## Company Registration No. 05663735

FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

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# Annual report and financial statements 2018

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# Annual report and financial statements 2018

# Officers and professional advisers

## **Directors**

P Taylor V F Orts-Llopis

## **Registered Office**

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

## Auditor

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

## Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report on the affairs of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

## **Overview of Group**

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

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

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

## Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2018 was handling, recycling and disposal of waste materials.

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

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

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

## Strategic report

## Principal activities (continued)

The Company undertakes activities in the following divisions of FCC E UK:-

- Recycling comprising mechanical treatment plants ("MTP"), composting and household waste recycling centre ("HWRC") operations as well as several limestone quarries in Yorkshire;
- Waste Processing comprising transfer station, landfill, hazardous waste treatment (including solid and liquid wastes) and clinical waste solutions; and

#### **Business review**

The Directors consider that the business performance was satisfactory during 2018.

## Results, dividends and key performance indicators

The results for the year ended 31 December 2018 are set out on page 11. The profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to £4.1million (2017: £4.1million). The Company did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2017: £nil) and furthermore, the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017: £nil). The profit (2017: profit) for the financial year has been transferred to (2017: transferred to) reserves, resulting in a corresponding increase (2017: increase) in total equity in the year.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, turnover from continuing activities decreased by 1.3% to £18.8million (2017: £19.0million). This reflects the decrease in tonnages processed by the Company and the mix of recycling and treatment facilities used during the year.

Operating profit in 2018 was £4.1million (2017: £4.4million). The result reflects the tonnage and disposal trends highlighted above.

At 31 December 2018 total equity stood at £37.4million (2017: £33.3million), with the increase reflecting profit for the year.

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

## Future trends and developments

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

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

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

## Strategic report

## Principal risks and uncertainties

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

- Environmental risks: The Group's environmental risks are tightly controlled under environmental legislation enforced principally by the Environment Agency ("EA"), Scottish Environment Protection Agency ("SEPA") and Natural Resources Wales ("NRW"). Compliance with all environmental legislation pertinent to the Group's activities is a minimum requirement. A dedicated in-house team prepare regular reports on environmental compliance at the Group's sites for the Board's review. Environmental objectives are reviewed annually and highlighted within the Group's Safety Health Environment and Quality (SHEQ) Policy Statement. In addition to this there are detailed environmental procedures to enable compliance with environmental legislation.
- Health and safety: Health and safety is a key issue for the Group due to the nature of its operations, including the use of heavy plant equipment and difficult working conditions. The Group is continually improving in this area as a result of ongoing consultation with the relevant authorities and the monitoring of best practice initiatives. Whenever an area is highlighted for improvement, the Group seeks to implement such improvement expeditiously; through bulletins, on-line training courses and tool-box briefings. The Group's Incident Review Panel meets quarterly, at which senior management review significant health and safety incidents that have occurred at Group sites to identify improvements and lessons for the business. All employees undertake a rigorous health and safety training programme, which is underpinned by the latest UK legislation, detailed policies and procedures. The Group's executive management receive regular, detailed reports on health and safety performance affecting the Group's operations and it employs a dedicated team, led by the Group Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Manager, to monitor and promote high standards. All employees are expected to recognise their role in achieving acceptable standards of health and safety and to exhibit such understanding through their approach and attitude to work.
- Business continuity: The Group, as part of its risk management programme, has developed business continuity planning for its operations. As part of this planning, the Group has developed a bespoke emergency plan for each operational facility (including the diversion of waste from single or multiple sites in the event of major disruption or disaster affecting a site or region). The Group's IT systems are outsourced to a specialist IT services company and are covered by an IT disaster recovery plan, to ensure business continuity.
- Legislation: The Group monitors forthcoming and current legislation to ensure full compliance and to anticipate and assess the impact upon its operations, including the significant opportunities it can present. The waste management industry is subject to extensive government regulation which has a substantial impact on the Group's business, FCC E UK therefore actively lobbies for its interests at European, national and regional levels through trade associations and federations.
- Economic: The Group has exposure to reduced economic activity, and in the current year has seen waste volumes reduce where lower economic output has been a factor. Reduced global demand for recyclates continues to supress pricing and Brexit effects on exchange rates has impacted pricing of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) exports into mainland Europe. In addition, the decision to leave the European Union has resulted in a period of uncertainty for the UK economy and increased volatility in financial markets. A no deal Brexit scenario could influence consumer confidence, which in turn could affect and lead to lower sales volumes. We have reviewed the potential impacts and consider that we have sufficient mitigations in place. The Group's strategy is focused on growing through recycling and EfW where margins are generally higher than traditional landfill.
- Litigation: The Group is subject to litigation from time to time. The outcome of legal action is always uncertain and there is a risk that it may prove more costly and time consuming than expected. There is also a risk that litigation could be instigated in the future that could materially impact the Group. In some liability cases legal expenses are covered by the Group's liability insurance. This risk is mitigated through continued monitoring and employing an experienced and dedicated in-house legal team.

