Company Registration No. 02660628 (England and Wales)
CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr D P Griffiths

Mr D J Lee Mr N Wheeler

Secretary Mr D P Griffiths

Company number 02660628

Registered office Bryn Pica

Llwydcoed Aberdare

Rhondda Cynon Taf Mid Glamorgan United Kingdom CF44 0BX

Auditor Azets Audit Services

Ty Derw

Lime Tree Court

Cardiff Gate Business Park

Cardiff

United Kingdom CF23 8AB

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CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Cynon Valley Waste Disposal Company Limited ("the company") trades as a Waste Disposal Company. The company conducts business with a number of local authorities (primarily Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council (RCTCBC)) including waste disposal and various recycling services.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year ended 31 March 2021 and the preceding financial year are shown in the annexed financial statements.

The external commercial environment is expected to remain competitive throughout the next financial year. This is primarily due to the on-going impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, uncertainties as a result of Brexit, and also continued volatility and pressures in the commodity markets the company is exposed to.

During the year, the company's primary customer (Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council) continued to develop its waste collection and disposal arrangements in order to support one of its Corporate Plan priorities of 'Places – where people are proud to live, work and play' through on-going improvement in recycling rates. In line with the Council's waste collection and disposal arrangements, there was a continuing trend of reductions in landfill tonnage and an increase in recycling centre input tonnages during 2020/21.

Future Developments

The Directors continue to monitor and respond to regulatory changes and proactively keep abreast of future landfill diversion policies emanating from Government. The potential impact upon landfill and recycling levels resulting from the waste strategy of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council will continue to be a challenge for the company in the new financial year. Whilst the future business operation will continue to change (for example, a further rebalancing of recycling and landfill activities), the Directors are confident that the future business model will support a viable operation. Key priorities and future developments include:

- The on-going management, development and operation of Community Recycling Centres;
- · Further increases in kerbside recycling;
- Supporting the residual waste disposal arrangements of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council and achieving ambitious recycling targets;
- Further developing the efficiencies of the managed service contract for the Recycling Centre;
- Ongoing review of plant and vehicle requirements;
- Continuing to explore and develop commercial operations, including opportunities provided by the new technology in the Recycling Centre and commodity markets;
- On-going research and development of innovative and sustainable waste management solutions;
- Progressing the development of key projects, for example, an eco-park at Bryn Pica and a Re-Use Shop in Aberdare; and
- Working in collaboration with the shareholder to maximise the positive impact of the Education Centre which will be
 a key recycling awareness tool for future generations.

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's business plan are subject to a number of key business risks as outlined in the table below:

Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation
Competition	The sector in which the company operates is subject to strong competition. The impact could impact on profitability margins going forward.	The company, in collaboration with its shareholder continues to invest heavily in its range of services and asset base. This, in conjunction with a focus on customer service, results in a high level of repeat business.
People	The business could be impacted by the loss of key individuals.	The business continuously engages staff through regular opportunities to give feedback and influence future business developments and training and progression opportunities.
Compliance with laws and regulations	Non-compliance may result in financial penalties, a negative impact on the company's ability to operate effectively and reputational damage especially given the type of sector the business operates in.	A robust regulatory framework ensures compliance with Natural Resources Wales and other relevant requirements. Both employees and contractors receive comprehensive training and guidance.

Business risks are reviewed regularly by the directors and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate any potential impact.

Key performance indicators

The company's key performance indicators (KPI's) are summarised below:

KPI's	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Turnover	£13,987k	£10,345k
Gross Profit	£1,309k	£799k
Gross Margin	9%	8%
Net Current Assets	£3,434k	£2,824k
Net Assets	£5,821k	£6,048k

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Other performance indicators

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and interest rate cash flow risk. The Company has in place an informal risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Given the Company's size, the directors have not delegated the responsibility for monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the Company's finance department.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk, predominantly arising from volatility in the market price available for the sale and disposal of recycled commodities. The company attempts to mitigate this risk by putting in place appropriate contractual and partnering arrangements. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it does not hold any listed or other equity instruments

Credit risk

The Company's financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors which are presented in the balance sheet net of allowances for doubtful debts. The board of directors continuously and rigorously review outstanding debts on a monthly basis with appropriate actions being taken to minimise the exposure.

