Company Registration No. 05567332

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Annual report and financial statements 2018

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FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

P Taylor
V F Orts-Llopis
A Serrano Minchan

Company Secretary

C Nunn

Registered Office

Ground Floor West
900 Pavilion Drive
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Northampton
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Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
2 New Street Square
London
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FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Strategic report

The Directors present their strategic report on the affairs of FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Overview of Group

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. ("FCC"), the ultimate parent company domiciled in Spain. 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.

The activities, strategy and risks affecting the Company are inextricably similar to, and dependent on, those of FCC Environment (UK) Limited ("FCC E UK") and FCC E UK's subsidiary undertakings (together the "Group"), which, like the Company, are all fellow subsidiary undertakings of FCC. The Company relies upon the Group for the provision of many of its services and to operate the waste management facilities and contracts. Consequently, the following narrative relates to the Group and includes the Company as a fellow subsidiary undertaking of FCC.

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 the position of the Group 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 activity and developments in the year

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. There were no developments during the financial year.

Business review

The Directors consider that the Company's business performance remained satisfactory during the year.

Results, dividends and key performance indicators

The results for the year are set out on page 10. The Company made neither a profit nor a loss during the year (2017: £nil). No dividend payment was proposed by the Directors or paid during the year (2017: £nil).

There were no movements in shareholder's funds during the year (2017: no movements), except for an adjustment to reserves of £8,000 at 1 January 2018 arising from the Company's transition to IFRS 9.

FCC, the ultimate parent company, manages its operations on a divisional basis and information regarding financial and non-financial key performance indicators is included within the FCC annual report. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that the disclosure of further 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 annual report can be obtained from the address in note 15.

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Strategic report

Future developments

The Directors of the Company expect the business to continue to perform satisfactorily in future years.

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.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- **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.

- **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 balance sheet contains a loan receivable from a subsidiary undertaking, FCC Wrexham PFI Limited and a loan payable to its parent undertaking, FCC PFI Holdings Limited. These loans bear interest at equal rates and run for the same term. The Company does not therefore bear significant credit, liquidity risk or interest rate risk.

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 the accounting policies in the financial statements.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis
Director
29 April 2019

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

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
A Serrano Minchan

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.

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Directors' report

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report 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 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 and signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis
Director

29 April 2019

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings 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 result 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 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements 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 ('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 Wrexham PFI Holdings 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. 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 Wrexham PFI Holdings 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

Makhan Chahal ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
30th April 2019

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Interest receivable on loan note in subsidiary company		**249**	260
Interest payable on loan note to parent company		**(249)**	(260)
Result before taxation	4	**-**	-
Tax on result	6	**-**	-
Result for the financial year		**-**	-
Other comprehensive result for the year, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive result for the year		**-**	-

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

The notes on pages 13 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	**20**	20
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts due within one year	8	**456**	185
Debtors: amounts due after more than one year	9	**2,340**	2,370
		2,796	2,555
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	**(456)**	(185)
Net current assets		**2,340**	2,370
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,360**	2,390
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	**(2,348)**	(2,370)
Net assets		**12**	20
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	13	**20**	20
Profit and loss account		**(8)**	-
Total equity		**12**	20

The notes on pages 13 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited, registered number 05567332 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 April 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:

V F Orts-Llopis
Director

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

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 (as previously reported)	20	-	20
Adjustments upon transition to IFRS 9	-	(8)	(8)
At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	20	(8)	12
Result for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	**20**	**(8)**	**12**
Year ended 31 December 2017			
At 1 January 2017	20	-	20
Result for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	20	-	20

The Company transitioned to IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, a requirement of which is to calculate expected credit losses on all financial assets within the scope of the standard. This initial application led to expected credit losses of £8,000 being identified at 1 January 2018, relating to certain of the Company's intercompany receivable balances. The impairment on initial transition to IFRS 9 is reflected in reserves as shown above.

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

1. **Corporate information**

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings 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 activity is 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 Wrexham PFI Holdings 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 accounts, copies of which are available from Ground Floor West, 900 Pavilion Drive, Northampton Business Park, Northampton, NN4 7RG.

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. A detailed explanation of IFRS 9 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. 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. We have assessed the impact the new requirements will have on the Company's financial assets, including intercompany receivables. The initial application of IFRS 9 led to an allowance for expected credit losses of £8,000 being recognised in the statement of changes in equity at 1 January 2018 in relation to certain of the Company’s intercompany receivables.

Transition

The Company has adopted the standard using the modified retrospective approach which means the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been shown as an adjustment to retained earnings at the date of first application (1 January 2018) and comparatives have not been restated.

FCC Wrexham PFI Holdings Limited

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

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:

- IFRS16 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
- 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.

Consolidation

The Company has claimed exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a subsidiary of a group which has prepared consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements present information about the Company and not the group. Copies of the FCC consolidated annual report can be obtained from the address in note 15.

