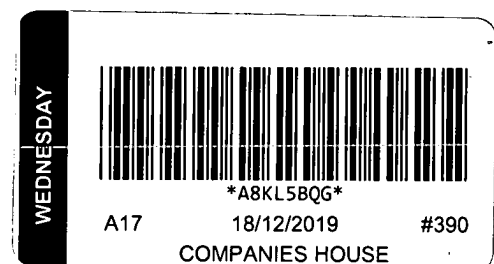


Amgen Rhondda Limited
Report of the Directors and
Audited Financial Statements
for the Year ended 31 March 2019



AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2019

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AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

**Company Information
for the Year ended 31 March 2019**

DIRECTORS:

N Wheeler
B J Davies (Appointment terminated 10th March, 2019)
D P Griffiths (Appointment commenced 11th March, 2019)

SECRETARY:

B J Davies (Appointment terminated 10th March, 2019)
D P Griffiths (Appointment commenced 11th March, 2019)

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Bryn Pica
Llwydcoed
Aberdare
Rhondda Cynon Taf
CF44 0BX

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03687641 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Baldwins Audit Services
Ty Derw
Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
CF23 8AB

BANKERS:

Barclays Bank plc
Pontypridd Business Centre
91 Taff Street
Pontypridd

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company in the year under review continues to be that of the stewardship of a closed landfill site and associated opportunities for income generation.

The company recognised a profit of £24,332 (2018 – £18,126) during the year due to the stewardship fee provided to the company from Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council increasing at the start of the financial year as previously agreed between the two parties.

Opportunities for future income generating activities continue to be explored. During the year, Heads of Terms were agreed with a partner for the development of a wind turbine at the site.

DIRECTORS

N Wheeler has held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report:

B J Davies held office from 1 April 2018 until the termination of his appointment on 10th March, 2019.

D P Griffiths held office from 11th March, 2019 to the date of this report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102 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 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

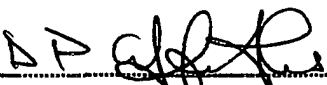
**Report of the Directors
for the Year ended 31 March 2019**

AUDITORS

The auditors Baldwins Audit Services will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


D P Griffiths - Secretary

Date: 17/10/19

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Amgen Rhondda Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amgen Rhondda Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit 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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Amgen Rhondda Limited

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 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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


Amanda Kruger (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Baldwins Audit Services

17.10.19

Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Ty Derw
Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
CF23 8AB

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED**Income Statement
for the Year ended 31 March 2019**

		Year ended: 31/3/19	year ended: 31/3/18
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER		200,557	188,494
Cost of Sales		<u>(96,442)</u>	<u>(90,987)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		104,115	97,507
Administrative expenses		<u>(80,489)</u>	<u>(79,559)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	3	23,626	17,948
Interest receivable etc.		<u>706</u>	<u>178</u>
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		24,332	18,126
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>24,332</u>	<u>18,126</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED**Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year ended 31 March 2019**

	Year ended: 31/3/19	year ended: 31/3/18
	£	£
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	24,332	18,126
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>24,332</u>	<u>18,126</u>

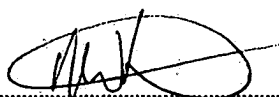
The notes form part of these financial statements

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED**Balance Sheet**
31 March 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	14,545	19,352
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	1,691	21,758
Cash at bank		<u>209,915</u>	<u>158,574</u>
		211,606	180,332
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(18,913)</u>	<u>(16,778)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>192,693</u>	<u>163,554</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>207,238</u>	<u>182,906</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	2,976,910	2,976,910
Retained earnings	10	<u>(2,769,672)</u>	<u>(2,794,004)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>207,238</u>	<u>182,906</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on *17th October 19* and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
N Wheeler - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year ended 31 March 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 31 March 2017	2,976,910	(2,812,130)	164,780
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>18,126</u>	<u>18,126</u>
Balance at 31 March 2018	<u>2,976,910</u>	<u>(2,794,004)</u>	<u>182,906</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>24,332</u>	<u>24,332</u>
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>2,976,910</u>	<u>(2,769,672)</u>	<u>207,238</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2019

I. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Amgen Rhondda Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the Income Statement.