Liquidity and interest rate risk

The company proactively monitors and manages its liquidity at Board level with debt/credit being regularly reviewed. The Company has cash reserves to fund its operations.

Interest rate cash flow risk

Interest bearing assets comprise cash balances which are not invested in long term instruments but retained as funds available for investment. Accordingly, the company has limited interest rate exposure.

On behalf of the board

Mr D P Griffiths **Director**

15 September 2021

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company under review continued to be the provision of recycling services and waste disposal facilities.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D P Griffiths Mr D J Lee Mr N Wheeler

Future developments

The strategy and future developments in the business are set out in the Strategic Report.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr D P Griffiths

Director

15 September 2021

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the 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;
- 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.

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cynon Valley Waste Disposal Company Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud:
- · Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal
 entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions
 outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.

James Edward Dobson BSc(Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

16 September 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Ty Derw Lime Tree Court

Cardiff Gate Business Park

Cardiff United Kingdom CF23 8AB

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	13,986,611	10,345,282
Cost of sales		(12,677,662)	(9,546,381)
Gross profit		1,308,949	798,901
Administrative expenses		(1,140,554)	(1,275,736)
Other operating income		14,826	-
Operating profit/(loss)	4	183,221	(476,835)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	614	19,280
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(282,750)	(82,897)
Loss before taxation		(98,915)	(540,452)
Tax on loss	10	(13,648)	41,889
Loss for the financial year		(112,563)	(498,563)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss for the year	(112,563)	(498,563)
Other comprehensive income	(4.00= 500)	(0-00)
Actuarial loss on defined benefit pension schemes Remeasurment (losses) / gains on pension scheme assets	(1,387,000)	(87,001)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,245,000	(145,000)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	26,980	58,460
Other comprehensive income for the year	(115,020)	(173,541)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(227,583)	(672,104)

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		20	21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		12,161,401		13,477,877
Investments	12		100		100
			12,161,501		13,477,977
Current assets					
Debtors	14	3,242,609		2,829,197	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,978,955		4,048,215	
		7,221,564		6,877,412	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(3,787,415)		(4,053,581)	
Net current assets			3,434,149		2,823,831
Total assets less current liabilities			15,595,650		16,301,808
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	17		(6,863,354)		(7,733,380)
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	19	1,282,673		1,281,222	
Defined benefit pension liability	21	1,629,000	(0.044.070)	1,239,000	(0.500.000)
			(2,911,673)		(2,520,222)
Net assets			5,820,623		6,048,206
Outliet and many					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	22		2,806,000		2,806,000
Revaluation reserve	22		693,937		811,441
Other reserves			1,500,742		1,557,710
Profit and loss reserves			819,944		873,055
Total equity			5,820,623		6,048,206

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D P Griffiths

Director

Company Registration No. 02660628

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Share capital		Capital contributionlo	Profit and ss reserves	Total
	£	£	reserve £	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019	2,806,000	929,052	-	1,420,253	5,155,305
Year ended 31 March 2020:				(400 500)	(400 500)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(498,563)	(498,563)
Other comprehensive income:					
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans				(87,001)	(87,001)
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on	-	-	-	(100,10)	(07,001)
pension scheme assets	-	-	-	(145,000)	(145,000)
Tax relating to other comprehensive				(,,,,,,	,
income	-	-	-	58,460	58,460
Total comprehensive income for the year				(672,104)	(672,104)
Changes in revaluation reserve	-	(117,611)	-	117,611	-
Capital contribution reserve	=	-	1,557,710	7,295	1,565,005
Balance at 31 March 2020	2,806,000	811,441	1,557,710	873,055	6,048,206
Year ended 31 March 2021:					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(112,563)	(112,563)
Other comprehensive income:					
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans					
	-	-	-	(1,387,000)	(1,387,000)
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on					
pension scheme assets	-	-	-	1,245,000	1,245,000
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	_	_	26,980	26,980
income					
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(227,583)	(227,583)
Changes in revaluation reserve	-	(117,504)	-	117,504	-
Capital contribution reserve	-	-	(56,968)	56,968	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	2,806,000	693,937	1,500,742	819,944	5,820,623

