Registered number: 843314

# **EXXONMOBIL ENGINEERING EUROPE LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**DIRECTORS** 

S Downing

W Fraser (resigned 1 January 2016) A W Hardy (appointed 1 July 2017)

A Hospodar (appointed 1 January 2016, resigned 1 July 2017)

A McKay

**COMPANY SECRETARY** 

F H Harness

**REGISTERED NUMBER** 

843314

**REGISTERED OFFICE** 

Ermyn House Ermyn Way Leatherhead Surrey KT22 8UX

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

**COMPANY TYPE** 

ExxonMobil Engineering Europe Limited is a private company, limited by

shares and registered in England and Wales

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for ExxonMobil Engineering Europe Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal activity of the Company is to provide engineering services to ExxonMobil downstream affiliates primarily outside North America. The Company provides a complete range of engineering services, including Project Development, Technology Application and Consulting, Regional Training Programmes and Quality Assurance.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties comprise health and safety, environment and financial risks. The Company's policies relating to financial risk management, health and safety and environment are set out in the paragraphs below.

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to financial risks from a variety of factors that include credit, liquidity, interest rates and foreign exchange.

Credit risk - The Company undertakes work on behalf of ExxonMobil affiliate companies and fully recovers these costs. Credit risk is therefore considered very low.

Liquidity risk - The Company has limited liquidity risk. All transactions are undertaken through intercompany recharging, a process which will continue for the foreseeable future.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Interest rate risk - The Company does not maintain any interest bearing assets or liabilities, whether loans, bank balances or other.

Foreign exchange risk - The Company has minimal foreign currency assets and liabilities and therefore does not have a significant exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

#### **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The Company's policy is to conduct its business in a manner that protects the safety of those involved in its operations, customers and the public. The Company strives to prevent all accidents, injuries and occupational illnesses through its Operations Integrity Management System. This is embedded into everyday work processes at all levels of the organisation and addresses all aspects of managing safety and health, as well as security, environmental and social risks at our facilities worldwide. The Company is committed to continuous efforts to identify and eliminate or manage health and safety risks associated with its activities.

### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £NIL (2015 - £NIL).

No dividends were recommended by the directors or paid during the year (2015 - £NIL).

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Company will continue to provide engineering services to ExxonMobil downstream affiliates.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the year were:

S Downing W Fraser (resigned 1 January 2016) A Hospodar (appointed 1 January 2016, resigned 1 July 2017) A McKay

#### **DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A McKay Director

Date: 4 / 7/17

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EXXONMOBIL ENGINEERING EUROPE LIMITED

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Our opinion

In our opinion, ExxonMobil Engineering Europe Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), applicable to Smaller Entities.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

### **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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

### OTHER MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

#### Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### **Directors' remuneration**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EXXONMOBIL ENGINEERING EUROPE LIMITED

#### **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

#### Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

#### What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Michael Aumann (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Date: 6 July 2017

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	44,346,930	38,252,638
Administrative expenses		(43,281,388)	(37,347,925)
Operating profit	4	1,065,542	904,713
Interest receivable and similar income	8	589	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(12)	(11)
Profit before tax		1,066,119	904,702
Tax on profit	10	(1,066,119)	(904,702)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		•	-

# EXXONMOBIL ENGINEERING EUROPE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 843314

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Current assets					
Debtors	11	3,202,649		3,433,739	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,202,549)		(3,433,639)	
Net current assets			100		100
Total assets less current liabilities		_	100		100
Net assets		, -	100	<del></del>	100
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss account			-		-
			100		100

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

A McKay Director

Date: 4/7/17

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share Capital	Total equity
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015		
At 31 December 2016	100	100
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-
At 1 January 2016	100	100
	£	£
	Share Capital	Total equity

 At 1 January 2015
 100
 100

 Total comprehensive income for the year

 At 31 December 2015
 100
 100

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently:

#### 1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Exxon Mobil Corporation as at 31 December 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from Exxon Mobil Corporation, Shareholder Relations, Post Office Box 140369, Irving, Texas 75014 - 0369, USA.

