

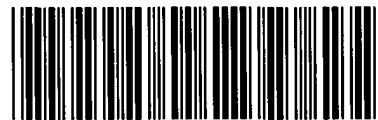
Cleveland Potash Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 00915392

31 December 2018

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Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Cleveland Potash Limited (hereafter: The company) is the mining, processing and selling of the fertilisers Potash and Polysulphate (which is the crushed and screened form of Polyhalite). The company also mines rock salt which is sold in the UK for the de-icing of roads.

Review of the business and future developments

Following the announcement in quarter 3 of 2015 regarding the potash reserves the business entered into a transition period to become a polyhalite only operation. Turnover was substantially down as a result of the depleting potash resource and limited potash production following an interruption with the tailings discharge facility during the first quarter of 2017.

The company continued its capital investment plan to develop its position as a polyhalite only operation. The key investments were into underground infrastructure, including ventilation networks and improved conveyance systems as well as an investment in the Potashplus processing circuit to develop our innovative process of compacting a blend of Potash and Polyhalite.

The mining of Potash stopped in June 2018 following which the company became a polyhalite only operation.

Restructuring involving reducing workforce numbers took place in 2017 & 2018 to reduce the business cost base and to build the bridge towards an economically viable polyhalite operation. Continuous support was offered to those employees affected, including fair redundancy terms and working with Job Centre Plus to find alternative employment opportunities. Restructuring costs were included in the 2017 results.

Commencing October 2015 there was a change in the selling agreement to the take or pay agreement set up between Cleveland Potash Limited and ICL Europe Cooperatief U.A. in the Netherlands. Under this agreement the ICL Europe Cooperatief U.A. purchases the entire operation's production at an agreed transfer price.

In 2016 the company's investment in ICL Iberia was impaired by £105,692,000 in 2016, reflecting its market value based on value in use of £200m. In 2018 ICL group decided that the company should transfer its investment in ICL Iberia to Amsterdam Fertilizers BV at the market value of £200m.

In 2017 the actual operating loss for the year included one off costs of £99.3m due to the impairment recognised in 2017 on Chinese investments. In 2019 ICL Group decided to transfer its investments in China to another company within ICL Group at its market value of £138m. More contribution to cash came from an interim dividend received from ICL Belgium for an amount of €39.5m on December 28th, 2018.

The operating loss before one-off costs totalled £61,048 million.

2018 saw an improvement in safety performance and a 17% reduction in lost time injury frequency rate against the previous year.

Andrew Fulton, was nominated as the Chairman of the Board.

Strategic report (continued)

Key performance indicators

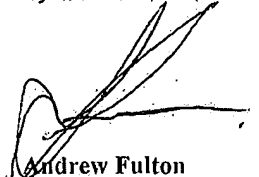
Key performance indicators (KPIs) for the business in the current and preceding year are:

	2018	2017
Revenue (£000)	48,064	71,412
Gross Margin (%)	(117.63%)	(53.28%)
Stocks (£000)	<u>13,006</u>	<u>12,660</u>

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are primarily those associated with a deep mine operation, where difficult geological conditions may be encountered. Further details are given in note 23. In addition, as the Company supplies a commodity product which is traded on the world markets its profitability is affected by global macro-economic factors, including demand for food. Therefore, global market trend will influence the determination of the agreed transfer price between Cleveland Potash Limited and ICL Europe Cooperatief U.A.

By order of the board



Andrew Fulton
Chairman of the Board

30th September 2019

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Research and development

With regards to Polyhalite, the Company continued with research and development work in the rock mechanical properties of the mineral and the mineral processing, in particular investigating the crushing and screening techniques, granulation and compaction of the mineral.

Financial instruments

The Company makes and receives payments in foreign currencies, primarily Euros and US Dollars. It is Company policy to take hedging cover to protect the sterling equivalent of these transactions.

Cash balances and hedging cover are managed on a Group basis.

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2017: £nil).

Further Developments

Information on future developments can be found in the strategic report.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and subsequently were as follows:

HD Clark	
Ron Zuiderwijk	(resigned on 28 of February 2018)
J Ben Hamou	
AJ Fulton	(appointed on 22 May 2019)

Employees

The Company is an equal opportunity employer and opposes all forms of discrimination. It is Company policy that no employee, trainee or job applicant is discriminated against on any grounds including sex, race, colour, religious beliefs, ethnic or national origin, sexual orientation, disability or age.

Over many years the Company has introduced, developed and maintained various methods of communication aimed at achieving greater employee involvement and awareness. Regular consultative meetings are held on business and financial performance as well as general matters including safety and health, employment conditions and pensions.

The Company actively encourages and promotes the development of its employees through education and training.

Directors' report (*continued*)

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year (2017: *£nil*).

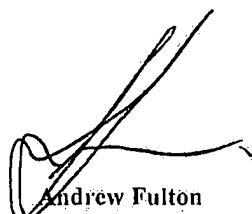
Disclosure of information to auditor

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

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, MHA Macintyre Hudson will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors of the company.

By order of the board



Andrew Fulton
Chairman of the Board

Boulby Mine
Loftus
Saltburn
By The Sea, Cleveland
TS13 4UZ

30th September 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 judgements and 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
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEVELAND POTASTH LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cleveland Potash Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprised the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Cleveland Potash Limited

(continued)

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 Auditors' 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.

Opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Cleveland Potash Limited

(continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, 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.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' Report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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.