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cynon Valley Waste Disposal Company Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ty Glantaf, Unit B23, Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, United Kingdom, CF37 5TT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share based payment arrangements required under FRS 102 paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Rhonnda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. These consolidated financial statements are available on www.rctcbc.gov.uk

The company's immediate parent holds 100% of the allotted shares in the entity, and notice requesting the preparation of consolidated financial statements has not been served on the entity by its shareholders. The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements represent those of the company alone.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business Turnover includes landfill tax but is shown net of value added tax, rebates and similar allowances. This principle applies to:

- Landfill when waste crosses the weighbridge and is tipped
- Community Recycling Centre (CRC) management evenly over the period to which it relates
- Community Recycling Centre (CRC) transport when the waste is removed from the CRC
- Recycling Centre when waste crosses the weighbridge and is taken to the recycling centre
- Landfill gas recognised 3 months after landfill gas is generated (due to contract terms)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land & BuildingsStraight line over 10-30 yearsLeasehold land and buildingsOver the term of the leaseSite infrastructureStraight line over 10 yearsRecycling centreStraight line over 10 years

Landfill phases Tonnage capacity percentage utilised

Plant and machinery Straight line over 5-10 years
Fixture and fittings Straight line over 5 years
Computer Equipment Straight line over 3 years
Motor Vehicles Straight line over 4 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Derecognition

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Income Statement.

Landfill phases are eliminated from fixed assets during the year in which they are decommissioned.

Assets under construction

Assets under construction are carried at cost and are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTIN

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive 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 amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.12 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined benefit pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised in the period in which the service is received.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined benefit plan for its employees. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. Obligations are measured at discounted present value whilst plan assets are recorded at fair value. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the net of the plan obligations and assets. No allowance is made in the past service liability in respect of either the future expenses of running the scheme or for non-service related death in service benefits which may arise in the future. The operating costs of the plans are charged to operating profit as part of the management charge payable to Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council and the finance costs are recognised as financial income or expense as appropriate. Service costs are spread systematically over the lives of employees and financing costs are recognised in the periods in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately directly to equity.

1.14 Leases

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of the present value of minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the Income Statement, to reduce the lease expenses, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in respect of lease incentives on leases in existence as at the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 April 2014) and continues to credit such lease incentives to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.16 Dividends to equity shareholders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholder are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statements of changes in equity.

1.17 Exceptional items

The company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as 'exceptional items'. These are disclosed separately in the notes to provide further understanding of the financial position and the financial performance of the company.

1.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset's (or the asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount (or the asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount for the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or the asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an unimpaired loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

1.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 6 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and above for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Value of aftercare provision

The company makes an estimate of future costs associated with the closure of the landfill site and the aftercare costs in relation to monitoring the closed site, gas management, maintenance and security costs of the closed site and leachate disposal costs post closure in order to arrive at a valuation for the aftercare provision. See note 14 for the net carrying amount of the aftercare provision.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Landfill	2,695,460	2,591,538
Community Recycling Centre Management	1,077,520	1,109,621
Community Recycling Centre Transport	2,482,553	2,703,010
Landfill Gas	326,808	332,091
Recycling Centre	5,660,990	2,956,545
Other income	1,743,280	652,477
	13,986,611	10,345,282

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	614	19,280
	Grants received	14,826	
	All turnover is generated from operations within the United Kingdom		
4	Operating profit/(loss)		
		2021	2020
	Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Government grants	(14,826)	-
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,454,818	634,112
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	100,844	119,705
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(83,432)	40,896 ———
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	10,800	10,300
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	1,450	1,159
	All other non-audit services	630	1,228
		2,080	2,387

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Management & Administration	9	9
Landfill Operations	12	11
Recycling Operations	29	25
Transport Operations	8	8
Total	58	53

