

The Right Fuelcard Company Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 07547124

31 December 2020

SATURDAY



AAADJWEG

A05

07/08/2021

#154

COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents

Company information	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	6
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements	7
Independent auditor's report to the members of The Right Fuelcard Company Limited	8
Profit and loss account	12
Balance sheet	13
Statement of changes in equity	14
Notes	15-26

Company information

Directors

JCD Turner
PS Althasen
D Mariconda – Appointed 27 February 2020
APS Briand - Resigned 27 February 2020
AJA Dumurgier – Resigned 2 July 2021
JFM Vaucanson
JU Hubau – Appointed 2 July 2021

Registered office
Ground Floor Gibraltar House
Bowcliffe Road
Hunslet
Leeds
LS10 1HB

Company number
07547124

Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP
Bridgewater Place
1 Water Lane
Leeds
LS11 5QR
United Kingdom

Strategic report

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is to provide fuel cards and related services.

Business Model

As a fuel card re-seller, we focus on providing major branded cards in the industry. Our focus is on the level of personal service we provide our customers together with detailed administrative benefits saving time and improving efficiencies.

We focus on speed of service from the time it takes to open accounts, to supply cards and to get customers using the products, continually looking at ways of reducing this.

Business Review

In 2019, Edenred, the world leader in transactional solutions for companies, employees and merchants, acquired 80% of the share capital of The Right Fuelcard Company (TRFC). In 2020 TRFC have continued to fully integrate and become part of the Edenred Group. Last year it was also decided to hive-up the assets, liabilities and business of BE Fuelcards (Holdings) Limited, BE Fuelcards Limited and Diesel 24 Limited into TRFC. This happened on 30 September 2019. The 2020 results therefore reflect a full year of the hived-up business, compared with 2019 which included only three months.

On 23rd March 2020 the UK went into a national lockdown due to the COVID19 pandemic. This has had an impact on the Company's performance by causing a drop in our fuel volumes. We have however managed to minimise the impact of this, by careful monitoring of our pricing and also a review of overheads and cutting non-essential spend and investment in capital projects. This has meant that TRFC have been able to achieve strong results, despite the global pandemic.

Key Performance Indicators

Together with the daily management of cashflow and working capital, the company uses a number of KPIs to manage its business. The most important of these are:

Debtor days

Monitored monthly showing the length of time customers take to pay on average.

Revenue pence per litre

Reviewed daily and reflecting the average profit made on each litre sold.

The actual key performance indicators for the period ended 31 December 2020 have not been disclosed as they are considered to be commercially sensitive.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are aware of the various risks inherent in the business and meet on a regular basis to consider them. The key business risks are:

Price risk

The business is affected by the volatility in the world commodity price of oil. However due to the pricing structure in place with our suppliers the gross profit per litre sold are insulated against this volatility.

Strategic report

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

Credit risk

Given the general state of the economy, this area remains a particular concern. The company carries a credit insurance policy to safeguard itself against bad debt, but also operates a strict policy of credit checking and reviewing all new and existing commercial customers. Where the risk is deemed too high, a cash bond is obtained from the customer up front.

Supply risk

The company has a sound trading relationship with our suppliers and has contracts in place to ensure the continuation of its trade.

System and Processing back ups

The Company regularly tests back up services and systems in the event of IT/communications failure.

COVID-19 Risk

We have assessed the impact of the COVID-19 crisis and noted its impact on our ability to operate as a going concern, as disclosed in note 1.2. In terms of specific actions taken we have done the following:

Introduced remote working across the business to ensure that our employees can continue to safely operate the business in a secure environment.

Accessed relevant Government support measures including its Job Retention Scheme and its deferral of VAT payment scheme, which has now been paid in 2021.

Suspended all non-essential expenditure and tightened approval levels in areas such as capital expenditure and marketing.

Increased the focus on debtor management and customer support to ensure proactive management of our trade debtor balances. The company carries a credit insurance policy to safeguard itself against bad debt, but also operates a strict policy of credit checking and reviewing all new and existing commercial customers.

Through the above measures, TRFC has still managed to achieve a strong set of results. We look forward to 2021, where we hope the market begins to recover as the UK eases lockdown restrictions and the business can continue to grow as we see volumes return to a normal level.

The shift towards a low-carbon economy or the introduction of carbon tax policies to regulate emissions could have an impact on the business. TRFC supports the ecological transition through its business activity by aiming to bring our customers environmentally friendly services and solutions.