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Jason Mitchell (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditors

Pennant House

1-2 Napier Court

Reading

RG1 8BW

Date: *30 September 2015*

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Total 2018 £000	Total 2017 £000
Turnover	1,2	48,064	71,412
Cost of sales		<u>(107,570)</u>	<u>(109,459)</u>
Gross loss		(59,506)	(38,047)
Distribution costs		-	-
Administrative expenses		(7,633)	(10,956)
Other operating expenses		<u>(34,177)</u>	<u>(99,702)</u>
Operating loss	3-5	(101,316)	(148,705)
Analysed as:			
Operating loss before one-off costs	3	(64,017)	(49,435)
Redundancy costs	3	-	-
Impairment of tangible assets	3	-	-
Amounts written off investments	11	(37,299)	(99,270)
Impairment of intangible assets	3	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		(101,316)	(148,705)
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	46,219	9,710
Other interest payable and similar charges	7	(6,878)	(12,005)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(61,975)	(151,000)
Tax	8	<u>1,331</u>	<u>2,798</u>
Loss for the financial year		<u>(60,644)</u>	<u>(148,202)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements on defined benefit pension plans	22	28,324	16,138
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified on the profit and loss	8	<u>(4,815)</u>	<u>(1,525)</u>
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, net of income tax		<u>23,509</u>	<u>14,613</u>
Total comprehensive expense for the year		<u>(37,135)</u>	<u>(133,589)</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 41 form an integral part of the financial statements.

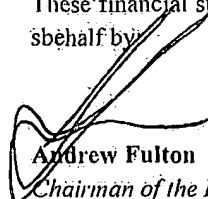
All activities derive from continuing operations.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2018

	<i>Note</i>	2018 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	104,034	109,637
Intangible assets	10	261	280
Investments	11	<u>320,360</u>	<u>637,319</u>
		424,655	747,236
Current assets			
Stocks	13	13,006	12,660
Debtors	12	30,297	35,419
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>34,080</u>	<u>9,976</u>
		77,383	58,055
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(87,495)</u>	<u>(119,665)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(10,112)</u>	<u>(61,610)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		414,543	685,626
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(60,067)	(264,498)
Provision for liabilities			
Other provisions	20	(10,437)	(10,070)
Pension liability	21	<u>(31,667)</u>	<u>(61,551)</u>
		(42,104)	(71,621)
Net assets		<u>312,372</u>	<u>349,507</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	66,961	66,961
Share premium account		725,779	725,779
Profit and loss account		<u>(480,368)</u>	<u>(443,233)</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>312,372</u>	<u>349,507</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 41 form an integral part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:


Andrew Fulton
Chairman of the Board

Company registered number: 00915392

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	66,961	725,779	(309,644)	483,096
Loss for the year	-	-	(148,202)	(148,202)
Other comprehensive expense (Note 22)	-	-	14,613	14,613
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(133,589)	(133,589)
Balance at 31 December 2017	66,961	725,779	(443,233)	349,507

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2018	66,961	725,779	(443,233)	349,507
Loss for the year	-	-	(60,644)	(60,644)
Other comprehensive expense (Note 22)	-	-	23,509	23,509
Total comprehensive expense for the Year	-	-	(37,135)	(37,135)
Balance at 31 December 2018	66,961	725,779	(480,368)	312,372

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Cleveland Potash Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Israel Chemicals Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Israel Chemicals Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public on their website at www.icl-group.com.

These financial statements are presented in Great British Pounds, which is the Company's functional currency, rounded to the nearest thousand.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for the share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Israel Chemicals Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payment in respect of group settled share based payments;
- The disclosures required by IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 regarding financial instrument disclosures have not been provided apart from those which are relevant for the financial instruments which are held at fair value and are not either held as part of trading portfolio or derivatives; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 15 in respect of Revenue from Contracts with Customer undertaken by the Company.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments which are classified as fair value through the profit or loss.

Going concern

The company has recorded a loss of £61m in the year, including impairment losses on fixed asset investments of £37m. The year end balance sheet shows net current liabilities of £5m and shareholders' funds of £312m.

As discussed in the Strategic Report the company is in a period of transition, with the winding down of Potash mining and the refocus on mining and selling Polyhalite, with substantial investment ongoing to develop the position as a Polyhalite only operation. The directors have a long term plan to return the company to profitability although there is a degree of uncertainty as to how many years this might take to achieve, not least because Polyhalite is a global commodity driven by market pricing, and therefore the directors are also undertaking a wider review of all the possible strategic options for the company.

In 2018 the company has invested a further into fixed asset investments and then subsequently disposed of a number of its fixed asset investments to other group companies. It has also received settlement of loans due from group undertakings of £205m and repaid loans from group undertakings of £205m substantially improving the net current asset position of the company. At the date of approval of these financial statements the (unaudited) balance sheet of the company shows net current assets of £4m. This includes a net amount of £56m due to the company by ICL Finance BV. ICL Finance BV is the ICL group finance vehicle for external and internal financing and operates an In-House Bank. All excess cash is centralized here in order to minimize the working capital requirements for the group and therefore holds this amount on behalf of the company. ICL Finance BV has confirmed that this balance is available to the company on demand and that the company can draw on this balance without restriction.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in future trading performance, show that the company is expected to have a sufficient level of financial resources available through its own resources and through drawing down these balances with ICL Finance BV to meet its ongoing financial commitments for the foreseeable future. Therefore the directors believe that the company is placed to manage its current business risks successfully and, after making enquiries (including enquiries of group management and management of ICL Finance BV) the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Notes (continued)

I Accounting policies (continued)

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 20 – life of mine and provisions

Note 11 – impairment of investments

Note 21 – retirement benefit obligations

Note 9 – impairment of property, plant and equipment

Notes 8 and 15 – recoverability of deferred tax assets

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on transactions are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in the terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

Following the adoption of IAS 32, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Derivative financial instruments

Cleveland Potash Limited holds derivative financial instruments in order to reduce exposure to foreign currency risks, risks with respect to commodity prices, marine shipping prices, and interest risks. Derivatives are recognized according to fair value and the attributable transaction costs are recorded in the statement of income as incurred. Changes in the fair value of the derivatives are recorded in the statement of income, except for derivatives used to hedge cash flows, as detailed below.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Economic hedge that does not meet the conditions of an accounting hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not meet the conditions of an accounting hedge in accordance with IFRS, after the date of the initial recognition thereof, are recorded in the statement of income as financing income or expenses.

