

The Company has net liabilities of £41.7million and net current liabilities of £32.4million, of which £31.0million is due to fellow subsidiary undertakings. Therefore the Directors, having assessed the responses of their enquiries to the immediate parent company, FCC E UK, have reviewed projected cash flows and carefully considered the risks to the Company's trading performance and cash flows, and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual report and financial statements.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

In respect of business acquisitions that have occurred since January 2014, goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the business combination and the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Identifiable assets are those which can be sold separately or which arose from legal rights regardless of whether those rights are separable. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill relating to acquisitions is not amortised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

In respect of acquisitions prior to January 2014, goodwill was included as at 1 January 2014 on the basis of its deemed cost, which represented the amount recorded under previously extant UK GAAP, which was broadly comparable save that goodwill was amortised.

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Financial assets

For the Company's financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime Expected Credit Losses ('ECL') when there has been a significant increase in risk since initial recognition. When estimating ECLs, 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. The assessment is based on the Company's historical experience and includes forward-looking information. If the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the 12–month ECL as defined below.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12–month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Taxation

Turnover, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- debtors and creditors are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of debtors or creditors in the balance sheet. Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable surplus for the year using average tax rates in place during the financial year, and any adjustments in respect of previous periods. Income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income and expense.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences:

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, non-tax deductible goodwill amortisation or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss; and

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Revenue

Revenue is stated net of value added tax and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised when the recognition conditions within IFRS 15 have been satisfied. Revenue from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due. Turnover is recognised in respect of the operation and maintenance of the EfW plant at contracted intervals based on the performance of the plant. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme on behalf of its eligible employees. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income and expense for the year in which they are payable. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised 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.

There are no areas of significant judgement or specific estimates or assumptions relevant to the Company.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

4. Turnover

All turnover was generated in the United Kingdom principally from the performance of the operating and maintenance contract for the Allington EfW facility in Kent.

5. Profit/(loss) before taxation

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

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Operating lease rentals	**101**	129

Auditor's remuneration in respect of audit fees totalling £6,000 (2017: £5,000) has been met by FCC Recycling (UK) Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of FCC E UK.

In accordance with SI 2008/489 the Company has not disclosed the fees payable to the Company's auditor for 'Other services' as this information is included in the consolidated financial statements of FCC E UK.

6. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) employed by the Company during the year was:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Operational	**84**	89

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	**3,905**	3,762
Social security costs	**430**	423
Other pension costs (see note 15)	**236**	282
	4,571	4,467

7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

None of the Directors received any remuneration or other benefits through the Company during the year ended 31 December 2018 or the previous financial year.

They are all remunerated as directors or employees of FCC E UK for services to the Group as a whole and as such it is not possible to directly attribute any element of their remuneration to services as a director of this Company. The Directors received total remuneration of £647,000 for services to the Group as a whole in the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: £637,000). Certain Directors were remunerated by fellow subsidiary companies of FCC without recharge to the Group.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

8. Tax on profit/(loss)

The tax position comprises:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 19.% (2017: 19.25%) based on profit/(loss) for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax (see note 12)	-	-
Tax on profit/(loss)	-	-

Finance Act 2016, which received Royal Assent in September 2016, included provisions to reduce the rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and 17% from 1 April 2020.

The total tax position for both the current and previous year differs from the average standard rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	**2,203**	(1,126)
Profit/(loss) at average standard rate	**419**	(217)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax	**(106)**	(103)
Group relief (claimed)/surrendered	**(273)**	320
Re-activation of Corporate Interest Restriction allowance	**(40)**	-
Total tax position	-	-

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018	4,712
Impairment	
At 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018	4,712
Net book value	
At 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018	-

Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets. In considering whether a goodwill impairment charge is required, the carrying value of the cash-generating units ("CGUs"), or groups of CGUs, is compared with the recoverable amount of the CGUs which is determined based on value in use calculations.

10. Debtors

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	**1,167**	8,108

Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade creditors	**155**	162
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	**32,136**	40,960
Accruals and deferred income	**1,269**	1,109
	33,560	42,231

Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12. Provisions for liabilities

	Other provisions £'000
At 1 January 2018	9,799
Charged to profit and loss account	4,227
Expended in year	(4,700)
At 31 December 2018	**9,326**

Other provisions include the estimated cost of discharging environmental liabilities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	Unprovided	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Company		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	**(67)**	(82)

The Company has unprovided deferred tax assets as there is insufficient certainty as to whether events will materialise to crystallise the deferred tax.

13. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
102 ordinary shares of £1 each	**102**	102

Share premium

The share premium reserve comprises the excess proceeds above the nominal amount of share capital on issue of equity shares. Direct issue costs are netted off the share premium account.

Capital contribution reserve

The capital contribution reserve comprises capital amounts introduced by the Company's shareholders in return for neither debt nor share capital.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account comprises cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profits or losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and expense.

14. Operating lease commitments

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

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Not later than one year	**69**	74
Later than one year and not later than five years	**128**	209
	197	283

15. Retirement benefit schemes

The Company participates in the defined contribution scheme operated by FCC E UK on behalf of its eligible employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds.

The contributions made by the Company under the scheme during the year were as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Defined contribution schemes	**236**	282

16. Contingent liabilities

(a) The Company is a member of a group VAT registration and as such has contingent liabilities for VAT in respect of other members of the Group.

(b) On 22 January 2014, the Company was a party to the refinancing of Azincourt Investment S.L. ("Azincourt") and its subsidiary companies. Azincourt was the company used by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. for the acquisition of the Group and its subsidiary undertakings including the Company. Under the re-financing, the Group has granted legal mortgages (or the relevant Scottish equivalent) over specified real property, fixed charges over certain assets, fixed charges or share pledges over investments in addition to assigning certain of its insurance policies and interests in hedging arrangements. The Group has granted floating charges over all present and future undertakings not already charged pursuant to any of the above. Additionally, the Group has granted fixed and floating charges over certain assets as security under an Asset Backed Lending Facility.

17. Related party transactions

The Directors regard all subsidiaries of FCC as related parties. In the ordinary course of business, the Company has traded with fellow subsidiaries of FCC.

Under FRS 101, the Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of FCC.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018

18. Controlling party

The immediate parent of the Company is FCC Environment (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Directors regard Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., a company registered in Spain, as the ultimate parent company and controlling party.

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is the parent company of the largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. FCC Environment (UK) Limited is the parent company of the smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the financial statements of both FCC Environment (UK) Limited and Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. are available from the Company Secretary, Ground Floor West, 900 Pavilion Drive, Northampton Business Park, Northampton, NN4 7RG. The registered office of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is c/Balmes, 36. 08007 Barcelona, Spain