Registered number: 2619408

AMEC PROJECT INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

AMEC Nominees Limited

MN Plant

Company secretary

JA Warburton

Registered number

2619408

Registered office

Booths Park **Chelford Road** Knutsford Cheshire **WA16 8QZ**

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP 2 St Peter's Square Manchester

M2 3EY

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 judgements 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; and
- 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.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company are project investments and to act as a holding company. The Company's ongoing activity is a branch in South Korea. This is expected to continue in the foreseeable future.

Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that Amec Foster Wheeler Finance Limited has confirmed to the Directors that its present intention is to provide financial support for at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements to enable the Company to continue its operations and to meet its financial obligations.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation was £1,590,000 (2015: £1,261,000).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

AMEC Nominees Limited MN Plant

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company maintains Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover. In addition, throughout the financial year and at the date of this report, qualifying third party indemnity provisions within the meaning of Sections 232-234 of the Companies Act 2006 were in place for all of the Directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Strategic Report

The Company is entitled to the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

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 that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- that 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.

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 financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

JA Warburton Secretary

Date: 30 October 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMEC PROJECT INVESTMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of AMEC Project Investments Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statements of Changes in Equity and 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 Auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMEC PROJECT INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Enst & Young LLP

Mark Morritt (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Manchester

Date: 30 October 2019

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016 £000	2015 £000
Revenue		1,560	3,358
Cost of sales	_	(966)	(2,187)
Gross profit		594	1,171
Administrative expenses	_	(497)	(699)
Operating profit	3	97	472
Interest receivable and similar income	6	3	4
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(1,692)	(1,735)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax		(1,592)	(1,259)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	2	(2)
Long for the year		(1,590)	(1,261)
Loss for the year	=	(1,530) ————	(1,201)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
Loss for the financial year	_	(1,590)	(1,261)
Other comprehensive income: Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences		172	-
•	_	172	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,418)	(1,261)

AMEC PROJECT INVESTMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:2619408

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £000		2015 £000
Fixed assets					2000
Tangible fixed assets	9		-		2
Investments	10		5,614		4,714
		-	5,614	_	4,716
Current assets					
Debtors (including amounts falling due after			•		
more than one year of £16,000 (2015: £14,000))	11	1,826		1,227	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	573		643	
<u>.</u>		2,399	_	1,870	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	40	(0.040)		(4.070)	
year	12	(2,010)	_	(1,979)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)		,	389		(109)
Total assets less current liabilities			6,003	-	4,607
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			(40.070)		(40.500)
than one year	13		(46,352)		(43,538)
Net liabilities		_ _	(40,349)	_	(38,931)
Capital and reserves		_			.
Called up share capital	15		1,000		1,000
Retained loss			(41,349)		(39,931)
Total deficit		<u>-</u>	(40,349)	<u>-</u>	(38,931)

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

JA Warburton (on behalf of AMEC Nominees Limited)

Director

Date: 30 October 2017

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Retained loss	Total deficit
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	1,000	(39,931)	(38,931)
Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year			
Loss for the year	•	(1,590)	(1,590)
Foreign exchange differences	-	172	172
At 31 December 2016	1,000	(41,349)	(40,349)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital	Retained loss	Total deficit
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2015	1,000	(38,670)	(37,670)
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	•	(1,261)	(1,261)
At 31 December 2015	1,000	(39,931)	(38,931)

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

AMEC Project Investments Limited is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated accounts of Amec Foster Wheeler plc which are available from Booths Park, Chelford Road, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 8QZ.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

1.2 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 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;
- 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 of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- 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

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that Amec Foster Wheeler Finance Limited has confirmed to the Directors that its present intention is to provide financial support for at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements to enable the Company to continue its operations and to meet its financial obligations.

1.4 Group accounts

The Company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These accounts present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Revenue

Revenue represents the amount received or receivable, excluding value added tax, for goods and services supplied by the Company to its customers.

Revenue is derived principally from service and construction-type contracts. Contract revenue is recognised over the term of the contract by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue from cost reimbursable contracts is based on the services provided, typically represented by man-hours worked, and is measured by reference to agreed charge-out rates or to the estimated total contract revenue. Flow-through costs on cost reimbursable contracts, typically consisting of materials, equipment or subcontractor services, are included as both contract revenue and contract costs.

Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognised using the percentage-of-completion method, measured by reference to physical completion or the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated contract costs. If the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, as may be the case in the initial stages of completion of the contract, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable. If a contract is expected to be loss-making, the expected amount of the loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

A variation is an instruction by the customer for a change in the scope of the work to be performed under the contract. Variations are included in contract revenue when it is probable that the customer will approve the variation and the related adjustment to the contract price can be measured reliably. A claim is an amount that the contractor seeks to collect from the customer as reimbursement for costs whose inclusion in the contract price is disputed, and may arise from, for example, delays caused by the customer, errors in specification or design and disputed variations in contract work. Claims are included in contract revenue when negotiations with the customer have reached an advanced stage such that it is probable that the customer will accept the claim and the amount of the claim can be measured reliably.

Incentive payments are additional amounts payable to the contractor if specified performance standards are met or exceeded. Incentive payments are recognised when the contract is sufficiently far advanced that it is probable that the required performance standards will be met and the amount of the payment can be measured reliably.

The amounts recoverable on contracts included in debtors represent the costs incurred plus recognised profits, less provision for recognised losses and progress billings. Progress billings that have not been settled by customers (including retentions related to contracts in progress) are included in debtors where they are stated after allowance for any doubtful debts.

Payments on account in excess of the amounts recoverable under contracts are included in creditors and represent payments on account received from customers in excess of the amounts recoverable on contracts and advances. Advances are amounts received by the customer before the related work is performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Plant and equipment

- 5 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.

1.7 Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings and joint ventures are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

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:

Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets, other than cash and cash equivalents, 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.

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 Income Statement. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is 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.

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

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

Trading results of overseas branches are translated using a monthly average exchange rate, and the net assets are translated at the closing exchange rate.

1.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income Statement 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.

1.12 Pensions

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised in the Income Statement as incurred.

1.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Current and deferred taxation

Income tax expense comprises the sum of the current tax charge and the movement in deferred tax.

Current tax payable or recoverable is based on taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit is different from accounting profit due to temporary differences between accounting and tax treatments, and due to items that are never taxable or deductible.

Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity as appropriate.

A current tax provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Separate provisions for interest and penalties are also recorded if appropriate. Movements in interest and penalty amounts in respect of tax provisions are not included in the tax charge, but are disclosed within profit/(loss) before income tax.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the accounts and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the liability is settled.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors believe the most significant areas of judgement and estimation arise from:

Impairment of investments

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are considered to be impaired if their recoverable amount is less than the carrying value. Where recoverable amount is based on value in use, this is estimated on a discounted future cash flow basis. The value in use calculations require the entity to estimate future cash flows expected to arise from the investments and suitable discount rates in order to calculate present values.

3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Auditors' remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company.

		2016 £000	2015 £000
Audit of overseas branch		12	12
Tax compliance services of overseas branch		1	1
	<u>=</u>		

Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the financial statements of £500 (2015: £500) was borne by another group company.

5. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

2016	2015
£000	£000
153	174
13	13
166	187
	153 13

The average monthly number of employees, including Directors, during the year was 5 (2015: 5).

None of the Directors received any remuneration in respect of their services to the Company during the current or preceding financial year.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Bank interest receivable	3	4
7.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Interest payable to group undertakings	1,691	1,708
	Exchange losses	1	27
		1,692	1,735

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences:		
- current year	29	3
- prior year	(31)	(1)
Total tax (credit) / charge on loss on ordinary activities	(2)	2

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax provision for the year the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,592)	(1,259)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%) Effects of:	(318)	(255)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	77
Adjustment to tax charged in respect of prior periods	(31)	(1)
Group relief for nil consideration	345	181
Deferred tax rate difference	2	-
Total tax (credit) / charge for the year	(2)	2

Factors that may affect future tax charges

As at 31 December 2016, the reductions in the rate of corporation tax to 19% on 1 April 2017 and 17% on 1 April 2020 had been substantively enacted. The reduction in the rate of corporation tax to 17% is not forecast to have a significant impact on future tax charges to the Income Statement.