CPI-linked assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The value of index-linked financial assets and liabilities, which are not measured at fair value, is re-measured every period in accordance with the actual increase/ decrease in the CPI.

Non-derivative financial assets (IFRS9)

Initial recognition of financial assets:

Cleveland Potash Limited initially recognizes trade receivables and debt instruments issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which Cleveland Potash Limited becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. Receivables originating from contract assets are initially measured at the carrying amount of the contract assets on the date classification was changed from contract asset to receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets:

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights of Cleveland Potash Limited to the cash flows from the asset expire, or Cleveland Potash Limited transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. When Cleveland Potash Limited retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it continues to recognize the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets into categories and the accounting treatment of each category:

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition to one of the following measurement categories: (1) amortized cost; (2) fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in debt instruments; (3) fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in equity instruments; or (4) fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are not reclassified in subsequent periods unless, and only if, Cleveland Potash Limited changes its business model for the management of financial debt assets, in which case the affected financial debt assets are reclassified at the beginning of the period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss: (1) It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets so as to collect contractual cash flows; and (2) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

In certain cases, on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, Cleveland Potash Limited irrevocably elects to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cleveland Potash Limited has balances of trade and other receivables and deposits that are held within a business model whose objective is collecting contractual cash flows, which represent solely payments of principal and interest (for the time value and the credit risk). Accordingly, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss (other than certain derivatives designated as hedging instruments).

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses - Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses - Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities include bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings from banks and others, marketable debt instruments, finance lease liabilities, and trade and other payables.

Initial recognition of financial liabilities:

Cleveland Potash Limited initially recognizes debt securities issued on the date that they originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which Cleveland Potash Limited becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation of Cleveland Potash Limited, as specified in the agreement, expires or when it is discharged or cancelled.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Change in terms of debt instruments:

An exchange of debt instruments having substantially different terms, between an existing borrower and lender is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability at fair value. Furthermore, a substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it, is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. In such cases the entire difference between the amortized cost of the original financial liability and the fair value of the new financial liability is recognized in profit or loss as financing income or expense.

The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows according to the new terms, including any commissions paid, less any commissions received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least ten percent from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition to the aforesaid quantitative criterion, Cleveland Potash Limited examines, inter alia, whether there have also been changes in various economic parameters inherent in the exchanged debt instruments (e.g. linkage).

Upon the swap of debt instruments with equity instruments, equity instruments issued at the extinguishment and de-recognition of all or part of a liability, are a part of "consideration paid" for purposes of calculating the gain or loss from de-recognition of the financial liability. The equity instruments are initially recognized at their fair value, unless fair value cannot be reliably measured – in which case the issued instruments are measured at the fair value of the derecognized liability. Any difference between the amortized cost of the financial liability and the initial measurement amount of the equity instruments is recognized in profit or loss under financing income or expenses.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in jointly controlled entities, associates and subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Share Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Incremental costs directly attributable to an expected issuance of an instrument that will be classified as an equity instrument are recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position. The costs are deducted from the equity upon the initial recognition of the equity instruments or are amortized as financing expenses in the statement of income when the issuance is no longer expected to take place.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Fixed tangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Fixed tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Where parts of an item of fixed tangible assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed tangible assets.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of fixed tangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the fixed tangible assets, and are recognised net in profit and loss.

Fixed tangible assets (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of fixed tangible assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the assets' estimated useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Own land is not depreciated.

Buildings and plant considered to have lives equivalent to the life of the ore body are depreciated over the life of the mine based on the geological assessment of the expected recoverable ore reserves. Other assets are depreciated over periods of 3-10 years.

Mine development costs are capitalised and depreciated over the life of the mine (Note 9).

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and are not recognised on the Company's balance sheet.

Assets under construction

It is Company policy that for approved Capital Projects the associated assets are held as 'Assets under Construction' until the project is completed. At this point the costs are transferred to the appropriate Fixed Asset category and depreciated in line with the above depreciation policy.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Government grants

In line with the charges for depreciation, grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to the profit or loss over the estimated useful working lives of the related assets.

Intangible assets and goodwill

Software costs

Computer software purchased by the Company is stated at cost less amortisation and accumulated losses from impairment.

Exploration costs

Pre-exploration expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Expenditure incurred in connection with the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable are capitalised as intangible assets in accordance with IFRS 6. The Company ceases to capitalise exploration and evaluation costs as intangible assets and transfers the assets

Other intangibles

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. It is estimated that the economic life of the intangible assets is 15 years. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of raw material and finished product stocks is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. This cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The cost of the consumables inventory is determined according to the "moving average" method.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of raw material and finished product stocks is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. This cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The cost of the consumables inventory is determined according to the "moving average" method.

Notes (continued)

I Accounting policies (continued)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Impairment

i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Material financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis and all impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to the event occurring after the impairment loss is recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit and loss.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

For investments in group undertakings, the value in use is based on the present value of the group undertaking's estimated net cash flows.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of the future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on AA credit-rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans directly in equity immediately.

All actuarial gains and losses as at 1 January 2008, the date of transition to Adopted IFRSs, were recognised. In respect of actuarial gains and losses that arise subsequently to 1 January 2008 the Company recognises them in the period they occur directly into equity through the statement of comprehensive income.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Reclamation

A provision is made for the eventual reclamation of the Company's Boulby site based on the estimated cost at the balance sheet date as discounted in recognition of the estimated future settlement of this obligation. The charges to profit or loss build the provision to the estimated discounted future settlement obligation. The estimated date of settlement is based on a geological estimate of reserves which determines the life of the mine.

Changes in the measurement of the liability that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the cash flow, or a change in the discount rate, are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in the profit or loss. If the asset value is increased and there is an indication that the revised carrying value is not recoverable, an impairment test is performed.