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

6	Employees		(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2021 £	2020 £
		_	_
	Wages and salaries Pension costs	1,951,740 223,000	1,715,706 272,000
	i enaturi costa		
		2,174,740	1,987,706
7	Directors' remuneration	2021	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	31,005	29,253
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
	percentage of each director's remuneration package is recharged to the company by the percentage of time spent on Cynon Valley Waste Disposal Company Limited duties.		
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
8		2021 £	2020 £
8	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income	£	£
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits	£	£
8	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income	£	£
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits	£ 614	19,280 2020
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022	£ 19,280
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760	19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295
	Interest receivable and similar income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760	19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725
9	Interest income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760 282,750	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725 82,897
9	Interest income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts Taxation	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760 282,750	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725 82,897
9	Interest income Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760 282,750	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725 82,897
9	Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts Taxation Current tax	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760 282,750 2021 £	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725 82,897
9	Interest income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest on financial liabilities Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts Taxation Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	£ 614 2021 £ 214,022 56,968 11,760 282,750 2021 £ 67,426	£ 19,280 2020 £ 54,877 7,295 20,725 82,897

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

•	Taxation		(Continued)
		2021 £	2020 £
ı	Deferred tax	-	_
1	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(38,573)	122
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(76,014)	(42,011
•	Total deferred tax	(114,587)	(41,889
	Total tax charge/(credit)	13,648	(41,889)
	oss and the standard rate of tax as follows:		
		2021	2020
		£	£
I	oss before taxation	(98,915)	(540,452
	Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
	19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(18,794)	(102,686
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	32,442	55,289
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate Deferred taxation	-	5,386 122
	Deletted taxation		
	Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	13,648	(41,889
	In addition to the amount charged/(credited) to the profit and loss account, the follow have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:	ving amounts relatir	ng to tax
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Deferred tax arising on:	/BB 88-1	/=a
•	Actuarial differences recognised as other comprehensive income	(26,980)	(58,460)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Land & Buildings		cycling centre La	ndfill phases	Plant and	Total
	•	construction	£	•	machinery	
Cont	£	£	ž.	£	£	£
Cost	2 142 720	700 470	14 057 101	102 440		10 00E 431
At 1 April 2020	3,142,720	702,170	14,057,101	193,440	-	18,095,431
Additions	-	159,085	122,288	-	-	281,373
Disposals	-	(074.050)	(466,520)	-	407.000	(466,520)
Transfers		(271,852)	84,823		187,029	
At 31 March 2021	3,142,720	589,403	13,797,692	193,440	187,029	17,910,284
Depreciation and						
impairment				407.007		4 047 554
At 1 April 2020	1,222,681	-	3,206,966	187,907	-	4,617,554
Depreciation charged in the	200 700		4.050.054	0.404	00.070	4 555 666
year	203,780	-	1,252,351	3,161	96,370	1,555,662
Eliminated in respect of			(424 333)			(424 333)
disposals			(424,333)			(424,333)
At 31 March 2021	1,426,461		4,034,984	191,068	96,370	5,748,883
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2021	1,716,259	589,403	9,762,708	2,372	90,659	12,161,401
At 31 March 2020	1,920,039	702,170	10,850,135	5,533		13,477,877
The carrying value of land ar	nd buildings com	prises:			2021 £	2020 £
F					E00 400	500 400
Freehold					589,400	589,400
Short leasehold				-	599,125 ———	649,052
				_	1,188,525	1,238,452
The net carrying value of tan or hire purchase contracts.	gible fixed asset	s includes the f	ollowing in resp	ect of assets	held under fin: 2021 £	ance leases 2020 £

Depreciation has been charged during the year amounting to £100,844 (2020: £119,705) on assets acquired on hire purchase.

The valuation applied to the land and building asset category only and was carried out by Mr. Christopher Lockwood BSc. MRICS MIQ and Paul Marsh BSc. MRICS of GVA Grimley Ltd. The total revalued amount for the category is £3,142,720.