## Strategic report

## Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- Competitive risk: The Group operates in highly competitive markets in which competitors' service offerings may react faster to legislative and market dynamics than those of the Group. To mitigate this risk the Group ensures that its asset, cost and capital base is regularly reviewed and flexed to meet changes in customers' demands and to maximise cash generation.
- Employees: The loss of key employees or the inability to hire experienced management personnel could have a materially adverse effect on the business. To manage this risk, succession planning for senior positions within the Group is undertaken. In addition, the Group has the benefit of being able to draw on wider resources from within the FCC Group.
- Technology: The Group relies on a variety of information technology platforms for the efficient delivery of its services and has therefore employed a structured IT support team, using internal and external resources. In addition, as there are a wide variety of technologies available to the waste management industry, there is a risk that the technologies employed by the Group might fail to deliver expected performance levels or end products for its customers and so the Group has made a significant investment into establishing a dedicated technical and development team. This team review and assess the available technologies before any are adopted to ensure they will meet the needs of the business and those of its customers.

## Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

## Credit and liquidity risk

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

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

## Going concern

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

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 2 to the financial statements.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis

Director

June 2019

## Directors' report

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

#### **Directors**

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

P Taylor V F Orts-Llopis

## Directors' indemnities

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

### **Future developments**

The future developments of the company are considered in detail in the Strategic report on page 3.

### **Employees**

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

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

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

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

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

## Directors' report

## Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditor

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

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

#### Auditor

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

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

V F Orts-Llopis

Director

Zalf June 2019

# Independent auditor's report to the members of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited (the 'company'):

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

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

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

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

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

## Responsibilities of directors

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

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

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

## Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

### Use of our report

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

Makhan Chahal ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

29H\_ June 2019

London, United Kingdom

# Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	4	18,779 (14,089)	19,019 (14,052)
Gross profit		4,690	4,967
Administrative expenses		(560)	(538)
Profit before taxation	5	4,130	4,429
Tax charge on profit	8		(316)
Profit for the financial year		4,130	4,113
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,130	4,113

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

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

# Balance sheet As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	40	68
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts due within one year	10	37,230	34,090
Debtors: amounts due in more than one year	10	1,500	1,500
Cash held on deposit		1,530	1,530
	•	40,260	37,120
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,890)	(3,908)
Net current assets		37,370	33,212
Total assets less current liabilities and net assets		37,410	33,280
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	13	-	_
Profit and loss account		37,410	33,280
Total equity		37,410	33,280

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

The financial statements of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited, registered number 05663735 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 241 June 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:

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

	Called-up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 December 2018			
At 1 January 2018	-	33,280	33,280
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	4,130	4,130
At 31 December 2018	-	37,410	37,410
Year ended 31 December 2017			•
At 1 January 2017	<u>-</u>	29,167	29,167
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		4,113	4,113
At 31 December 2017		33,280	33,280