Turnover

Identifying a contract

Cleveland Potash Limited accounts for a contract with a customer only when the following conditions are met:

- (a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or according to other customary business practices) and they are committed to satisfying the obligations attributable to them;
- (b) Cleveland Potash Limited can identify the rights of each party in relation to the goods or services that will be transferred;
- (c) Cleveland Potash Limited can identify the payment terms for the goods or services that will be transferred;
- (d) The contract has a commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing and amount of the entity's future cash flows are expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- (e) It is probable that the consideration, to which Cleveland Potash Limited is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services transferred to the customer, will be collected.

For the purpose of paragraph (e) above, Cleveland Potash Limited examines, inter alia, the percentage of the advance payments received and the spread of the contractual payments, past experience with the customer and the status and existence of sufficient collateral. If a contract with a customer does not meet all of the above criteria, consideration received from the customer is recognized as a liability until the criteria are met or when one of the following events occurs: Cleveland Potash Limited has no remaining obligations to transfer goods or services to the customer and any consideration promised by the customer has been received and cannot be returned; or the contract has been terminated and the consideration received from the customer cannot be refunded.

Notes (continued)

i Accounting policies (continued)

Identifying performance obligations

On the contract's inception date, Cleveland Potash Limited assesses the goods or services promised in the contract with the customer and identifies as a performance obligation any promise to transfer to the customer one of the following:

- (a) Goods or services (or a bundle of goods or services) that are distinct; or
- (b) A series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Cleveland Potash Limited identifies goods or services promised to the customer as being distinct when the customer can benefit from the goods or services on their own or in conjunction with other readily available resources and Cleveland Potash Limited's promise to transfer the goods or services to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. In order to examine whether a promise to transfer goods or services is separately identifiable, Cleveland Potash Limited examines whether it is providing a significant service of integrating the goods or services with other goods or services promised in the contract into one integrated outcome that is the purpose of the contract.

An option that grants the customer the right to purchase additional goods or services constitutes a separate performance obligation in the contract only if the option grants to the customer a material right it would not have received without the original contract.

Determining the transaction price

The transaction price is the amount of the consideration to which Cleveland Potash Limited expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services promised to the customer, other than amounts collected for third parties. Cleveland Potash Limited considers the effects of all the following elements when determining the transaction price: variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer. As Cleveland Potash Limited does not engage in agreements with payment terms exceeding one year, it applies the practical expedient included in the standard to not separate a significant financing component where the difference between the time of receiving payment and the time of transferring the goods or services to the customer is one year or less.

Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating lease are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Finance lease payments

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on remaining balance of the liability.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financing income and expenses

Financing expenses comprise interest payable, finance charges on finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in profit or loss (see foreign currency accounting policy). Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Financing income comprises interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit or loss on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Emission rights

Carbon emission allowances are recorded at their acquisition cost. Obligations to deliver allowances are recorded at the average carrying value of the allowances held to meet such obligations. Where the obligation to deliver a number of allowances exceeds the number of allowances held then provision is made at the prevailing market rate. Where surplus allowances are sold the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value is taken to profit or loss.

Changes in accounting policies

Initial application of IFRS 9 (2014), Financial Instruments

As of January 1, 2018, Cleveland Potash Limited applies IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (hereinafter - the standard), which replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (hereinafter - IAS 39) and the consequential amendments to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Implementation of the Standard did not have a material effect on the financial statements and, therefore, the balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2018 was not adjusted.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The standard contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: (1) measured at amortized cost; (2) fair value through profit or loss; and (3) fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The standard eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. There was no significant change to the classification or measurement of financial liabilities.

Financial assets value impairment

The standard replaces the impairment model of IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets (IFRS 15) and lease receivables. The model will not apply to investments in equity instruments.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

As of January 1, 2018, Cleveland Potash Limited applies International Financial Reporting Standard 15 (hereinafter - the standard) which provides new guidance on revenue recognition. Cleveland Potash Limited elected to apply the standard using the cumulative effect approach. Implementation of the Standard did not have a material effect on the financial statements and, therefore, the balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2018 was not adjusted.

The standard introduces a new five step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers: (1) Identifying the contract with the customer; (2) Identifying distinct performance obligations in the contract; (3) Determining the transaction price; (4) Allocating the transaction price to distinct performance obligations; and (5) Recognizing revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Cleveland Potash Limited recognizes revenue when the customer obtains control over the promised goods or services. The revenue is measured according to the amount of the consideration to which Cleveland Potash expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services promised to the customer, other than amounts collected for third parties.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit or loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Currency risk

The Company mainly operates in the European Union. The currency risk for the Company largely concerns positions and future transactions in Dollars and Euros. Management has determined, based on a risk assessment that certain currency risks in 2018 needed to be hedged. The Cooperative executed forward spot contracts during 2018 to cover net balances in USD and EUR. Next to that, the Company policy is not to hedge balance items that are considered non-monetary balances for the group purposes.

Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

Substantially all turnover arose from the principal activity of the company which is considered to represent only one operating segment. All turnover is derived from the sale of goods. All turnover is to the European Union, outside of the UK.

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in operating loss are the following:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	23,123	23,645
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	10
Hire of plant and machinery	5,095	2,336
Operating lease charge for land and buildings	774	774
Research and development expenses as incurred	470	434
Redundancy costs	-	-
Impairment of fixed asset investments	37,299	99,270
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	-	-
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-

Impairment of tangible assets, fixed asset investments and intangible assets are one-off costs incurred due to the change in the long term strategy of the company.

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration (continued)

Auditor's remuneration:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Audit of these financial statements	41	106
<i>Amounts receivable by the auditors and their associates in respect of:</i>		
Audit related assurance services	27	1
Other services relating to taxation	-	94

Notes (continued)

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2018	2017
Production	431	609
Administration, sales and distribution	25	33
	<u>456</u>	<u>642</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Wages and salaries	25,947	24,449
Social security costs	2,635	2,905
Contributions to defined contribution pension plans (Note 21)	1,765	2,012
Expenses related to defined benefit plans (Note 21)	<u>3,812</u>	<u>5,316</u>
	<u>34,159</u>	<u>34,682</u>

Redundancy costs of £3,4m are included in the above (2017: £nil).