Section 172 (1) statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 recognises that whilst companies are run for the benefit of the shareholders, a business's long-term success and reputation are dependent upon maintaining relationships with stakeholders and an appreciation of the external impact of its activities.

The board of directors comprises 3 individuals appointed by Edenred which as noted above owns 80% of the equity and 2 individuals appointed by the minority shareholders.

The Directors are fully aware of their responsibilities to promote the success of the Company in accordance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. They ensure proper reflection on stakeholder engagement and issues is given at Board level and that opportunities for development in this area are positively pursued.

Strategic report

Section 172 (1) statement (continued)

The Board regularly reviews the business's principal stakeholders and how the business engages with them. The sections below set out a more detailed summary of the company's relationships with its key stakeholders and how the business engages with those stakeholders.

In addition to a scheduled programme of Board meetings, the Board and wider members of both the senior UK management and European parent management meet monthly, during which feedback from various business areas, with particular focus on specific stakeholder groups, is fed back to the wider Board.

Key stakeholders include the shareholders, the client base, the supply chain and all employees.

Shareholders - Our ultimate parent Edenred is the principal provider of capital funding and working capital facilities. Together with the minority stakeholders their combined investment enables the company to fund organic growth and ultimately deliver long-term success. All shareholders require the company to deliver a return on their investment through regular dividend payments. The method of engagement with the stakeholders is ensured by the way the board is comprised with 3 individuals appointed by Edenred which as noted above owns 80% of the equity and 2 individuals appointed by the minority shareholders. The main output from the engagement is the formulation of the dividend policy.

The client base - Profitability and future trade of the business is determined by providing effective and long-term relationships with our customer stakeholders. The main method of engagement between management and customers is via informal interactions throughout the year with the key aim being to maximise speed of service from the time it takes to open accounts, to supply cards and to get customers using the products. If management data presented to the directors at the board meetings shows this measurement is moving adversely or if customer retention is not as expected the directors would instigate corrective action.

The supply chain - Effective relationships with our supply chain stakeholders are essential to ensuring an efficient and dependable product and service is available to our client base. The main method of engagement between management and suppliers is via informal interactions throughout the year ensuring that supply contracts have agreed payment terms and service standards. If management data presented to the directors at the board meetings shows this unexpected movements in creditor days or business disruption caused by supply chain challenges the directors would instigate corrective action.

Employees - The business leverages off the hard work and dedication of its employee stakeholders, they assist with sustaining competitive advantage and long-term success. The business operates from just one location where all staff are based. The main method of engagement between management and employees because of this working environment is through on going informal daily interactions. In addition to this all employees have formal contracts of employment. The health & safety of employees is a key concern for the business. During the recent COVID-19 pandemic homeworking protocols were established for employees with the use of Video Conferencing communication technology to ensure on-going collaboration with employees at home. If management data presented to the directors at the board meetings shows increasing accident reporting or unexpected staff turnover levels the directors would instigate corrective action.

The outcome of stakeholder engagement generally, as fed back to the Board via the channels referred to above, influences the formulation and ongoing review of the long-term strategy and financial planning to ensure that the approach continues to deliver sustainable returns and promotes reputational reward. The Directors aim to take the needs and priorities of each stakeholder group into account as part of their decision-making processes, recognising that the pertinence of a particular stakeholder group may vary depending upon the matter under consideration.

The Right Fuelcard Company Limited
Annual report and financial statements
31 December 2020

Strategic report

Future developments

The Company is constantly looking at ways of improving its service offering and also investigating opportunities in markets that we feel complement our core offering

Signed on behalf of the board



D Mariconda
Director

Ground Floor Gibraltar House
Bowcliffe Road
Hunslet
Leeds
LS10 1HB

7th July 2021

Directors' report

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing this report were as follows:

JCD Turner	
PS Althasen	
D Mariconda	Appointed 27 February 2020
APS Briand	Resigned 27 February 2020
AJA Dumurgier	Resigned 2 nd July 2021
JFM Vaucanson	
JU Hubau	Appointed 2 nd July 2021

Proposed dividend

The directors recommended payment of a final dividend of £9,446,493 to be paid in 2021. (2019: £9,034,821, paid June 2020).

Disclosure of information in the Strategic Report

Certain information required by the Companies Act 2006 to be included in the Directors' Report has been excluded on the basis that it is included in the Strategic Report on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5.


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 the 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, Ernst & Young were appointed as auditor in the year and will be deemed to be reappointed and continue in office.

