Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

for

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

DIRECTORS:	D Eastlake J K Smith P S Hujan S Harris D G van Breda
SECRETARY:	D G van Breda
REGISTERED OFFICE:	7th Floor 26 Finsbury Square LONDON EC2A 1DS
REGISTERED NUMBER:	4073907 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Ernst & Young LLP G1 Building 5 George Square Glasgow Lanarkshire G2 1DY
BANKERS:	Deutsche Bank AG - London Winchester House 1 Great Winchester House London EC2N 2DB

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The income statement of Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited ("the Company") is set out on page 8 of the financial statements and discloses the Company's financial performance for the year. The Company's turnover for the year amounted to £157.2 million (2014: £35.4 million) which resulted in an operating profit of £2.9 million (2014: operating profit of £2.4 million). After exceptional items a loss before tax of £1.3 million was realised (2014: profit of £8.7 million).

During the financial year ended 31 December 2014 the company engaged in a significant reorganisation and consolidation of the group. The prior year results therefore include the following:

1. The operational trading results for three months to the 31 December 2014 following the transfer of trade from its subsidiaries Europa Facilities Management Limited, Europa Facility Services Limited, Europa Workspace Solutions Limited and Nationwide Facility Services Limited on 1 October 2014;

2. The operational trading results for two months to the 31 December 2014 following the transfer of trade from Bilfinger HSG Facility Management Limited, an associated subsidiary company on 1 November 2014. and

3. Exceptional income of £16.9 million arising from receipt of dividends offset by write down of the carrying value of remaining investments of £10.3 million following the transfer of assets.

On 1 February 2015, the company also acquired the trade, assets and liabilities of its subsidiary companies Europa Nationwide Technical Services Limited and Nationwide FM Limited, resulting in a further impairment of £4.1m in 2015 to the carrying value of the investments.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The services provided by the Company present limited operational risks and these are mitigated through a comprehensive risk management process. The majority of the Company's activities are delivered through long term contracts which are structured to limit the Company's exposure to commercial risks. The principal uncertainties with regard to the Company's ability to continue to achieve its current level of profitability are the loss of a major client and general economic and market conditions. The Company has a diverse client base and the loss of any particular client would not have a catastrophic impact on the Company's viability. The trading performance in 2015 at an operating profit level continues to demonstrate the Company's ability to perform strongly by providing industry-leading levels of service to clients and maintaining strong customer relationships.

The directors have the reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. See note 1 Accounting Policies for further details regarding this assumption.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Company intends to continue to offer innovative solutions based on the quality of both staff and systems to successfully operate in a competitive market. The Directors expect the activities and performance of the business to be unchanged for the foreseeable future.

On 2 June 2016, EQT Partners signed an agreement with Bilfinger SE to acquire its business segment Building and Facility within which Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited sits. The deal completed on 1 September 2016.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Directors consider the following key performance indicators:

	2015	2014
Sales	£157.2m	£35.4m
Operating profit	£2.9m	£2.5m
Net assets	£7.7m	£12.3m

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's principal finance instruments comprise bank balances, loans from parent undertakings, finance lease agreements, trade debtors and trade creditors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the Company's operations.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the Company there is no exposure to pricing risk. The Company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments is shown below.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of intercompany funding at floating rates of interest.

The Company is a lessee in respect of finance leased assets and ensures there are sufficient funds to meet payments.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by application of policies regarding the credit offered to customers, and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding with reference to time and credit limits.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts falling due at the appropriate time.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

.... 30 March 2017

D G van Breda - Director

.... 30 March 2017

J K Smith - Director

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

DIVIDENDS
During the year dividends of £2,600,000 (2014: £866,266) were paid.

DIRECTORS
The directors who have held office during the period from 1 January 2015 to the date of this report are as follows:

G R Brown - resigned 14 June 2015
R P Muldoon - resigned 14 June 2015
J Holmes - appointed 14 June 2015
D Eastlake - appointed 14 June 2015
P Wainwright - appointed 14 June 2015

J K Smith, P S Hujan, S Harris and D G van Breda were appointed as directors on 11 February 2016.