Notes (continued)

5 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Directors' emoluments	9	349

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £9,689 (2017: £245,773).

	Number of directors	
	2018	2017
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:		
Defined benefit schemes	1	1
The number of directors in respect of whose services shares were received or receivable under long term incentive schemes was	1	1

A number of employees in the Company (including 1 (2017: 1) director) were granted share options in the ultimate parent undertaking as part of long term incentive plan. No share based payment charge is included in these financial statements in respect of these share options as the directors consider both the qualitative and quantitative impact of these share based payments to be immaterial in the context of these financial statements. Full details of share options can be found in the financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking.

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Dividends received	35,758	-
Interest income on unimpaired financial assets	8,067	9,710
Net foreign exchange gain	2,394	-
	<u>46,219</u>	<u>9,710</u>

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,838	6,753
Unwinding of discount on provisions (Note 20)	367	183
Net foreign exchange loss	-	4,353
Interest on securitised borrowings	1,673	710
Bank charges	-	6
Total finance expense	<u>6,878</u>	<u>12,005</u>

Notes (continued)

8 Taxation

Recognised in the profit and loss account:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Current tax expense		
Group relief receivable for the year	(1,205)	(1,236)
Group relief for prior years	(125)	(343)
Current tax credit	<u>(1,331)</u>	<u>(1,579)</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(2,001)
Adjustment for prior years	-	-
Reduction in DTA as a result of reduction of tax rate	-	782
Deferred tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,219)</u>
Tax credit in the profit and loss account	<u>(1,331)</u>	<u>(2,798)</u>

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Deferred tax on remeasurements on defined benefit pension plans	<u>4,815</u>	<u>1,525</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Loss for the year	(60,644)	(148,202)
Total tax credit	<u>(1,331)</u>	<u>(2,798)</u>
Loss excluding taxation	<u>(61,975)</u>	<u>(151,000)</u>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19 % (2017: 19.25%)	(11,775)	(29,068)
Other timing differences	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	7,331	19,110
Non-taxable income	(6,794)	-
Overprovided in prior years	-	(773)
Unrecognised tax losses	10,032	7,151
Adjustment in respect to prior years	(125)	-
Reduction on deferred tax balances due to rate change	-	782
Total tax credit	<u>(1,331)</u>	<u>(2,798)</u>

Notes (continued)

8 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting the current and total tax charges

Reductions in the UK Corporation Tax rate to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 8 July 2015 and on 6 September 2016. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the rate of 17%.

Management assesses the available evidence to estimate whether sufficient taxable income will be generated in future periods to permit the use of the existing deferred tax assets. In order to recognise only the portion of the deferred tax asset that is more likely than not to be realized, £10m has been recorded as unrecognised tax losses in the year.

The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable could be adjusted if estimates of taxable income during future periods are reduced or increased or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight is given to subjective evidence such as projections for growth.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and equipment £000	Mining works £000	Under construction £000	Total £000
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2018	33,422	265,894	1,722	6,412	307,450
Additions	-	3,261	-	14,259	17,520
Transfers	-	5,416	-	(5,416)	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(66)	-	-	(66)
Balance at 31 December 2018	33,422	274,505	1,722	15,255	324,904
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2018	27,983	169,627	203	-	197,813
Depreciation charge for the year	94	22,928	101	-	23,123
Disposals	-	(66)	-	-	(66)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	28,077	192,489	304	-	220,870
Net book value					
At 1 January 2018	5,439	96,267	1,519	6,412	109,637
At 31 December 2018	5,345	82,016	1,418	15,255	104,034

The cost of fully depreciated assets included above under plant and equipment is £159.2m (2017: £82.4m).

Capital expenditure amounting to £4.8m (2017: £0.8m) has been contracted for but is not provided for in these financial statements. A further £0.5m (2017: £1.4m) has been authorised but not yet contracted for.

Notes (continued)

10 Intangible assets

	Software costs £000	Exploration costs £000	Total £000
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2018	1,959	296	2,255
Additions			
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>1,959</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>2,255</u>
Amortisation			
Balance at 1 January 2018	1,959	16	1,975
Amortisation for the year		<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>1,959</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,994</u>
Net book value			
1 January 2018		<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>
At 31 December 2018		<u>261</u>	<u>261</u>

Amortisation charge

The amortisation charge is recognised in cost of sales in the profit and loss account.

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments

The company has the following investments in group undertakings (*indirectly held, + dissolved in the year):

	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	Ownership	
			2018	2017
ICL UK (Sales) Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
ICL Iberia Limited SCA (formerly known as ICL Iberia Limited SCS)	Spain	Ordinary		99.9%
Everris Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Amega Sciences Holdings Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Amega Sciences Plc*	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Nutrient Sciences Limited*	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Service Chemicals Limited**	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
ICL Finance Belgium NV	Belgium	Ordinary	100%	100%
ICL (Shanghai) Investment Co Ltd	China	Ordinary	82.4%	82.4%
Yunnan Phosphate Haikou Co Ltd	China	Ordinary	50%	50%
Yunnan ICL YTH Research & Technology Center Co Ltd	China	Ordinary	50%	50%
Yunnan Three Circles Chemicals Co Ltd.*	China	Ordinary	50%	50%
Yunnan BK Giulini Tianchuang Phosphate Co. Ltd*	China	Ordinary	50%	50%
Yunnan Tianchuang Science & Technology Co. Ltd*	China	Ordinary	50%	50%

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments (continued)