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12	Fixed asset investments			
		Notes	2021 £	2020 £
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	100	100
13	Subsidiaries			
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at	31 March 2021 are as follows:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Amgen Rhondda Limited	Bryn Pica, Llwydcoed, Aberdare, Rhondda Cynon Taff, CF44 0BX	Ordinary	100.00
14	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income		658,676 2,233,005 74,573	775,030 1,714,315 205,064
			2,966,254	2,694,409
	Amounts falling due after more than o	ne year:	2021 £	2020 £
	Deferred tax asset (note 20)		276,355	134,788
	Total debtors		3,242,609	2,829,197

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £Nil (2020: £Nil).

Amounts owed by group undertakings are wholly invoices for services rendered by the company which are repayable in line with the company's credit terms.

15 Cash at bank and in hand

The current account and short term deposit account are to be used for meeting the company's trading liabilities and to finance investment in site developments and improvements at Bryn Pica in accordance with the conditions of the Pollution Prevention and Control permit. The short term deposit account is administered by the parent company's treasury management section in line with their treasury management policy.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2021	2020
			2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors		728,019	989,159
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,920,152	1,685,286
	Corporation tax		68,837	000 000
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors		721,934	992,083
	Accruals and deferred income		60,000 288, 4 73	60,000 327,053
			3,787,415	4,053,581
	Amounts due to group undertakings are wholly invoices the company has to repay in line with their credit terms.	or goods and services rende	ered by group com	npanies which
17	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one y	ear		
			2021	2020
		Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	18	-	31,081
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		6,863,354	7,702,299
			6,863,354	7,733,380
40	Floring Land ablituation			
18	Finance lease obligations		2021	2020
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance lease	es:	£	2020 £
	Within one year		4,073	136,495
	•			
	In two to five years		-	31,081
	in two to live years		4,073	
	in two to five years		4,073	
	Finance leases of £4,073 (2020: £167,576) are secured and hire purchase contracts are secured on the asset to			167,576
10	Finance leases of £4,073 (2020: £167,576) are secured and hire purchase contracts are secured on the asset to			167,576
19	Finance leases of £4,073 (2020: £167,576) are secured		ors. Obligations un	167,576
119	Finance leases of £4,073 (2020: £167,576) are secured and hire purchase contracts are secured on the asset to		ors. Obligations un	167,576 der finance
19	Finance leases of £4,073 (2020: £167,576) are secured and hire purchase contracts are secured on the asset to		ors. Obligations un	31,081 167,576 der finance 2020

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

19	Provisions for liabilities	(Continued)
	Movements on provisions:	
		Aftercare
		capping
		provision £
	At 1 April 2020	1,281,222
	Additional provisions in the year	1,451

The company is required by the shareholders agreement to provide for future aftercare costs such as landfill capping and restoration.

1,282,673

The aftercare provision is also impacted by tonnage tipped and management are continuously reviewing the scenarios associated with a changing business landscape with consideration to actual capping and restoration costs, future anticipated landfill phases and current assessments of tonnage and cost per tonne.

The provision for aftercare costs is stated after discounting has been applied in line with the requirements of FRS 102. The gross value of the provisions for after care costs (pre-discounting) is £3,976,594 (2020: £4,168,716).

20 Deferred taxation

At 31 March 2021

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Assets 2021 £	Assets 2020 £
Buldilocs.	~	~
Accelerated capital allowances	(46,923)	(409,928)
Tax losses	-	235,410
Revaluations	13,768	25,453
Retirement benefit obligations	309,510	283,853
	276,355	134,788
		2021
Movements in the year:		£
Asset at 1 April 2020		(134,788)
Credit to profit or loss		(141,567)
Asset at 31 March 2021		(276,355)

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

20 Deferred taxation (Continued)

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2021 £	2020 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	223,000	272,000

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Defined benefit schemes

The company contributes into the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Pension Fund which is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (*LGPS"). The LGPS is a funded defined benefit career average scheme for service accrued post 2014, having previously been based on final salary. The change was part of the Government's attempts to assure the long term affordability of the scheme.

