Artech Reduction Technologies Limited
(Registration No. 04696842)
Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2017

Director
R Guice

Auditors
Grant Thornton UK LLP
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Leeds
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Registered No. 04696842

Director's report

The director presents his report and financial statements of Artech Reduction Technologies Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year was sales and assembly of industrial shredding equipment to group companies of Stericycle International Holdings Limited. The company's activities will continue as such for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £511,010 (2016 – profit of £345,826). The director does not recommend a final dividend (2016 – £nil).

Director

The director who served the company during and since the year was as follows:

R Guice

Future developments

Looking forward, Artech Reduction Technologies Limited will continue to be a key part of the Stericycle, Inc. business group and as such has the platform required to aid in future growth as well as explore new opportunities through continuous improvement and cost containment.

Through continuous improvement Artech Reduction Technologies Limited will continue to support and implement programs that will aid its primary customer, Shred-it Limited, obtain service excellence and operating efficiencies. These programs will include, but not be limited to, resource planning as well as newer maintenance programs.

The company's cost containment will be driven through strategic product initiatives which include, but not be limited to, raw material optimization, product enhancement and the continual search for cost effective vendor relations.

Going concern

The nature of the long-term relationships with internal customers and external suppliers gives underlying business stability and supports a positive cash flow.

The company, through access to the financial resources of its ultimate parent undertaking, Stericycle, Inc., has the finance necessary to further develop its business through the foreseeable future and to refinance existing obligations including liabilities as they become due.

After making appropriate enquiries including receiving confirmation of continuing support from Stericycle, Inc., the director has the expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation and to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

Employment policy

Employment policies are based on a commitment to equal opportunities from selection and recruitment, through training, development, appraisal and promotion.

The company aims to promote an environment free from discrimination, harassment and victimisation. All decisions relating to employment are objective and based on individual merit. The company looks to use all employees' talents and abilities to the full.

Director's report (continued)

Employment policy *(continued)*

Employee involvement in the company's success and profitability is encouraged through appropriate incentive schemes. Regular meetings and the company's intranet encourages employees to involve themselves in the company's activities and fully informs them on matters which concern them as employees.

It is company policy to give full and fair consideration to suitable applications for employment by disabled persons and so far as particular disabilities permit, give continued employment to existing employees who become disabled.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Principal risks include the increased costs for parts and labour required for the assembly of industrial shredding equipment, majority of revenue is generated from related parties, and the integration of new activities. Management continuously monitors costs and look for the most cost-efficient options and suppliers. It is also looking at ways of generating more revenue from external parties. In terms of integrating new activities we have robust project management controls and members of staff leading projects.

Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risks primarily arising from commercial transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The company has no operations outside of the UK but it has amounts payable and receivable from other group companies denominated in currencies other than sterling. As a result, the value of the payables and receivables can be affected significantly by movements in exchange rates in general and in the Canadian Dollar and Euro rates in particular. No foreign currency contracts were used during the year.

Interest rate risk

The company does not have any external debt. The loan from the parent undertaking is non-interest bearing.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Company policies are aimed at minimizing such losses. This risk is somewhat mitigated as the company's key customers are related parties, which will be adequately funded by the ultimate parent undertaking – Stericycle, Inc. should the need arise. In agreeing annual budgets, the company sets targets for debtors' days and doubtful debts expense against which performance is monitored. Details of the company's debtors are shown in note 9. Counterparty risk with respect to rights is monitored by the Board regularly.

Liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation from its operations and applying cash collection targets throughout the Company. The company funding strategy is not to rely on external financing, but to rely on group funding as necessary.

Director's report (continued)

Liquidity risk and cash flow risk *(continued)*

Cash flow risk is the risk of exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability. The company manages this risk through monthly reporting and analysis of commitments and cash flow projections.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland').

Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 auditor

The director confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Director's report (continued)

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP has been appointed as the company's auditor. A resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as the company's auditor will be put to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board

Robert Guice
Director
10 October 2018

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Artech Reduction Technologies Limited

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Artech Reduction Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, Statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion on financial statements

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.

Who we are reporting to

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.

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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Artech Reduction Technologies Limited

Other information

The director is 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 the audit:

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Director's Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- 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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of the director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Artech Reduction Technologies Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Richard Woodward BA FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Leeds

10 October 2018

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	2	1,901,363	3,370,367
Cost of sales		(1,430,721)	(2,686,198)
Gross profit		470,642	684,169
Administrative expenses		(354,467)	(528,482)
Operating profit		116,175	155,687
Interest receivable and similar charges	6	(750)	53,119
Net exchange gain on foreign currency borrowings		458,870	192,612
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		574,295	401,418
Tax charge	7	(63,285)	(55,592)
Profit for the financial year		511,010	345,826

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £	*Profit and loss account* £	*Total* £
At 1 January 2016	2,805,501	1,883,406	4,688,907
Profit for the year	–	345,826	345,826
Share capital issued	–	–	–
At 31 December 2016	2,805,501	2,229,232	5,034,733
Profit for the year	–	511,010	511,010
Share capital issued	–	–	–
At 31 December 2017	2,805,501	2,740,242	5,545,743

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

at 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 As Restated £
Current assets			
Stocks	8	284,224	502,508
Debtors	9	36,282,786	32,581,787
		36,567,010	33,084,295
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(31,021,267)	(28,049,562)
Net current assets		5,545,743	5,034,733
Total assets less current liabilities		5,545,743	5,034,733
Net assets		5,545,743	5,034,733
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2,805,501	2,805,501
Profit and loss account	12	2,740,242	2,229,232
Shareholders' funds		5,545,743	5,034,733

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

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

Robert Guice
Director
10 October 2018

Company registration No: 04696842

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Artech Reduction Technologies Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The Registered Office is Ground Floor, 177 Cross Street, Sale, Manchester, M33 7JQ.

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

The presentational and functional currency is the British Pound Sterling (£).

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

Going concern

The nature of the long-term relationships with internal customers and external suppliers gives underlying business stability and supports a positive cash flow.

The company through access to the financial resources of its ultimate parent undertaking, Stericycle, Inc., has the finance necessary to further develop its business through the foreseeable future and to refinance existing obligations including liabilities as they become due.

After making appropriate enquiries including receiving confirmation of continuing support from Stericycle, Inc., the director has the expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation and to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stericycle, Inc., and is included within the consolidated financial statements which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b).

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Specifically, revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the service has been completed. Where customers are invoiced in advance of services being performed, an element of this income will be deferred at the year end.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items.

Taxation

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- Provision is made for deferred taxation that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the statement of financial position date, dividends have been accrued as receivable.
- Where there are differences between amounts that can be deducted for tax for assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities compared with the amounts that are recognised for those assets and liabilities in a business combination a deferred tax liability/(asset) shall be recognised. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of the deferred tax recognised; and
- Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director consider that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

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

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the statement of financial position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in profit or loss. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited directly to equity.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance revenue in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The company made some judgement regarding the estimation of stock provisions due to an ongoing dispute. Management also determines stock obsolescence based on market trends and strategic business decisions. Apart from judgement relating to the estimation of stock provisions and obsolescence, no other significant judgements were noted during the year.

2. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
United Kingdom	1,450,985	2,013,887
Ireland	131,378	–
Germany	82,000	1,220,882
France	101,247	125,653
Other	135,753	9,945
	1,901,363	3,370,367

An analysis of turnover is given below:

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Sale of goods	1,620,536	3,063,988
Rendering of services	280,827	306,379
	1,901,363	3,370,367

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Auditors' remuneration – audit	10,674	15,000
Auditors' remuneration – non-audit	1,927	–

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

4. Director's remuneration

The director did not receive any remuneration from the company during the year. The director of the company is remunerated by a parent company within the Stericycle International Holdings Limited group of companies and the details of his remuneration is disclosed within the financial statements of Stericycle International Holdings Limited. The element of remuneration that is attributable to this company cannot be reliably estimated.