	Loans to group undertakings £000	Unlisted Investments £000	Shares in group undertakings £000	Total £000
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2018	295,086	-	747,160	1,042,246
New shares acquired	-	43,089	55,680	98,769
Interest on unlisted investments	-	1,620	-	1,620
Exchange differences	585	1,384	-	1,969
Settlement of loans	(205,319)	-	-	(205,319)
Sale of investments	-	-	(176,699)	(176,699)
Balance at 31 December 2018	90,352	46,093	626,141	762,586
Impairment				
Balance at 1 January 2018	-	-	404,927	404,927
Impairment	-	-	37,299	37,299
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	-	442,226	442,226
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	295,086	-	342,233	637,319
At 31 December 2018	90,352	46,093	183,915	320,360

The loans to group undertakings represent a loan of €0.6m, a loan of £16.4m and a loan of £73.4m (or CNY645m). €0.6m is not repayable before 22 December 2018 and bears interest at 3.2% above six month Euribor. £16.4m is not repayable before 31 December 2021 and bears interest at 1.75% above six month Libor. However, €150m was repaid in July 2018 and an additional €81m was repaid in December 2018. The remaining €16m will be repaid before the end of December 2019. €174.5m of loans were repaid in January 2016. During 2016 a new loan was provided to one of the group undertaking of CNY1,370m (£143m), which was partially settled (£80m, or CNY725m) during 2016 in the form of shares. This loan bears interest at 4.35% and is repayable before 5 January 2026. The loans are accounted for under IFRS 9.

The directors have conducted a review of the carrying value of the Company's investments in all group undertakings. Where the estimated recoverable value of the Company's investments was less than its carrying value an impairment charge has been recorded.

Recoverable amounts are based on the value in use cash flows of the group undertakings and the key assumptions applied in the value in use calculation include a discount rate in the range of 8.5% - 9.5% and approved cashflow forecasts to 31 December 2022.

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments (continued)

An impairment charge of £199,965,000 was recognised in 2013. It related entirely to the Company's investment in ICL Iberia Limited SCS, which is based in Spain. The impairment arose from the fall in worldwide potash prices and has led to a decrease in the estimated value in use of ICL Iberia SCS and therefore an impairment provision was booked in 2013. ICL is committed to significant investment in the Spanish operations over the next few years.

The company's investment in ICL Iberia was impaired by £105,692,000 in the prior year, reflecting its market value based on value in use of €200m. Subsequently, in 2018 the ICL group has transferred this investment to Amsterdam Fertilizers BV at this market value of €200m.

On 10 August 2018 the company increased its investment in Yunnan Phosphate Haikou Co by £55.6m. On 18 February 2019 the company's investments in ICL (Shanghai) Investment Co Ltd, Yunnan Phosphate Haikou Co Ltd and Yunnan ICL Research and Technology Centre Co were sold to another ICL Group company for a combined value of £138m.

The company's aggregate investments in ICL (Shanghai) Investment Co Ltd, Yunnan Phosphate Haikou Co Ltd and Yunnan ICL YTH Research and Technology Centre Co were impaired during 2017 by £99,270,233, from their original cost of £219,121,996 to their estimated recoverable amount of £119,851,763. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and net realisable value. The equity of ICL (Shanghai) Investment Co Ltd is listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and therefore the recoverable amount has been determined by the quoted equity value of the shares at 31 December 2017. The recoverable amounts of Yunnan Phosphate Haikou Co Ltd and Yunnan ICL YTH Research and Technology Centre Co have been determined using discounted cash flow techniques which were also ultimately used to determine the final sales value of these investments. These cash flows were discounted at 9.5% and are based on approved cash flows to 31 December 2023.

In June 2018 the company acquired redeemable preference shares, with no voting or dividend rights, in SK Invictus Holdings S.a.r.l from a fellow subsidiary. The shares, with a nominal value of \$53,000, were acquired, at fair value, for £43,088,889. The shares incur interest on the nominal value plus any accrued interest on any unredeemed shares at a rate of 10% per annum until March 2025, 12% per annum from March 2025 until March 2027 and 15% per annum thereafter. SK Invictus Holdings S.a.r.l can choose to redeem the shares at any time with a mandatory redemption date of March 2038.

Notes (continued)

12 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	16,590	18,054
Trade debtors	544	83
Other debtors	16	16
Prepayments	239	35
Deferred tax asset (Note 15)	12,416	17,231
Tax receivable	492	-
	<u>30,297</u>	<u>35,419</u>

The deferred tax asset is expected to be recovered over a period of greater than one year.

Included in the debtors balances above are the amounts of £54,678 in foreign currency.

Allowances for expected credit losses are recognised against debtors based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience. Specific counterparty risk is also considered where an analysis of the counterparty's current and future financial position indicates a change in credit risk.

In determining the recoverability of a debtors, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the relevant year end.

There are no expected credit losses in respect of (i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but that are not credit-impaired financial assets; or (ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired).

13 Stocks

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Raw materials and consumables	10,059	10,143
Finished goods	2,947	2,517
	<u>13,006</u>	<u>12,660</u>

All amounts included within stocks are expected to be recovered in less than 12 months.

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £4m (2017: £16m).

Notes (continued)

14 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Tangible fixed assets	(5,024)	(5,024)	-	-	(6,096)	(5,024)
Employee benefits	(6,777)	(11,592)	-	-	(5,383)	(11,592)
Other	(615)	(615)	-	-	(937)	(615)
Tax (assets)/liabilities	<u>(12,416)</u>	<u>(17,231)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,416)</u>	<u>(17,231)</u>

In addition to the above, the company has unrecognised deferred tax assets arising on losses carried forwards of £17,023,986 (2017: £4,857,000).

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	1 January 2018	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	31 December 2018
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Tangible fixed assets	(5,024)	(1,072)	-	(6,094)
Employee benefits	(11,592)	1,394	4,815	(5,383)
Other	(615)	(322)	-	(937)
	<u>(17,231)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,815</u>	<u>(12,416)</u>

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

	1 January 2017	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	31 December 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Tangible fixed assets	(3,232)	(1,792)	-	(5,024)
Employee benefits	(13,815)	698	1,525	(11,592)
Other	(490)	(125)	-	(615)
	<u>(17,537)</u>	<u>(1,219)</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>(17,231)</u>

Management have fully considered the recoverability of the deferred tax asset. On the basis of their plans to return the business to profitability in the short to medium term they consider it is probable the asset will be realised and on that basis has concluded that it should be recognised.