By order of the board


D Mariconda
Director

Ground Floor Gibraltar House
Bowcliffe Road
Hunslet
Leeds
LS10 1HB

7th July 2021

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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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 THE RIGHT FUELCARD COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Right Fuelcard Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 17, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period ending 31 December 2022.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of 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 themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the 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 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 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a

material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

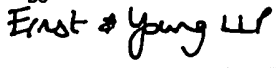
Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework, FRS 101, The Companies Act 2006 and the relevant direct and indirect tax laws and regulations in the UK. In addition, we conclude that there are certain significant laws and regulations which may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements relating to health & safety, employee laws and regulation and data protection.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through reading the board minutes and correspondence with UK tax authorities to identify if there are matters where there is a risk of breach of such frameworks that could have a material impact on the company. We understood controls put in place by the management to reduce the opportunities for fraudulent transactions.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering previous EY experience with the company, inquiring with management from various parts of the business to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and what entity level controls are in place. We also identified the existence of performance targets and their potential influence on management to manage earnings by manipulating Revenue. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how management monitors those controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk relating to revenue and management override of control.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations and framework identified above and to respond to the assessed risks. Our procedures included: journal entry testing where we leveraged our data analytics platform to review the entire population of journals to assist in identifying specific transactions to test being those that did not meet certain criteria, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions; enquires of company management and those charged with governance; and challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management by agreeing to supporting third party evidence wherever possible. The results of our procedures did not identify any instances of non-compliance.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

^{DS}
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ernst & Young LLP', enclosed within a rectangular box.

Peter Buckler (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Leeds

July 7, 2021

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Note</i>	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Revenue and gross profit		17,927,510	10,117,316
Administrative expenses		(6,373,257)	(5,350,443)
Other operating income		100,172	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation	3	11,654,425	4,766,873
Interest receivable and similar income	5	10,679	17,332
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(21,456)	(111,625)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		11,643,648	4,672,580
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(2,197,155)	(973,817)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		9,446,493	3,698,763
		<hr/>	<hr/>

All activities in the year to 31 December 2020 and to 31 December 2019 relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

There are no items to be included in Other Comprehensive Income in the current or prior periods.

The Right Fuelcard Company Limited
Annual report and financial statements
31 December 2020

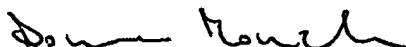
Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	8	31,927,627	31,927,627
Tangible assets	9	299,883	199,803
		<u>32,227,510</u>	<u>32,127,430</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	10	12,350,273	12,919,915
Cash at bank and in hand		1,029,409	4,765,413
		<u>13,379,682</u>	<u>17,685,328</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(29,077,973)</u>	<u>(33,694,513)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(15,698,291)</u>	<u>(16,009,185)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>16,529,219</u>	<u>16,118,245</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	12	<u>(27,896)</u>	<u>(28,594)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>16,501,323</u></u>	<u><u>16,089,651</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	2,000	2,000
Profit and loss account		16,499,323	16,087,651
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>16,501,323</u></u>	<u><u>16,089,651</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 7th July 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:


D Mariconda
Director

Statement of changes in equity

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2019	2,000	3,909,771	3,911,771
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit or loss	-	3,698,763	3,698,763
Adjustment on merger of subsidiaries (see note 7)	-	8,479,117	8,479,117
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	12,177,880	12,177,880
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Dividends	-	-	-
Total distributions to owners	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	2,000	16,087,651	16,089,651

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2020	2,000	16,087,651	16,089,651
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit or loss	-	9,446,493	9,446,493
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	9,446,493	9,446,493
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Dividends	-	(9,034,821)	(9,034,821)
Total distributions to owners	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	2,000	16,499,323	16,501,323

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The Right Fuelcard Company Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under UK GAAP FRS 101 (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices, and these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

As permitted under FRS101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions under that standard in respect of:

- The requirement of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
- The requirement of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*
- The requirement of IAS 7 *Statement of cash flows*
- The requirement of IAS 8 *Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- The requirement of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*
- The requirement of IAS 24 *Related Party Transactions*
- Certain property plant and equipment disclosures; and
- The effect of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Edenred SA.

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

The directors consider that as an agent for the sale of fuels the company has a relatively low fixed cost base and even in periods of significantly reduced turnover will remain profitable. However, they are also aware that the working capital model means that a sudden drop in sales results in a one-off adverse movement in working capital.

Recognising these risk factors the directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a the period ending 31 December 2022 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will be able to trade robustly and the Company will have sufficient funds through the funding via an intercompany treasury agreement from its ultimate parent company Edenred SA, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The intercompany treasury agreement is for total funding of up to £20m and Edenred SA has indicated its intention to continue to make this funding available for the period covered by the forecasts.