J Holmes, P Wainwright, R Knollmann and E Morré ceased to be directors on 11 February 2016.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT
The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils, and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information on matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES
The Company's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT
In accordance with s414(C) (11) of the Companies Act, included in the Strategic report of information relating to the future development of the business which would otherwise be required by Schedule 7 of the 'large and medium sized companies and groups (accounts and reports) regulations 2008' to be contained in a Directors Report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial reporting Standard 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006 the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

.... 30 March 2017
D G van Breda - Director

.... 30 March 2017
J K Smith - Director

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

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We have audited the financial statements of Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page five, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Nicola McIntyre (Senior Statutory Auditor)
Glasgow
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Date: 31 March 2017

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	31.12.15 £	31.12.15 £	31.12.14 £	31.12.14 £
TURNOVER			157,222,334		35,462,786
Cost of sales			(142,040,371)		(30,152,219)
GROSS PROFIT			15,181,963		5,310,567
Distribution costs		(1,686,151)		(420,979)	
Administrative expenses		(10,587,101)		(2,392,292)	
			(12,273,252)		(2,813,271)
OPERATING PROFIT			2,908,711		2,497,296
Exceptional (costs) income	4		(4,065,403)		6,563,151
			(1,156,692)		9,060,447
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(132,682)		(317,850)	
Other finance costs	20	(38,000)		(27,000)	
			(170,682)		(344,850)
(LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	6		(1,327,374)		8,715,597
Tax on loss/profit on ordinary activities	7		(678,787)		(724,715)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			(2,006,161)		7,990,882

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	31.12.15 £	31.12.14 £
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		(2,006,161)	7,990,882
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial loss on pension scheme		(54,000)	(899,000)
UK deferred tax on actuarial loss		(8,260)	179,800
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX		(62,260)	(719,200)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(2,068,421)	7,271,682

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited (Registered number: 4073907)

Balance Sheet
31 December 2015

	Notes	31.12.15 £	31.12.15 £	31.12.14 £	31.12.14 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	9		4,811,316		4,124,666
Tangible assets	10		1,620,392		2,094,593
Investments	11		2,017,078		6,893,883
			8,448,786		13,113,142
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stock	12	396,734		279,524	
Debtors	13	35,046,291		27,647,459	
Cash at bank		3,489,691		5,877,648	
		38,932,716		33,804,631	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	14	(38,619,727)		(33,469,118)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			312,989		335,513
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			8,761,775		13,448,655
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	15		-		(38,260)
PENSION LIABILITY	20		(1,097,001)		(1,077,200)
NET ASSETS			7,664,774		12,333,195
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	18		121,825		121,825
Share premium	19		1,556,677		1,556,677
Merger reserve	19		-		3,121,011
Retained earnings	19		5,986,272		7,533,682
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			7,664,774		12,333,195

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

....
D G van Breda - Director

....
J K Smith

The notes form part of these financial statements

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Merger reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2014	121,825	1,128,266	1,556,677	3,121,011	5,927,779
Changes in equity					
Dividends	-	(866,266)	-	-	(866,266)
Total comprehensive income	-	7,271,682	-	-	7,271,682
Balance at 31 December 2014	121,825	7,533,682	1,556,677	3,121,011	12,333,195
Changes in equity					
Realised on transfer of assets from subsidiary undertaking	-	3,121,011	-	(3,121,011)	-
Dividends	-	(2,600,000)	-	-	(2,600,000)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(2,068,421)	-	-	(2,068,421)
Balance at 31 December 2015	121,825	5,986,272	1,556,677	-	7,664,774

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it was a wholly owned subsidiary of Bilfinger SE.

Bilfinger SE, a company registered in Germany, was the ultimate parent company whose consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2015 include the results of the company and where the above information is included on a consolidated basis.

On 2 June 2016, EQT Partners signed an agreement with Bilfinger SE to acquire its business segment Building and Facility within which Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited sits. The deal completed on 1 September 2016.

The company transitioned from UK GAAP to FRS 101 as at 1 January 2014. Transition to FRS 101 has not resulted in any material adjustments from the previously reported financial position and financial performance.

Going concern

When considering going concern the directors consider the company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position. As noted in this review, the directors view the future outlook of the company as positive.

In carrying out their duties in respect of going concern, the directors have carried out a review of the company's financial position and cash flow forecast for 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. This has been based on a comprehensive review of revenue, expenditure and cash flows, incorporating specific business risks and the uncertainties brought about by the current economic environment.

The directors note that at the year end the company had net assets of £7.67m (2014: £12.33m) and net current assets of £0.31m (2014: £0.34m). At the year end the company had a net cash balance of £3.49m (2014: £5.88m).