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Amounts due to group companies	69,386	101,686
Trade creditors	9,148	6,988
Other creditors and accrued expenses	8,696	10,743
Other financial liabilities (Note 14)	-	-
Deferred government grants (Note 18)	265	248
	<u>87,495</u>	<u>119,665</u>

Included in the creditors are amounts of £69,001 in foreign currency.

The company has recognized a provision of £2,649,000 for an ongoing health and safety claim. This provision is to cover the claim and related legal expenses to be made by the company.

16 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

The note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost. For more information about the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, see Note 23.

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Creditors falling due after more than one year		
Loan from fellow group undertaking	<u>56,366</u>	<u>260,515</u>

Notes (continued)

17 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Loans from fellow group undertakings represent a total loan of €293.7m (2016: €293.7m). During 2016 €174.5m was repaid by the Company in cash. In July 2018, the company repaid €150m and in December 2018 the company repaid an additional €8.1m. The remaining amount €62.7m, is not repayable before 31 December 2018 and bears interest at 3.0% above six month Euribor and €63m is not repayable before August 2020 and bears interest at 2.0% above six month Euribor. These loans are not secured beside a negative pledge and are subordinated in all respect to the company's obligations for employee retirement benefits. No amounts fall due for settlement after more than five years.

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Face value 2018 € 000	Carrying amount 2018 £000	Face value 2017 € 000	Carrying amount 2017 £000
Loans from group undertaking	2.0% above 12 month Euribor	2020	62,957	56,366	62,957	55,840
			<u>62,957</u>	<u>56,366</u>	<u>62,957</u>	<u>55,840</u>

18 Deferred government grants

	2018 £000	2017 £000
At 1 January	4,231	4,479
Released during the year	(265)	(248)
At 31 December	<u>3,966</u>	<u>4,231</u>
Current	265	248
Non-current	<u>3,701</u>	<u>3,983</u>
	<u>3,966</u>	<u>4,231</u>

The grants are for various capital projects and are amortised over the expected useful life of the related projects.

Notes (continued)

19 Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (Note 17)	56,366	260,515
Deferred government grants (Note 18)	3,701	3,983
	<u>60,067</u>	<u>264,498</u>

Included in creditors balance is the amount of 56,366 in foreign currency.

20 Other provisions

	£000
At 1 January 2017	9,887
Unwinding of discount	183
At 31 December 2017	<u>10,070</u>
At 1 January 2018	10,070
Unwinding of discount	367
At 31 December 2018	<u>10,437</u>

A provision is made for the eventual reclamation of the Company's Boulby site based on the estimated cost at the balance sheet date as discounted in recognition of the estimated future settlement of this obligation. The charges to profit or loss build the provision to the estimated discounted future settlement obligation. The estimated date of settlement is based on a geological estimate of reserves.

The unwinding of the discount of £367,000 (2017: £183,000) has been allocated to finance expenses.

Notes (continued)

21 Pension liabilities

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates two defined benefit pension plans in the UK. Both plans are closed to new members, who are instead eligible for a defined contribution arrangement to which the Company contributes. The payments to beneficiaries up to the total amount of £30m are guaranteed by the parent company.

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(235,614)	(271,103)
Fair value of plan assets	203,947	209,552
Total pension liabilities	<u>(31,667)</u>	<u>(61,551)</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
At 1 January	271,103	280,663
Current service cost	2,319	3,323
Interest cost	6,724	7,243
<i>Remeasurements:</i>		
Effect of change in financial assumptions	(33,590)	(5,012)
Benefits paid	(10,737)	(14,732)
Insurance premiums for risk benefits	(205)	(382)
At 31 December	<u>235,614</u>	<u>271,103</u>

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
At 1 January	209,552	203,012
Net interest on plan assets	5,231	5,250
Remeasurement gain	(5,266)	11,126
Contributions by employer	5,372	5,278
Benefits paid	(10,737)	(14,732)
Insurance premiums for risk benefits	(205)	(382)
At 31 December	<u>203,947</u>	<u>209,552</u>

Notes (continued)

21 Pension liabilities (continued)

Expense recognised in the profit and loss account

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Current service cost	2,319	3,323
Interest on defined benefit pension plan obligation	6,724	7,243
Interest on defined benefit pension plan assets	(5,231)	(5,250)
Total	<u>3,812</u>	<u>5,316</u>

The expense is recognised in the following line items in the profit and loss account:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Cost of sales	3,602	5,040
Administrative expenses	<u>210</u>	<u>276</u>
	<u>3,812</u>	<u>5,316</u>

Actuarial gains recognised directly in equity:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Cumulative amount at 1 January	(66,358)	(82,496)
Recognised in the year	<u>28,324</u>	<u>16,138</u>
Cumulative amount at 31 December	<u>(38,034)</u>	<u>(66,358)</u>

The fair value of the plan assets and the returns on those assets were as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,255	1,201
Equities	73,957	75,573
Debt instruments - Government and Corporate bonds	113,523	118,510
Property	14,901	13,943
Assets held by insurance company	<u>311</u>	<u>325</u>
	<u>203,947</u>	<u>209,552</u>

No plan assets were invested in company equity securities or property currently used by the company.

Notes (continued)

21 Pension liabilities (continued)

To develop the expected long term rate of return assumption, the Company considered the level of expected returns on risk free investments (primarily Government bonds), the historic level of risk premium associated with other asset classes in which the portfolio is invested and the expectations for the future returns of each asset class. The expected return for each asset class was then weighted based on the actual asset allocation to develop the long term rate of return assumption for the portfolio.