Edenred SA has sufficient funds to support the company. In 2020 the Group negotiated additional facilities of €750m and a €600m 9 year bond. In June 2021, Edenred also secured a convertible bond for approximately €400m. The Group had exceptional low Group debt at December 2020 and nothing to suggest any liquidity issues.

Given the above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Whilst credit terms can vary, the Company does not expect any fundamental changes to the working capital position to be needed in the foreseeable future, nor is there any formal requirement from key suppliers to vary current terms.

After making enquires and performing the actions detailed in note 17 below, the Directors have concluded with reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources including parental support to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt a position of going concern basis.

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency 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. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in 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. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 101, 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 instrument

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.

1.5 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investments in preference and ordinary shares

Investments in equity instruments are measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are excluded if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognition in profit or loss. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment in profit or loss.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

All leases are recorded on the balance sheet as right to use assets over the relevant lease term. The only exception to this is where the lease term is less than 12 months or where the lease is of a low value asset (of £3,000 or less). These assets will continue to have their monthly expense charged to the profit and loss account.

Leased assets are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The company reviews at each reporting date the residual value, useful life and depreciation method used in assessing tangible fixed assets (including those leased) and also assesses whether any of the assets are impaired.

1.7 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

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. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

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 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)

1.8 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long-term employee benefits

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 the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

1.9 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 recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

1.10 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and 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 the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

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

1.11 Turnover

Turnover relates to the sale of fuel (as agent) and fuel card related services to customers, and, is recognised on receipt of the goods and services by the customer.

1.12 Taxation

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

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 timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset, if, and when, all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered

1.13 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when it is reasonable to expect that the grants will be received and that all related conditions will be met, usually on submission of a valid claim for payment.

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

3 Expenses and auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	192,696	136,932
Auditor's remuneration	73,509	69,500
Government grant	(100,172)	-
Amounts receivable by the company's auditor in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	-	-
Other tax advisory services	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

4 Interest payable and similar expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Bank interest paid	21,456	111,625

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Interest received	10,679	17,332

6 Staff numbers and costs

	12m to 31 December 2020 £	6m to 31 December 2019 £
Wages and salaries	2,706,796	1,920,686
Social security costs	277,363	234,596
Other pension costs	97,897	117,232
	3,082,056	2,272,514

The average number of employees (excluding directors) during the year was 73 (2019: 52).

	Year ended 31 December 2020 No.	Year ended 31 December 2019 No.
Sales	37	24
Administration	36	28
	73	52

Notes (continued)

The total directors' remuneration for the year was £227k. This includes directors who are not paid by the company, but devote a proportion of their time to the affairs of the company and their remuneration for that time has been estimated at £1,000 per director, per month.

7 Taxation

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
<i>Current tax</i>				
Current tax on income for the period	2,217,855		996,553	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(40,807)		(12,204)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total current tax		2,177,048		984,349
<i>Deferred tax (see note 13)</i>				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,832)		(9,896)	
Change in tax rate	441		-	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	22,498		(636)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total deferred tax		20,107		(10,532)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total tax		2,197,155		973,817
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Profit for the year	9,446,493	3,698,763
Total tax expense	2,197,155	973,817
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	11,643,648	4,672,580
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19 %)	2,212,293	887,790
Non-deductible expenses	2,396	94,392
Deferred tax rate difference	774	1,164
Over provided in prior periods	(18,308)	(9,529)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	2,197,155	973,817
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

Deferred tax has been computed as at 31st December 20 at 19%. However, subsequent to the balance sheet date, an amendment of the tax rate from 19% to 25% was announced on 3rd March 2021. The balance is immaterial and has not been adjusted.

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<i>Cost or valuation</i>	
At beginning of period	31,927,627
Revaluations	-
	<hr/>
At end of period	31,927,627
	<hr/>
<i>Impairment</i>	
At beginning and end of period	-
	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 December 2020	31,927,627
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	31,927,627
	<hr/>

On 30 September 2019 the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies noted in the table below were hived up into TRFC at book value. The relevant assets and liabilities are set out below, the consideration amount was 12,638,068 which was set off by equal amount of dividend received:

	Transferor Book values £	Hive-up adjustments £	Recognised on hive up £
Net assets at hive -up date			
Intangible Assets	946,353	30,981,274	31,927,627
Fixed Assets	25,982		25,982
Current Assets	30,586,395		30,586,395
Current Liabilities	(18,920,662)		(18,920,662)
	<hr/> 12,638,068	<hr/> 30,981,274	<hr/> 43,619,342
	Realised gain £	Unrealised gain/(loss) £	Net gain on hive up £
Gain on hive-up			
Hive-up adjustment as above	-	30,981,274	30,981,274
Dividend received from subsidiaries	12,638,068		12,638,068
Write off of investment in subsidiaries	-	(35,140,225)	(35,140,225)
	<hr/> 12,638,068	<hr/> (4,158,951)	<hr/> 8,479,117

Notes (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Right to use assets December 2020 £	Office and IT Equipment December 2020 £	Total December 2020 £
<i>Cost or valuation</i>			
At beginning of period	252,810	366,933	619,743
Additions	165,335	156,389	321,724
Disposals	(162,338)	-	(162,338)
At end of period	255,807	523,322	779,129
<i>Depreciation</i>			
At beginning of period	139,578	280,362	419,940
Provided for the period	129,634	63,062	192,696
Disposals	(133,390)	-	(133,390)
At end of period	135,822	343,424	479,246
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 December 2020	119,985	179,898	299,883
At 31 December 2019	113,232	86,571	199,803

10 Debtors

	December 2020 £	December 2019 £
Trade debtors	10,814,015	11,709,732
Accrued income	1,340,481	1,024,183
Prepayments	108,874	170,084
Deferred taxation (see note 13)	-	15,916
Corporation tax	86,903	-
	12,350,273	12,919,915

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

Notes (continued)

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	December 2020 £	December 2019 £
Trade creditors	23,821,770	29,447,146
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,583,377	1,629,192
Accruals and deferred income	985,239	792,928
Other taxes and social security	1,590,573	529,727
Corporation tax	-	1,208,916
Deferred taxation (see note 13)	4,925	-
Lease liability	92,089	86,604
	<u>29,077,973</u>	<u>33,694,513</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	December 2020 £	December 2019 £
Lease liability	27,896	28,594
	<u>27,896</u>	<u>28,594</u>

13 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets December 2020 £	December 2019 £	Liabilities December 2020 £	December 2019 £	Net December 2020 £	December 2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	-	15,916	4,925	-	(4,925)	15,916
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>15,916</u>	<u>4,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,925)</u>	<u>15,916</u>
Net tax assets / (liabilities)	-	15,916	4,925	-	(4,925)	15,916

Notes (continued)**14 Called up shared capital**

	December 2020 £	December 2019 £
1,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
1,000 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<hr/> 2,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,000 <hr/>

The A and B Ordinary shares are separate classes of shares but carry the same rights and privileges and rank *pari passu* in all respects.

15 Related party disclosures*Controlling parties*

The immediate parent company is Edenred Fleet and Mobility SAS, which is incorporated in France and the ultimate parent and controlling company is Edenred SA, which is also incorporated in France. A balance of £2,583,377 was due to Edenred SA at the period end under the cash pooling arrangement in place with that company. In the period the Company paid management charges of £600,587 under a master services agreement with Edenred SA.

16 Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Edenred Fleet and Mobility SAS, which is incorporated in France and the ultimate parent and controlling company is Edenred SA, which is also incorporated in France.

The consolidated financial statements of Edenred SA can be obtained from:

<https://www.edenred.com/en/investors-shareholders/financial-results-and-quarterly-information>

Edenred SA
Immeuble Be Issy
14-16, boulevard Garibaldi
92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux - France

Copies of the financial statements of Edenred Fleet and Mobility SAS can be obtained from:
Edenred Fleet and Mobility SAS
Immeuble Be Issy
14-16, boulevard Garibaldi
92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux – France

Notes (continued)

17 Lease liabilities:

The movements of lease liabilities during the year are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Lease liabilities:		
At the beginning of the year	252,810	-
On transition to IFRS 16	-	174,773
On hive up	-	60,032
Additions during the year	165,335	18,005
Disposals during the year	(29,336)	-
	<u>388,809</u>	<u>252,810</u>
Accumulated payment:		
At the beginning of the year	137,612	-
On hive up	-	36,267
Interest expense during the year	2,458	3,277
Payments during the year	128,754	98,068
	<u>268,824</u>	<u>137,612</u>
Net carrying amount:		
At the beginning of the year	115,198	-
At the end of the year	<u>119,985</u>	<u>115,198</u>

At 31 December 2020, lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	92,089	86,604
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>27,896</u>	<u>28,594</u>