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show the company should be able to operate within the level of its current resources and facilities.

Having taken all of the above factors into consideration, the directors have reached a conclusion that the company is able to manage its business risks. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

continued...

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10)(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

Turnover
Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The choice of measurement of non-controlling interest, either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, is determined on a transaction by transaction basis. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for the non-controlling interest (and where the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree) over the net identifiable amounts of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in exchange for the business combination. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash generating units) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated shall represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not be larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

continued...

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained. When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

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

Amortisation
Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic lives if intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. 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. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software 3 - 5 years

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value over its estimated useful life or, if held under finance lease, over the lease term whichever is shorter.

Land and buildings leasehold	20% straight-line basis
Plant and machinery	20% - 33% straight-line basis
Fixtures and fittings	20% - 50% straight-line basis
Motor vehicles	50% straight-line basis

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

continued...

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Income taxes
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions:

- deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance elements of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

continued...

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pensions
The company operated both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

For defined benefit schemes, the pension costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the regular costs over the service lives of employees. The pension obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using interest rates on government securities that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. The amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. These are included as part of staff costs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

When the benefits of a scheme are improved, pas service cost is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately, following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately as an expense.

Investments
Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less any applicable provision for impairment.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contract the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payment on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

continued...

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Exceptional items
The Company presents as exceptional items those material items of income and expense which, because of the nature and expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them, merit separate presentation to allow shareholders to understand better the elements of financial performance in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to assess better trends in financial performance.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition using purchase cost on a first in first our basis.

2. **TURNOVER**
The total turnover of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activity.

The analysis by geographical area of the Company's turnover, profit before taxation and net assets is set out below:

	31.12.15 £	31.12.14 £
Revenue		
United Kingdom	156,770,313	34,562,018
Rest of World	452,021	900,768
	157,222,334	35,462,786
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		
United Kingdom	(1,596,739)	8,474,013
Rest of World	269,365	241,584
	(1,327,374)	8,715,597
Net Assets		
United Kingdom	7,684,132	12,333,195

continued...

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Wages and salaries	64,632,215	19,257,787
Social security costs	5,862,878	1,697,119
Other pension costs	1,202,430	389,459
	71,697,523	21,344,365

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.12.15	31.12.14
Direct Labour	2,949	748
Administrative	387	106
	3,336	854

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	519,809	384,235
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	31,812	36,744

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	5	2

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Emoluments etc	181,962	234,700
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	12,282	21,924

continued...

4. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Arising from significant reorganisation of the group:

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Impairment of investments	4,065,403	10,397,426
Dividends received from subsidiary undertakings	-	(16,960,577)
	4,065,403	(6,563,151)

Impairment of investments
During the year the Company recognised impairments of £4,065,403 (2014: £10,397,426) in respect of reductions in the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries following the transfer of assets and liabilities to the Company. Since this reorganisation relates to a transformation and rationalisation of the business, these costs are not directly related to current operations and have been disclosed as exceptional.

Dividends received from subsidiary undertakings
Dividends received from subsidiary undertakings are disclosed as exceptional on the basis that they arise from the group reorganisation. Since this reorganisation relates to a transformation and rationalisation of the business, this income is not directly related to current operations and has been disclosed as exceptional.

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Bank interest	10,205	183,402
Interest payable to group undertakings	113,070	25,821
Hire purchase	9,407	108,627
	132,682	317,850

continued...

6. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The (loss)/profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	729,588	649,685
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	90,786	17,056
Auditors' remuneration	68,000	25,000
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	1,783,942	554,849
Operating lease rentals - other assets	1,647,484	536,399

7. TAXATION

a) Tax charged in the income statement

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax	399,278	401,743
Foreign tax	-	136,498
Amounts underprovided in previous years:		
Group relief	198,341	-
UK corporation tax	100,710	98,222
Total current income tax	698,329	636,463
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	196,994	83,923
Amounts overprovided in previous years	(241,326)	(2,476)
Changes in tax rates	24,790	6,805
Total deferred tax	(19,542)	88,252
Total tax expense in income statement	678,787	724,715

The tax expense in the income statement relates to wholly continuing activities.

continued...

