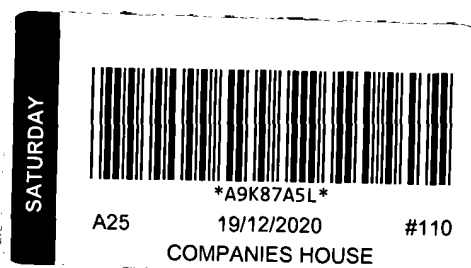


# **Slicker Recycling Limited**

Registered number: 08652156

## **Directors' report and financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2019**



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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Company Information**

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<b>Directors</b>	Andrew Black David Dinwoodie Mark Olpin
<b>Registered number</b>	08652156
<b>Registered office</b>	Lombard House Worcester Road Worcestershire DY13 9BZ
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 45 Church Street Birmingham B3 2RT
<b>Bankers</b>	Metro Bank Plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA  Barclays Bank Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Strategic Report  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**Introduction**

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

**Principal activities and business review**

The principal activities of the company are the collection and processing of waste lubricant oil, together with related waste services, and the sale of processed fuel oil.

The company delivered a strong result in the year to 31 December 2019, reporting an Operating Profit after tax of £1,224k and an EBITDA of £2,978k.

On 1 February 2019 the company acquired J Vant Limited which has been integrated into the core business and from which synergies have been fully realised.

**Future developments**

The market conditions for 2020 have been challenging and are expected to continue so. The year started with a strong oil price, declining significantly in the first quarter as a result of COVID-19, before regaining ground to find a weak plateau from June. Prices are expected to recover in the medium term.

The company continues to review business lines for profitability, cost reduction and efficiency opportunities. The business recognises the importance of its people and continues to invest in its personnel. During the course of the year the company undertook restructuring in the light of the adverse market conditions.

On 1 July 2020 the company acquired Regroup (UK) Limited and its subsidiaries, a privately owned regional business whose principal activities are the marketing and supply of fuel oil together with the collection and recovery of hydrocarbon wastes. Regroup provides complementary services with some overlap to the existing Slicker service proposition. It is an important strategic acquisition for the company and offers significant synergy and enhanced earning potential. The company has commenced the process of integrating Regroup and is already realising synergies.

In August 2020 the company commenced the supply of waste lubricant oil under a long term supply agreement to AVISTA Green ApS, a Danish company in which Greenbottle Limited (the parent company of Slicker Recycling Limited) has a joint venture interest.

**Impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union**

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union, are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy. The Company continues to monitor any potential implication with respect to the Business and has taken steps to ensure continuing supplies to EU customers wherever possible.

**COVID-19 Impact**

The COVID-19 virus will affect the company in 2020 and risk assessments have been carried out and will be updated on an ongoing basis to protect employees against infection risk and to ensure stable services. Several measures have been taken to reduce the risk of infection and mitigate the impact on the company. There are no known current consequences for the company with the COVID-19 virus, but longer-term consequences cannot be ruled out and this is being monitored by Management.

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Strategic Report (continued)**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**Going concern**

The directors have considered the potential wider economic effect of the current Coronavirus outbreak and believe that any known risks can be suitably mitigated. The company has also negotiated additional borrowing facilities. It is not anticipated that the impact of COVID-19 will have a material impact on the ability of the company to continue in existence.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**Key performance indicators**

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
Turnover (£'000)	29,142	29,638
EBITDA (£'000)	2,978	3,532
Profit after tax (£'000)	1,224	2,645
Average number of employees	194	179

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The management of the business and the execution of the company strategy are subject to the following risks:

**Credit and liquidity risk**

The company's sources of funding currently comprise of operating cash flow, bank borrowings and intercompany loans with the current parent company, Greenbottle Limited. There is a guarantee and right of set off between the company and certain other group undertakings in respect of bank borrowings.

**Pricing risk**

The selling price of processed fuel oil is exposed to movements in the Platts and gas oil indices. This exposure has been mitigated by aligning feedstock acquisition pricing with the same indices.

**Foreign exchange risk**

The Platts index is denominated in US Dollars and the company also exports oil with the sales denominated in US Dollars. Currently no hedging instruments are used. Management keeps under review the extent of its exposure to currency fluctuation.