5. Staff costs

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Wages and salaries	316,909	273,879
Social security costs	40,271	29,626
Other pension costs	5,557	4,473
	362,737	307,978

The average monthly number of employees (including the director) during the year was made up as follows:

	2017	*2016*
	No.	*No.*
Administrative	2	2
Technical	5	5
	7	7

6. Interest receivable and similar charges

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Interest receivable from group undertakings	–	53,119
Interest payable and similar charges	(750)	–
	(750)	53,119

No interest was charged on trading balances with group undertakings (2016 – 4.5%).

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

7. Tax

(a) Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	14,357	47,461
Repayment of benefits from group relief	96,233	–
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(47,461)	(27,419)
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities	63,129	20,042
Deferred tax:		
Utilization of losses previously not benefitted	156	28,469
Adjustments in respect of prior years	–	7,081
Tax expense on profit on ordinary activities	63,285	55,592

(b) Factors affecting current tax expense for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 – 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	574,295	401,418
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 – 20%)	110,552	77,273
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	38	(968)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(47,305)	(20,713)
Total tax expense for the year	63,285	55,592

(c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Losses carried forward	105,910	106,066

Management expects sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which to offset the losses carried forward.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

7. Tax (continued)

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK government has announced that the main UK corporation tax rate will be reduced from the current rate of 19% which became applicable from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The reduction in the corporation tax rates was included within the Finance Act that became substantially enacted on 26 October 2015.

In addition, on 16 March 2016 the Government announced in the 2016 Budget Report that there would be a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 18% to 17% from 1 April 2020.

8. Stocks

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Finished goods	65,788	50,320
Parts and supplies	218,436	452,188
	284,224	502,508

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £863,529 (2016 – £2,031,967).

9. Debtors

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	35,086,893	31,053,532
VAT recoverable	1,082,299	1,420,828
Deferred tax asset (Note 7)	105,910	106,066
Prepayments	7,684	1,361
	36,282,786	32,581,787

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	*2016*
		As restated
	£	*£*
Trade creditors	55,502	262,257
Corporation tax	14,357	126,062
Accruals	42,561	52,260
Amounts owed to group undertakings	30,908,847	27,608,982
	31,021,267	28,049,561

The directors have reviewed the presentation of the amounts owed to group undertakings and concluded that these items should be recorded as current liabilities in both 2017 and 2016.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

11. Called up share capital

		2017		2016
Allotted, called up and fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,805,501	2,805,501	2,805,501	2,805,501

12. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses less dividends.

13. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with key management personnel and other wholly owned entities, which are part of the group of which Stericycle, Inc., is the ultimate parent undertaking.

There are no other related party transactions requiring disclosure under FRS 102.

14. Other financial commitments

At 31 December 2017 the company had no annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases (2016: £nil).

In the 2016 financial statements, commitments under non-cancellable operating leases were disclosed in error, but these were actually commitments borne by Shred-it Limited, the company's immediate parent. As a result, this disclosure has been amended for the purpose of these financial statements.

15. Financial instruments

The company does not engage in any interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk volatility and forward foreign currency contracts to hedge currency exposure on the company's future commitments.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	*2017*	*2016*
	£	*£*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	35,086,893	31,053,532

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	*2017*	*2016*
	£	*£*
Trade creditors	55,502	262,258
Accruals	42,561	52,260
Amounts owed to group undertakings	30,908,847	27,608,982
	31,006,910	27,923,500

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Shred-it Limited.

Stericycle, Inc., a US incorporated company, is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

The largest and smallest group for which group financial statements have been drawn up is that headed by Stericycle, Inc. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained from 28161 North Keith Drive, Lake Forest, IL 60045, USA.