7. **TAXATION - continued**

b) Tax relating to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Deferred tax:		
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension plan	(10,935)	(166,315)
Changes in tax rates	19,195	(13,485)
Total deferred tax	8,260	(179,800)
Total tax expense in the statement of other comprehensive income	8,260	(179,800)

The tax expense in the income statement relates to wholly continuing activities.

c) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the income statement for the year is higher (2014 - lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The difference are reconciled below:

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before income tax	(1,327,374)	8,715,597
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.50%)	(268,793)	1,873,853
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	41,821	22,900
Dividends received not taxable	-	(3,646,524)
Impairment of investments not deductible	823,244	2,235,447
Effect of higher taxes on overseas earnings	-	136,498
Tax underprovided in previous years	57,725	95,746
Change in tax laws and rate	24,790	6,805
Total tax expense reported in the income statement	678,787	724,715

d) Change in Corporation Tax Rate

The UK corporation tax rate was reduced from 21% to 20% effective 1 April 2015, and thereafter to 19% effective 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective 1 April 2018. Deferred tax has been remeasured using the rates substantively enacted at 31 December 2015.

continued...

7. TAXATION - continued

e) Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

Deferred tax asset	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	180,274	155,586
Accruals	38,816	6,819
Pensions and post-employment medical benefits	197,460	215,400
	416,550	377,805

Deferred tax in the income statement	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(17,173)	(32,591)
Accruals	(32,041)	11,548
Pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits	6,882	102,490
Change in tax rates	(19,542)	6,805
Deferred tax (credit)/expense	(19,542)	88,252

8. DIVIDENDS

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Ordinary and B Ordinary shares of 0.10 each		
Final	2,600,000	866,266

continued...

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Computer software £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2015	4,423,390	956,011	5,379,401
Additions	811,301	-	811,301
Disposals	-	(9,387)	(9,387)
Transfer from subsidiary undertaking	-	115,416	115,416
At 31 December 2015	5,234,691	1,062,040	6,296,731
AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2015	464,949	789,786	1,254,735
Amortisation for year	-	125,207	125,207
Eliminated on disposal	-	(9,387)	(9,387)
Transfer from subsidiary undertaking	-	114,860	114,860
At 31 December 2015	464,949	1,020,466	1,485,415
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2015	4,769,742	41,574	4,811,316
At 31 December 2014	3,958,441	166,225	4,124,666

continued...

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2015	32,288	1,676,610	4,073,368	33,887	5,816,153
Additions	8,806	-	248,543	-	257,349
Disposals	(24,144)	(971,398)	(42,398)	(26,695)	(1,064,635)
Transfer from subsidiary undertaking	-	(253,342)	1,089,520	-	836,178
At 31 December 2015	16,950	451,870	5,369,033	7,192	5,845,045
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2015	30,479	1,389,016	2,268,178	33,887	3,721,560
Charge for year	4,370	180,684	635,320	-	820,374
Eliminated on disposal	(24,144)	(971,397)	(42,398)	(26,695)	(1,064,634)
Transfer from subsidiary undertaking	-	(263,519)	1,010,872	-	747,353
At 31 December 2015	10,705	334,784	3,871,972	7,192	4,224,653
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2015	6,245	117,086	1,497,061	-	1,620,392
At 31 December 2014	1,809	287,594	1,805,190	-	2,094,593

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £68,700 (2014 - £159,486) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

11. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 January 2015	6,893,883
Impairments	(4,876,805)
At 31 December 2015	2,017,078
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2015	2,017,078
At 31 December 2014	6,893,883

continued...

11. **INVESTMENTS - continued**

The company's investments at the Balance Sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Europa Facilities Services Limited
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Facilities management (now Dormant)

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Europa Facilities Management Limited
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Facilities management (now Dormant)

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Europa Workspace Solutions Limited
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Facilities management (now Dormant)

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Nationwide Facility Services Limited
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Facilities management (now Dormant)

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Europa TFM Ireland Limited
Country of incorporation: Ireland
Nature of business: Facilities management

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Nationwide FM Limited
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Dormant

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

continued...

11. INVESTMENTS - continued

Europa Nationwide Technical Services Limited*
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Facilities management (now Dormant)

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

*subsidiary of Nationwide FM Limited

Europa Nationwide Technical Services Limited was previously Nationwide Building Services Group Limited.

Nationwide Facility Services Ltd previously traded as Europa Workspace Services.