Principal actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted averages) at the year end were as follows:

	2018	2017
	%	%
Discount rate	2.89	2.53
RPI	3.23	3.20
Rate of pension increases	3.20	3.17

The assumptions relating to longevity underlying the pension liabilities at the balance sheet date are based on the standard actuarial mortality tables and include an allowance for future improvements in longevity. The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65-year old to live for a number of years as follows:

	2018	2017
	years	years
Average life expectancy of a male pensioner from age 65		
- 72 Plan	21.2	21.3
- 78 Plan	23.5	23.5
Average life expectancy of a future male retiree reaching age 65		
- 72 Plan	22.7	22.7
- 78 Plan	25.2	25.2

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
Discount rate	10% decrease	Increase of £13.7m
RPI	10% increase	Increase of £15.4m
Mortality	10% decrease	Decrease of £8.6m

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan. The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £1,765,096 (2017: £2,011,736) which represents contributions payable by the Company to the employees' funds. At the end of year there were outstanding contributions payable by the Company of £177k (2017: £174k).

Notes (continued)

22 Called up share capital and reserves

Called up share capital

	10% redeemable preference shares of £1 each	Ordinary shares
	2018	2018
In thousands of shares		
On issue at 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018	52,900	14,061
	<u>52,900</u>	<u>14,061</u>
	2018	2017
	£000	£000
<i>Alotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	14,061	14,061
10% redeemable preference shares of £1 each	<u>52,900</u>	<u>52,900</u>
	<u>66,961</u>	<u>66,961</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

The preference shares are redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the preference shares in issue or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of preference shareholders. The holders of preference shares are entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends of 10% only if a dividend is declared on the ordinary shares and is therefore at the option of the Company. They are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company only if proposed resolutions would vary or abrogate their rights.

Neither the dividends rights nor the redemption rights impose unavoidable contractual obligations to make payments on the Company. For this reason the preference shares have been classified as equity instruments within shareholders' funds.

Notes (continued)

22 Called up share capital and reserves (continued)

Other comprehensive income

	Retained earnings	Total other comprehensive income
2018	£000	£000
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>		
Actuarial loss on post-retirement benefit obligations	28,324	28,324
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(4,815)	(4,815)
Total other comprehensive income	23,509	23,509

	Retained earnings	Total other comprehensive income
2017	£000	£000
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>		
Actuarial gain on post-retirement benefit obligations	16,138	16,138
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(1,525)	(1,525)
Total other comprehensive income	14,613	14,613

23 Financial instruments

23 (a) Fair values of financial instruments

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise short and long term debtors and creditors, bank overdrafts, securitisation borrowings and cash. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's ongoing operations and manage its working capital requirement.

Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their listed market price, if available. If a listed market price is not available, then fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

Notes (continued)

23 Financial instruments (continued)

23 (b) Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring existing facilities and cash flows against forecast requirements based on rolling cash forecast. The company continues to be dependent upon the ongoing financial support of the ICL Group.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The Company held short term derivative financial instruments in 2017 in the form of forward currency exchange contracts liabilities with group undertakings. These have a year end fair value liability of nil (2017: nil).

23 (c) Market risk

Financial risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on its holdings of financial instruments that are denominated in a currency over its functional currency. The Company policy is to reduce currency exposures on its holdings of financial instruments through hedging.

Market risk – Foreign currency risk

The Company transacts in both Euros and US Dollars in the ordinary course of business in both revenue and expenses. The net exposure to each currency is closely monitored and is reduced on a timely basis by the use of foreign exchange contracts. Such contracts are taken out with a fellow group undertaking with the opposite exposure or with the company's bankers.

Notes (continued)

24 Operating leases

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

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Less than one year	3,259	3,712
Between one and five years	6,293	10,668
	<u>9,552</u>	<u>14,380</u>

Of the above amounts £1,077,984 of less than one year and £4,528,632 of between one and five years relates to land and buildings (2017: £1,077,984 and £4,311,936 respectively).

During the year £5,095,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2017: £3,110,000).

25 Related parties

Identity of related parties with which the Company transacted

The Company has made sales to a fellow group company ICL Europe CV registered in the Netherlands under a Single Business Entity System. The Company has made purchases from the parent company Dead Sea Works Limited and from fellow group companies ICL Europe CV and ICL UK Sales Ltd.

Transactions with key management personnel

Directors of the Company and their immediate relatives have no control over the voting shares of the Company.

Other related party transactions

There were no other transactions with directors and key management.

	Sales to 2018 £000	Sales to 2017 £000	Purchases from 2018 £000	Purchases from 2017 £000
Parent	-	-	5,005	8,343
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	1,098
Other related parties	48,064	71,254	21,328	31,550
	<u>48,064</u>	<u>71,254</u>	<u>26,333</u>	<u>40,991</u>

Notes (continued)

25 Related parties (continued)

	Debtors outstanding 2018 £000	Debtors outstanding 2017 £000	Creditors outstanding 2018 £000	Creditors outstanding 2017 £000
Parent	2,147	730	-	7,574
Subsidiaries	9,621	300,576	-	92,560
Other related parties	-	11,827	27,175	1,552
	<u>11,768</u>	<u>313,133</u>	<u>27,175</u>	<u>60,419</u>

26 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent company is Dead Sea Works Limited whose registered office is in Potash House, 75 Beer-Sheva 8410001, Israel. The ultimate parent company is Israel Chemicals Limited whose registered office is Millennium Tower, 23 Aranha St, Tel-Aviv 61202, Israel.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Israel Chemicals Limited, incorporated in Israel. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public from the following website www.icl-group.com.

27 Subsequent events

On the 18th of February 2019 the company's investments in ICL (Shanghai) Investment Co Ltd, Yunnan Phosphate Haikou Co Ltd and Yunnan ICL YTH Research & Technology Center Co have been transferred to another ICL Group company for a total amount of £137,882,022 reflecting its market value.