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

### 1. Corporate information

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

## 2. Accounting policies

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

#### General information and basis of accounting

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

The functional and presentational currency of FCC Environment (Berkshire) Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

## Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 101

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

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

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

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

## Impact of the adoption of IFRS 9

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

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

## Impairment - Financial Assets

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

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

#### Transition

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

## New international accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

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

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

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

### Going concern

The Directors, having assessed the responses of their enquiries to the immediate parent company, FCC E UK, have reviewed projected cash flows and carefully considered the risks to the Company's trading performance and cash flows, and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual report and financial statements.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings - over 25 to 50 years
Plant and machinery - over 3 to 20 years

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

## Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in comprehensive income as described below.

## Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### Impairment of assets (continued)

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost less any allowance for doubtful debts. Trade debtors, which generally have 30-60 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

#### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

#### Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Taxation (continued)

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

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, non-tax
  deductible goodwill amortisation or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not
  a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor
  taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

#### **Turnover**

Turnover, including landfill tax, is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is recognised in respect of waste disposal services when the waste has been received and disposed of. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

## **Employee benefits**

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

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

## 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

• 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 9 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets.

#### 4. Turnover

All turnover was generated in the United Kingdom from the handling, recycling and disposal of waste materials.

#### 5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

2018	2017
£'000	£,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned 28	37
Operating lease rentals 41	34

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

In accordance with SI 2008/489 the company has not disclosed the fees payable to the company's auditor for 'Other services' as this information is included in the consolidated financial statements of FCC Environment (UK) Limited, copies of which are available from the address in note 18.

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

## 6. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees employed by the company during the year was:

2018	2017
Number	Number
64	59
-	
64	59
2018	2017
£'000	£'000
1,725	1,402
169	131
68	39
1,962	1,572
	Number 64

## 7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

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

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

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

## 8. Tax on profit

The tax position/charge comprises:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) based		
on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	316
Total current tax	-	316
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax (see note 12)	-	-
	-	
Tax on profit	-	316

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

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

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit before tax	4,130	4,429
Tax on profit at average standard rate	785	853
Effects of: Non-taxable items Group relief claimed Adjustments in respect of prior years	(785) - -	19 (872) 316
Total tax position/charge	<u> </u>	316

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

## 9. Tangible fixed assets

7.		Freehold buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
	Cost	02	211	202
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	92	211	303
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2018	68	167	235
	Charge for the year	9	19	28
	At 31 December 2018	77	186	263
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2018	15	25	40
	At 31 December 2017	24	44	68
10.	Debtors – amounts due within one year			
			2018	2017
			£'000	£'000
	Amounts falling due within one year:			
	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings		37,215	34,090
	Prepayments		15	
			37,230	34,090
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:			
	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings		1,500	1,500

Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings due within one year are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings due after more than one year are unsecured, interest free and repayable on 31 March 2031.

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

## 11. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	946	1,506
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,500	1,500
Other creditors	206	300
Accruals	238	602
	2,890	3,908

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

## 12. Provisions

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	Provided		Unprovided	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Company				
Depreciation less than/(in excess of) capital				
allowances	-	-	(13)	(13)

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

## 13. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2010	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

## Profit and loss reserve

The profit and loss reserve comprises cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profits or losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and expense, net of dividends.

### 14. Pension contributions

The Company participates in the defined contribution scheme operated by FCC E UK on behalf of its eligible employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The contributions by the Company to the scheme for the year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to £68,000 (2017: £39,000).

2010

2017

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

### 15. Contingent liabilities

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

#### 16. Related party transactions

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

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

## 17. Financial commitments

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

	Plant and n	Plant and machinery	
	2018	2017	
	£'000	£'000	
Not later than one year	8	12	
Later than one year and not later than five years	1	21	
	9	33	
	<del></del>		

### 18. Controlling party

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

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

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