Intu Retail Services Ltd
Country of incorporation: England and Wales
Nature of business: Facilities management

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	49.00

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investment in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

12. STOCKS

	31.12.15	31.12.14
Goods for resale	396,734	279,524

13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.15 £	31.12.14 £
Trade debtors	18,594,039	11,182,293
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,296,194	4,628,192
Other debtors	928,654	1,202,321
Corporation tax recoverable	433,829	-
Deferred tax asset	416,550	377,805
Prepayments and accrued income	13,377,025	10,256,848
	35,046,291	27,647,459

continued...

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 14)	38,260	74,779
Trade creditors	10,099,480	5,277,002
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,007,832	3,860,980
Corporation tax	-	440,467
Social security and other taxes	5,974,043	4,956,757
Other creditors	355,665	3,319,716
Accruals and deferred income	14,144,447	15,539,417
	38,619,727	33,469,118

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 14)	-	38,260

16. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Current:		
Hire purchase (see note 15)	38,260	74,779
Non-current:		
Hire purchase (see note 15)	-	38,260

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	1 year or less
	£
Hire purchase	38,260

continued...

17. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	38,260	74,779
Between one and five years	-	38,260
	38,260	113,039

	Non-cancellable operating leases	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Within one year	2,318,429	1,861,670
Between one and five years	3,957,417	3,739,222
In more than five years	2,706,803	3,177,535
	8,982,649	8,778,427

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.15 £	31.12.14 £
1,108,890	Ordinary shares	0.10	110,889	110,889
109,364	B Ordinary shares	0.10	10,936	10,936
			121,825	121,825

In the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, 30,000 B Ordinary shares issued of £0.10 nominal value were incorrectly disclosed as Ordinary Shares. In addition, disclosure included reference to 200,000 Convertible Preference Shares issued of £0.10 nominal value which were converted to Ordinary shares on 13 December 2013. The number and value of shares issued has therefore been corrected above as at both 31 December 2014 and 2015.

All shares carry equal voting rights and dividend rights.

continued...

19. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Merger reserve £	Totals £
At 1 January 2015	7,533,682	1,556,677	3,121,011	12,211,370
Loss for the year	(2,049,063)	-	-	(2,049,063)
Dividends	(2,600,000)			(2,600,000)
Other comprehensive income	(43,200)	-	-	(43,200)
Realised on transfer of assets from subsidiary undertaking	3,121,011	-	(3,121,011)	-
At 31 December 2015	6,005,630	1,556,677	-	7,562,307

Included within retained earnings is £3,121,001 which represents the excess of the total value compared to the nominal value of 73,260 shares which were issued as consideration for the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of Nationwide FM Limited in the year ended 31 December 2010. The total value assigned to the shares was £2,088,000.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The company operates a defined benefit scheme in the UK. This is a separate trustee-administered fund holding the pension scheme assets to meet long term pension liabilities. The trustees must agree a funding plan with the company such that any funding shortfall is expected to be met by additional contributions and investment outperformance. A triennial scheme funding valuation was carried out at 31 December 2014 to assess the shortfall. Triennial valuations are carried out with the scheme's obligations measured using prudent assumptions (relative to those used to measure accounting liabilities).

The company currently pays contributions at the rates set out in the Schedule of Contributions prepared following the triennial scheme funding valuation. Under this Schedule of Contributions, the company's contributions are £500,000 per annum in respect of the funding shortfall plus 59% of pensionable salaries to cover new benefit accrual, administration expenses and PPF levies.

The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the years leading up to retirement. The pensions in payment increase in line with inflation or by fixed amounts. The Scheme is still accruing benefits but closed to new entrants.

The trustees are also responsible for investing the scheme assets, administration of benefits and exercising discretionary powers.

The valuation used for FRS101 disclosures has been based on a full assessment of the liabilities of the Plan as at 31 December 2014. The present values of the defined benefit obligations, the related current service cost and any past service costs were measured using the projected unit credit method.

continued...

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Actuarial gains and losses have been recognised in the period in which they occur, (but outside the profit and loss account), through the Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses (STRGL). Many of the key financial assumptions are derived directly from the yields on AA-rated corporate bonds or from yields on Government bonds and reflect a best estimate of likely future experience.

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Current service cost	145,000	109,000
Net interest from net defined benefit asset/liability	38,000	27,000
	183,000	136,000
Actual return on plan assets	4,000	386,000

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

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Opening defined benefit obligation	10,142,000	9,053,000
Current service cost	145,000	109,000
Contributions by scheme participants	23,000	20,000
Interest cost	355,000	393,000
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(259,999)	919,000
Benefits paid	(141,000)	(352,000)
	10,264,001	10,142,000

continued...