2046

2045

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment
	£000
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	262
Exchange adjustments	40
At 31 December 2016	302
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	260
Exchange adjustments	40
Charge for the year	2
At 31 December 2016	302
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	
At 31 December 2015	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	35,713
Additions	900
At 31 December 2016	36,613
Impairment	
At 1 January 2016	30,999
At 31 December 2016	30,999
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	5,614
At 31 December 2015	4,714

As at 1 January 2016, the Company had a 50% holding in the ordinary shares and unsecured loan stock of Lewis Wind Power Limited. On 21 March 2016, Lewis Wind Power Limited changed its name to Stornaway Wind Farm Limited.

As at 1 January 2016, the Company also owned two shares of £1 each, being 100% of the share capital, of Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited. On 26 April 2016, the Company transferred one of its two shares in Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited to EDF Energy Renewables Holdings Limited and both the Company and EDF Energy Renewables Holdings Limited were allotted one further share in Stornaway Wind Farm Limited.

On 16 June 2016, the Company transferred its two shares in Stornaway Wind Farm Limited to Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited in consideration for the allotment of one ordinary share in Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited.

As at 31 December 2016, the Company owns 50% of the share capital of Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited. Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited in turn owns 100% of the share capital of Stornaway Wind Farm Limited.

The registered address of both Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited and Stornaway Wind Farm Limited is: EDF Energy, GSO Business Park, East Kilbride, G74 5PG, Scotland.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11. Debtors

Deferred tax (note 14)			2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade debtors		Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings			16	14
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 1,826 1,826 1,826 1,826 1,22 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2016 £000 £000 Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 99 33 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		Trade debtors	189	224
Other debtors 12 2 Prepayments and accrued income 4 1,826 1,22 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2016 20 E000 £000 £000 £000 Trade creditors 95 95 95 Amounts owed to group undertakings 1,812 1,48 Other taxation and social security 4 7 Accruals and deferred income 99 33 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 20 £000 £000 £000		Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,605	902
1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,22 1,826 1,82		Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	-	62
1. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2016 20 £000 £00 Trade creditors 95 95 Amounts owed to group undertakings 1,812 1,48 Other taxation and social security 4 7 Accruals and deferred income 99 33 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 20 £000 £000		Other debtors	12	21
12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2016 207 £0000 £000 Trade creditors 95 95 Amounts owed to group undertakings 1,812 1,48 Other taxation and social security 4 7 Accruals and deferred income 99 33 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		Prepayments and accrued income	4	4
13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 £000 £000 £000 £000 £000 £000 £000 £			1,826	1,227
Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 £000 £000	12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		2015 £000
Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income 2,010 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 £000 £000		Trade creditors	95	98
Accruals and deferred income 2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 £000 £000		Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,812	1,480
2,010 1,97 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 20 £000 £000		Other taxation and social security	4	70
13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 2016 200 £000 £000		Accruals and deferred income	99	331
2016 20 £000 £00			2,010	1,979
£000 £00	13.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
				2015 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings 46,352 43,53		Amounts owed to group undertakings	46,352	43,538

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14. Deferred taxation

		2016 £000	2015 £000
	At beginning of year	14	16
	Credited/(charged) to the Income Statement	2	(2)
	At end of year	16	14
-	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	·	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Accelerated capital allowances	16	14
		16	14
15.	Share capital		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1

16. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to cross-guarantee arrangements relating to overdrafts for certain group companies. The maximum gross exposure as at 31 December 2016 was £55 million (2015: £79 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17. Related party transactions

2016	2015
£000	£000
900	480
5,614	4,714
-	47
-	29
-	62
	£000 900 5,614 -

In 2015, the Company recharged an IT service fee and rental costs of an office to an associated undertaking, AMEC Partners Korea Limited. No such recharges were made in 2016.

18. Controlling party

With effect from 9 October 2017, following the acquisition of Amec Foster Wheeler plc by John Wood Group PLC, the Directors consider the Company's ultimate parent company to be John Wood Group PLC, a company incorporated in Scotland. The largest group in which results of the Company were consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2016 was Amec Foster Wheeler plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. A copy of Amec Foster Wheeler plc's financial statements may be obtained from Booths Park, Chelford Road, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 8QZ.