Going concern

Having made appropriate enquiries, the Directors consider it reasonable to assume that the Company has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future, and for this reason, having reviewed projected cash flows and carefully considered the risks to the Company's trading performance and cash flows have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provision for any impairment in value.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Non-current debt instruments which meet the following conditions, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount; or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.

(b) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(c) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law.

(d) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (a) and prepayment provisions described in (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Group, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

For the Company's financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime Expected Credit Losses ('ECL') when there has been a significant increase in risk since initial recognition. When estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis. The assessment is based on the Company's historical experience and includes forward-looking information. If the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the 12–month ECL as defined below.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12–month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Taxation

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 income statement.

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.

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.

There are no areas of significant judgement or specific estimates or assumptions relevant to the Company.

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

4. Result before taxation

Auditor's remuneration in respect of audit fees totalling £1,000 (2017: £1,000) has been met by FCC Recycling (UK) Limited, a subsidiary undertaking of FCC E UK.

5. 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 remunerated as Directors or employees of FCC E UK for services to the UK group as a whole and it is not practical to allocate their remuneration to individual Group companies. The Directors received total remuneration of £647,000 for services to the UK 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 UK Group.

The Company had no employees during the current or previous years.

6. Tax on result

The tax position comprises:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) based on result for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-

Deferred tax
There is no provided or unprovided deferred tax in either the current or previous financial year.

There is no difference between the total tax position as shown above and the amount calculated by applying the average standard rate of UK corporation tax to the result before tax.

Finance Act 2016, which was substantively enacted in 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.

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

7. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings £'000
Cost and net book value	
At 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018	**20**

The Company beneficially owns the entire issued ordinary share capital of the following company:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Nature of business
FCC Wrexham PFI Limited	England and Wales	Waste management services

On 2 May 2007, the Company gave a debenture over all of its present and future assets, rights and undertaking (including its investment in the share capital of FCC Wrexham PFI Limited) to Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (London Branch) under a Credit Agreement in connection with the Wrexham Waste PFI Project.

The address of the registered office of FCC Wrexham PFI Limited is Ground Floor West, 900 Pavilion Drive, Northampton Business Park, Northampton, NN4 7RG.

8. Debtors: amounts due within one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Unsecured subordinated loan notes issued by FCC Wrexham PFI Limited	**144**	122
Accrued interest on unsecured subordinated loan notes issued by FCC Wrexham PFI Limited	**312**	63
	456	185

The subordinated loan notes in FCC Wrexham PFI Limited have a final redemption date of 30 September 2032 and bear interest at a fixed rate of 10% per annum.

9. Debtors: amounts due after more than one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Unsecured subordinated loan notes issued by FCC Wrexham PFI Limited	**2,340**	2,370

The subordinated loan notes in FCC Wrexham PFI Limited have a final redemption date of 30 September 2032 and bear interest at a fixed rate of 10% per annum. Included in the above figure is an allowance for expected credit losses of £8,000 (2017: £nil).

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

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Unsecured subordinated loan notes issued to FCC PFI Holdings Limited	**144**	122
Accrued interest on unsecured subordinated loan notes issued to FCC PFI Holdings Limited	**312**	63
	456	185

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Unsecured subordinated loan notes issued to FCC PFI Holdings Limited	**2,348**	2,370

Further details regarding the interest rates payable and maturity profile of the amounts due to parent undertaking are included below in note 12.

12. Loans and borrowings

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Unsecured subordinated loan notes issued to FCC PFI Holdings Limited	**2,492**	2,492

The subordinated loan notes issued to the immediate parent company FCC PFI Holdings Limited have a final redemption date of 30 September 2032 and bear interest at a fixed rate of 10% per annum.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Maturity profile		
Due within one year	**144**	122
Between one and two years	**119**	144
Between two and five years	**368**	397
Due after more than five years	**1,861**	1,829
	2,492	2,492

The amounts due after more than five years are payable in instalments of varying amounts, with the final amount payable due on 30 September 2032.

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

13. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2018	2017
	£	£
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
20,065 ordinary share of £1 each	**20,065**	20,065
35 non-voting shares of £1 each	**35**	35
	20,100	20,100

The rights attaching to the respective classes of shares are as follows:

Voting

Ordinary Shares shall confer on each holder the right to receive notice, to attend, speak and vote at all general meetings.

Non-voting shares shall confer on each holder the right to receive notice, to attend and speak at all general meetings but shall not confer the right to vote.

Income and Capital

With regard to income and capital, the ordinary shares and non-voting shares shall rank pari passu in all respects. Consequently, both classes of shares have been treated as equity shares.

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, net of dividends.

14. 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.

15. Controlling party

The immediate parent of the Company is FCC PFI Holdings 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 and smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. The registered office of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is c/Balmes, 36. 08007 Barcelona, Spain.

Copies of the financial statements of 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.