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

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

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Opening fair value of scheme assets	9,065,000	8,321,000
Contributions by employer	216,000	691,000
Contributions by scheme participants	23,000	20,000
Expected return	318,000	366,000
Actuarial (losses)/gains	(314,000)	20,000
Benefits paid	(141,000)	(353,000)
	9,167,000	9,065,000

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
	£	£
Actuarial (losses)	(314,000)	(1,195,000)
Experience gains on plan liabilities	260,000	296,000
	(54,000)	(899,000)

The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total scheme assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.12.15	31.12.14
Equities	76.90%	76.40%
Bonds	22.70%	22.50%
Other assets	-	1.10%
	100.00%	100.00%

continued...

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	31.12.15	31.12.14
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	3.50%	3.50%
Future salary increases	3.10%	3.10%
Future pension increases	3.10%	3.10%
Inflation	3.10%	3.10%
Deferred pension increases	3.10%	3.10%

The company employs a building block approach in determining the long-term rate of return on pension plan assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principals. The overall expected rate of return on scheme assets is a weighted average of the individual expected rates of return on each asset class.

The underlying mortality assumption for pensions in payment are based upon the standard tables known as SNA03 CMI 2012 with 50% medium and 50% long cohort future improvement factors subject to a minimum underpin improvement in mortality rates at every age of 1.5% pa. The final liability values have been reduced by 6.5%. There are separate tables for men and women. Before retirement no mortality has been assumed.

The total contributions to the defined benefit scheme in 2016 are expected to be £632,000 (2015: £257,000)

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are guaranteed bonds in place for £648,600 (2014 - £698,000).

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At the year end the company was owed £382,682 (2014 - £nil) by Intu Retail Services Limited and £544,882 (2014: £544,882) by Europa (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited (a 90% subsidiary of Europa Support Services International Limited).

All other transactions with group companies have not been disclosed as the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

continued...

23. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent undertaking is Bilfinger SE, a company registered in Germany. The largest and smallest group in which this company is consolidated is that of Bilfinger SE. Bilfinger SE prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Investor Relations, Carl-Reiß-Platz 1-5, 68165 Mannheim, Germany.

On 2 June 2016, EQT Partners signed an agreement with Bilfinger SE to acquire its business segment Building and Facility, within which Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited sits. The deal completed on 1 September 2016 and in the Directors' opinion the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is EQT Partners.

continued...

24. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements have been reviewed and those which are expected to apply to the Company are listed below.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

The new standard will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The objective of IFRS 9 is to simplify the classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments. The standard also includes new guidance regarding hedge accounting and the impairment of financial assets. The effect of the application of IFRS 9 is currently being reviewed (first application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018).

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 replaces the previous standards and interpretations on revenue recognition (IAS 11, IAS 18, IFRIC 13, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 18 and SIC-31) and provides uniform guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures required in the notes to the consolidated financial statements concerning revenue from contracts with customers on the basis of a five-step model. The Company recognises revenue according to IAS 18. We are currently assessing in particular the impact of the new regulations contained in IFRS 15 with regard to transfer of control at a point in time or over time on the recognition of revenue and profit. It is anticipated that the scope of the disclosures required in the notes to the financial statements will increase considerably (first application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018).

IFRS 16 *Leases*

IFRS 16 replaces the previous standard as well as the associated interpretations for the accounting for leases (IAS 17, IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27) and regulates the recognition, the measurement, the presentation and the disclosures in the notes for leases in the financial statements of the lessee and lessor. In accordance with IFRS 16, a lessee generally has to capitalize the right of use as an asset right of use and to recognize a lease payment as a liability. The effect of the application of IFRS 16 on the Company is currently being reviewed (first application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019).

The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The future application of the standards is unlikely to have any material effect on the financial position, cash flows or profitability of the Company.

continued...

25. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2014, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with previously extant United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2015, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The significant accounting policies in meeting those requirements are described in the relevant notes.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has started from an opening balance sheet at the Company's date of transition to FRS 101, and made those changes in accounting policies and other restatements required for the first-time adoption of FRS 101. There has been no material impact to the Company's financial position, results or cash flows as a result of restating its financial statements.

On transition to FRS 101, the company has applied the requirements of paragraphs 6-33 of IFRS 1 - First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.

continued...