#### 1.3 Revenue

The Company's activities consist of engineering services and amounts recharged to other ExxonMobil affiliates.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 1.4 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 1.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency of the Company is GBP.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 1.6 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

#### 1.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

# 2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses incurred during that period. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3.	ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER		
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	United Kingdom	24,467,839	21,339,795
	Rest of Europe	14,562,609	12,197,501
	Rest of the world	5,316,482	4,715,342
		44,346,930	38,252,638
4.	OPERATING PROFIT  The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Foreign exchange differences	177,261	(96,993)
5.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	7,000	15,000

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 6. **PERSONNEL COSTS**

Personnel costs were as follows:

T Grooting cools word as follows.		
	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	22,465,593	20,804,644
Social security costs	1,477,524	1,466,327
	23,943,117	22,270,971
Personnel are seconded. The average number of secondees during the year	r was as follows: 2016 No.	2015 No.
	142	140
	142	140
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
	2016	2015

7.

£ £ Remuneration 280,000 362,000

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2015 - 4) in respect of defined benefit pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £173,000 (2015 - £205,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2015 - £NIL).

The total accrued pension provision of the highest paid director at 31 December 2016 amounted to £78,000 (2015 - £88,000).

The above figures are based on a percentage split, according to time spent by each director in the Company which is determined by each director.

Directors' remuneration is borne by other ExxonMobil affiliates.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		2016 £	2015 . £
	Other interest receivable	589	-
9.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest payable	12	11

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 10. TAXATION

Corneration tox	2016 £	2015 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,085,508	941,144
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(19,389)	(36,442)
Tax on profit	1,066,119	904,702

### FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before tax	1,066,119	904,702
Profit multiplied by the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)  Effects of:	213,224	183,202
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Adjustments in respect of prior periods  Tax assessed on deemed mark-up of administration expenses	29,191 (19,389) 843,093	31,232 (36,442) 726,710
Total tax charge for the year	1,066,119	904,702

### **FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES**

Corporation Tax has been calculated at 20% of the taxable profits for the year (2015 - 20.25%). Legislation was enacted in November 2015 to reduce the UK statutory corporation tax rate to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and in September 2016 to reduce the rate to 17% effective from 1 April 2020.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 11. DEBTORS

2016 £	2015 £
	19,963
3,007,659	3,043,538
194,990	370,238
3,202,649	3,433,739
	3,007,659 194,990

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment date.

# 12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	367,004	415,499
Amounts owed to group undertakings	836,835	1,382,625
Corporation tax	1,906,018	1,577,825
Accruals and deferred income	92,692	57,690
	3,202,549	3,433,639
	<del></del>	

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment date.

### 13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,007,659	3,063,501
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,296,531	1,855,814

The carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their fair value.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 14. SHARE CAPITAL

SHARE CAPITAL		
	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2015 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		=====

#### 15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year, the Company entered into sales and purchasing transactions with other related parties.

The related parties, as defined by FRS 102 section 33, the nature of the relationship and the extent of the transactions with them are summarised below.

The following table details balances from and to other related parties divided between trade and loan accounts at the statement of financial position date in accordance with the disclosure requirements of FRS 102 section 33. The related parties disclosed in the table below are affiliated entities which are not wholly owned within the ExxonMobil Corporation group. Balances and transactions between the Company and related parties which are wholly owned within the ExxonMobil Corporation are not disclosed.

	2016	2015
	£	£
Turnover	5,658,579	4,587,225
Cost of Sales	62,763	88,086
Intercompany Debtors	31,816	20,263
Intercompany Creditors	36,961	36,851

#### 16. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Esso Holding Company U.K. Inc. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Exxon Mobil Corporation, incorporated in New Jersey, USA. Exxon Mobil Corporation is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and its shares are widely dispersed. The smallest and the largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is Exxon Mobil Corporation. Financial statements can be obtained from Exxon Mobil Corporation, Shareholder Relations, Post Office Box 140369, Irving, Texas 75014 - 0369, USA.