The directors have considered the future trading position of the company, and based on actual trading results since the year end, are confident that the going concern principle can be applied to the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the critical accounting judgement and estimating uncertainty.

Financial reporting standard 102 – reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

Foreign currency

The company's functional presentational currency is the pound sterling.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services for a stewardship fee, excluding value added tax. Revenue is recognised evenly over the period to which it relates.

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year ended 31 March 2019

I. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

The taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years, tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect of situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the time difference.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

(i) Depreciation and residual values

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery	-	Straight line over 10 years
---------------------	---	-----------------------------

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(ii) Subsequent additions

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated will flow. Subsequent additions to the company are depreciated separately over the useful life of the asset in question.

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year ended 31 March 2019

I. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

(iii) 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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Provisions and contingencies

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect of any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are not made for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passing of time is recognised as a finance cost.

I. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

(ii) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amounts cannot be reliably measured at the report date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resource is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of future economic benefits is probable.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 the Income Statement.

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 the Income Statement.

Other financial assets 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 the Income Statement.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, and loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished. This is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The company does not hold any non basic financial instruments.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

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.

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.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have significant affect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

(i) 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.

(ii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing 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 7 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

2. STAFF COSTS

The directors were the only employees of the company during the current and prior financial year. They did not receive any emoluments during this time.

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year ended 31 March 2019****3. OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Year ended: 31/3/19 £	Year ended: 31/3/18 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – owned assets	<u>4,807</u>	<u>8,097</u>

4. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	Year ended: 31/3/19 £	Year ended: 31/3/18 £
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>3,053</u>	<u>2,410</u>

5. TAXATION**Analysis of the tax charge**

The tax charge on the profit on ordinary activities for the year was as follows:

	Year ended: 31/3/19 £	Year ended: 31/3/18 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Year ended: 31/3/19 £	Year ended: 31/3/18 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>24,332</u>	<u>18,126</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%)	4,623	3,444
Effects of:		
Rate Changes	(487)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(4,136)	-
Group Relief	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,444)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year ended 31 March 2019****6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and Machinery £
COST	
At 1 April 2018	<u>292,193</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>292,193</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2018	272,841
Charge for year	4,807
	<u>277,648</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	<u>14,545</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>19,352</u>

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	10,086
Other debtors and prepayments	<u>1,691</u>	<u>11,672</u>
	<u>1,691</u>	<u>21,758</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of Nil (2018: Nil)

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	4,694	3,559
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-
Other creditors and accruals	<u>14,219</u>	<u>13,219</u>
	<u>18,913</u>	<u>16,778</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings are wholly invoices for goods and services rendered by the group companies which the company has to repay in line with their credit terms.

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year ended 31 March 2019

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number	Class	Nominal Value	2019 £	2018 £
100	Ordinary	£1	100	100
2,976,810	Preference	£1	<u>2,976,810</u>	<u>2,976,810</u>
			<u>2,976,910</u>	<u>2,976,910</u>

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

10. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 April 2018	(2,794,004)
Profit for the financial year	<u>24,332</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>(2,769,672)</u>

11. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the financial period	24,332	18,126
Dividends	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net addition to shareholders' funds	24,332	18,126
Opening shareholders' funds	<u>(2,794,004)</u>	<u>(2,812,130)</u>
Closing shareholders' funds	<u>(2,769,672)</u>	<u>(2,794,004)</u>

12. CONTROLLING PARTIES

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, Bronwydd House, Porth, Rhondda, CF39 9DL.

13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' and does not disclose transactions with other wholly owned entities within the group that are eliminated on consolidation.

AMGEN RHONDDA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year ended 31 March 2019

14. GENERAL INFORMATION

Amgen Rhondda Limited's principal activity continues to be that of the stewardship of a closed landfill site and associated opportunities for income generation. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in Wales. Its registered office is Bryn Pica, Llwydcoed, Aberdare, Rhondda Cynon Taf, CF44 0BX.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.