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Reconciliation of Equity
1 January 2014
(Date of Transition to FRS 101)

	Notes	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 101 £	FRS 101 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets		1,719,039	284,638	2,003,677
Tangible assets		1,937,046	(284,638)	1,652,408
Investments		19,518,023	-	19,518,023
		23,174,108	-	23,174,108
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		26,830,031	-	26,830,031
Prepayments and accrued income		1,184,246	-	1,184,246
Cash at bank		24,349	-	24,349
		28,038,626	-	28,038,626
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year		(40,284,955)	-	(40,284,955)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(12,246,329)	-	(12,246,329)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		10,927,779	-	10,927,779
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due after more than one year		(5,000,000)	-	(5,000,000)
NET ASSETS		5,927,779	-	5,927,779
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital		121,825	-	121,825
Share premium		1,556,677	-	1,556,677
Merger reserve		3,121,011	-	3,121,011
Retained earnings		1,128,266	-	1,128,266
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		5,927,779	-	5,927,779

continued...

Reconciliation of Equity - continued
31 December 2014

	Notes	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 101 £	FRS 101 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets		3,763,132	361,534	4,124,666
Tangible assets		2,260,818	(166,225)	2,094,593
Investments		6,893,883	-	6,893,883
		12,917,833	195,309	13,113,142
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		27,742,154	184,829	27,926,983
Cash at bank		5,877,648	-	5,877,648
		33,619,802	184,829	33,804,631
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year		(33,469,119)	1	(33,469,118)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		150,683	184,830	335,513
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		13,068,516	380,139	13,448,655
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due after more than one year		(38,260)	-	(38,260)
PENSION LIABILITY		(861,800)	(215,400)	(1,077,200)
NET ASSETS		12,168,456	164,739	12,333,195
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital		121,825	-	121,825
Share premium		1,556,677	-	1,556,677
Merger reserve		3,121,011	-	3,121,011
Retained earnings		7,368,943	164,739	7,533,682
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		12,168,456	164,739	12,333,195

continued...

Notes to the reconciliation of equity
Intangible Fixed Assets

Goodwill
Under previous UK GAAP Goodwill was amortised over its useful life. On transition to FRS101 Goodwill is considered to have an indefinite life in accordance with IAS38, and is tested annually for impairment in accordance with IAS36. On transition to FRS101 the company took advantage of the exemption under IFRS1 not to restate its business combinations and the carrying value of goodwill remains unchanged. The impact is to increase intangible assets by £195,309 at 31 December 2014 (1 January 2014 - £nil).

Software
Under previous UK GAAP computer software was treated as part of the cost of hardware. Under IFRS, computer software that is not integral to the hardware falls to be classified as an intangible asset. On transition to FRS101 software has been treated as an intangible asset. The impact is to increase intangible assets by £166,205 at 31 December 2014 (£284,638 at 1 January 2014).

Deferred Tax Assets and Net Retirement Benefits Liability

Pension Liability
Under previous UK GAAP the pension liability was required to be shown net of the related deferred tax asset. Under FRS101 the pension liability is required to be shown gross and the related deferred tax included within deferred tax assets on the balance sheet. The impact is to increase deferred tax assets by £215,400 at 31 December 2014 (1 January 2014 £nil).

Deferred Tax Liability
A deferred tax liability has been recognised at 31 December 2014 on goodwill amortisation recognised under UK GAAP of £30,570 at 31 December 2014 (1 January 2014 - £nil)

Accruals
Holiday pay accrual
In transition to FRS101 the company has not recognised a holiday pay accrual. The company operates a "use it or lose it" policy in relation to annual leave and the closing date is 31 December each year.

continued...

Bilfinger Europa Facility Management Limited

Reconciliation of Profit for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 101 £	FRS 101 £
TURNOVER	35,462,786	-	35,462,786
Cost of sales	(30,573,198)	420,979	(30,152,219)
GROSS PROFIT	4,889,588	420,979	5,310,567
Distribution costs	-	(420,979)	(420,979)
Administrative expenses	(2,587,601)	195,309	(2,392,292)
OPERATING PROFIT	2,301,987	195,309	2,497,296
Exceptional income	6,563,151	-	6,563,151
Interest payable and similar charges	(317,850)	-	(317,850)
Other finance costs	(27,000)	-	(27,000)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	8,520,288	195,309	8,715,597
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(694,145)	(30,570)	(724,715)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	7,826,143	164,739	7,990,882