The level of contributions by the company is determined by a qualified actuary (AON Hewitt) on the basis of triennial valuations (in compliance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008). The most recent valuation was as at 31 March, 2019. Liabilities have been estimated by the independent qualified actuary on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method.

The employer's regular contributions to the fund for the annual accounting period to 31 March, 2021 are estimated to be £265,604 (2020: £192,625). Additional contributions may also become due in respect of any employer discretions to enhance members' benefits in the Fund over the next accounting period.

The Board of Directors continue to monitor the risks associated with the pension scheme.

Key assumptions	2021 %	2020 %
Ney assumptions	76	70
Discount rate	2.1	2.3
Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.6	1,9
Expected rate of salary increases	3.85	3.15
Pension accounts revaluations rate	2.6	1.9
Mortality assumptions	2021	2020
Assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65:	Years	Years
Retiring today		
- Males	21.8	21.7
- Females	24.1	24.0
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	22.8	22.7
- Females	25.6	25.5

CYNON VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY LTD TRADING AS AMGEN CYMRU

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Retirement benefit schemes		(Continued)
	2021	2020
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	£	£
Current service cost	490,000	450,000
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	25,000	16,000
Past service cost		15,000
Total costs	515,000	481,000
	2021	2020
Amounts taken to other comprehensive income	£	£
Actual return on scheme assets	(1,336,000)	51,000
Less: calculated interest element	91,000	94,000
Debug on the second control of the second co	(4.045.000)	445.000
Return on scheme assets excluding interest income Actuarial changes related to obligations	(1,245,000) 1,387,000	145,000 87,000
Actualial changes related to obligations		
Total costs	142,000	232,000
The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations		
The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:	2021 £	2020 £
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:	£	£
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations	£ 7,011,000	£ 5,062,000
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000)
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000) 1,239,000 2021 £
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations Liabilities at 1 April 2020	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000) 1,239,000 2021 £ 5,062,000
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations Liabilities at 1 April 2020 Current service cost	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000) 1,239,000 2021 £ 5,062,000 490,000
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations Liabilities at 1 April 2020 Current service cost Benefits paid	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000) 1,239,000 2021 £ 5,062,000 490,000 (134,000)
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations Liabilities at 1 April 2020 Current service cost Benefits paid Contributions from scheme members	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000) 1,239,000 2021 £ 5,062,000 490,000 (134,000) 90,000
in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows: Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets Deficit in scheme Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations Liabilities at 1 April 2020 Current service cost Benefits paid	7,011,000 (5,382,000)	5,062,000 (3,823,000) 1,239,000 2021 £ 5,062,000 490,000 (134,000)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTI

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

21	Retirement benefit schemes				(Continued)
	Movements in the fair value of plan assets				2021 £
	Fair value of assets at 1 April 2020 Interest income Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in Benefits paid Contributions by the employer Contributions by scheme members At 31 March 2021				3,823,000 91,000 1,245,000 (134,000) 267,000 90,000 5,382,000
	The actual return on plan assets was £1,336,000 (202) Fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end	20 - £51,000).		2021 £	2020 £
	Equity instruments Property Government bonds Corporate bonds Cash/other			3,902,000 339,000 447,000 662,000 32,000 5,382,000	2,435,000 329,000 528,000 497,000 34,000 3,823,000
22	Share capital Ordinary share capital	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
	Issued and fully paid of £1 each	2,806,000	2,806,000	2,806,000	2,806,000

23 Capital contribution reserve

The capital contribution reserve of £1,105,001 (2020: £1,336,876) arose as a consequence of funding advanced by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to acquire fixed assets. The capital contribution reserve will reverse over a period of 10 years in line with the release of the funding to revenue.

24 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosure' and does not disclose transactions with other wholly owned entities within the group that are eliminated on consolidation. Nigel Wheeler and David Paul Griffiths are employed by the company's parent undertaking, Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. The company is charged for their roles as Company Directors as part of a management charge.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

25 Ultimate controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from their website (www.rctcbc.gov.uk) or upon request by writing to Final Accounts Team, Oldway House, Porth, Rhondda, CF39 9ST.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.