This report was approved by the board on 16th December 2020 and signed on its behalf.



**Mark Olpin**  
Director

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Directors' Report  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Principal activity**

The principal activities of the company are the collection and processing of waste lubricant oil, together with related waste services, and the sale of processed fuel oil.

**Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,224k (2018 - £2,645k).

No dividends were paid during the year (2018: £Nil).

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Andrew Black  
David Dinwoodie  
Mark Olpin

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Directors' Report (continued)**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**Disclosure of Information to auditor**

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

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

**Post balance sheet events**

The COVID-19 virus has affected the company in 2020 and risk assessments have been carried out and will be updated on an on-going basis to protect employees against infection risk and to ensure stable services. Several measures have been taken to reduce the risk of infection and mitigate the impact on the company. Please refer to the strategic report for commentary on the impact of COVID. This is a non-adjusting event.

There were no further adjusting or non-adjusting events after the reporting period.

**Auditor**

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2020 and signed on its behalf.



**Mark Olpin**  
**Director**

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**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Slicker Recycling Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 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.

**Emphasis of matter – Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the financial statements**

In forming our opinion on the Company's financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the directors' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 1, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 12 and non- adjusting post balance sheet events on page 32.

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19. The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The full impact following the recent emergence of the COVID-19 is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.



**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in 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 the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

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

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

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of the audit 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.



Louis Burns (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mazars LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
45 Church Street  
Birmingham  
B3 2RT

Date: 18 December 2020

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Statement of Comprehensive Income  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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	<b>Note</b>	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
Turnover	<b>4</b>	29,142	29,638
Cost of sales		(23,012)	(23,044)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>6,130</b>	<b>6,594</b>
Administrative expenses		(4,445)	(4,097)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>2,497</b>
Interest payable and similar charges	<b>9</b>	(293)	(42)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>1,392</b>	<b>2,455</b>
Tax on profit	<b>10</b>	(168)	190
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>1,224</b>	<b>2,645</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,224</b>	<b>2,645</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 December 2019**

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	740	78
Tangible assets	12	10,410	9,860
Investments	13	331	-
		<u>11,481</u>	<u>9,938</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	14	907	586
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	8,226	5,499
Cash at bank and in hand	16	563	965
		<u>9,696</u>	<u>7,050</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(6,766)	(5,768)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,930</u>	<u>1,282</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>14,411</u>	<u>11,220</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(7,572)	(5,605)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Other provisions	23	(400)	(400)
		<u>(400)</u>	<u>(400)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>6,439</u>	<u>5,215</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Capital contribution reserve	25	11,899	11,899
Profit and loss account	25	(5,460)	(6,684)
		<u>6,439</u>	<u>5,215</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on  
16th December 2020

  
**Mark Olpin**  
**Director**

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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	<b>Capital contribution reserve</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
At 1 January 2019	11,899	(6,684)	5,215
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	1,224	1,224
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	1,224	1,224
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>(5,460)</b>	<b>6,439</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2018**

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	<b>Capital contribution reserve</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
At 1 January 2018	11,899	(9,329)	2,570
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	2,645	2,645
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	2,645	2,645
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>(6,684)</b>	<b>5,215</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**1. General Information**

Slicker Recycling Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales.

The principal activities of the company are detailed in the Directors Report.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

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

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Greenbottle Limited as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Lombard House, Worcester Road, Worcestershire, DY13 9BZ.

**2.3 Going concern**

The directors have considered the potential wider economic effect of the current Coronavirus outbreak and believe that any known risks can be suitably mitigated. The company has also negotiated additional borrowing facilities. It is not anticipated that the impact of COVID-19 will have a material impact on the ability of the company to continue in existence.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.



**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Revenue**

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

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

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

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

**2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.7 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.9 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.10 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.11 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Intangible assets**

**Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

**Other intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.13 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

- Leasehold and freehold buildings (with 50 years or more to run) are depreciated at 2% pa.
- Short leaseholds over the term of the lease.
- Plant and machinery 5 to 15 years
- Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill**

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

**2.15 Valuation of investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

**2.16 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.17 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.18 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.19 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.20 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.21 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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

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

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

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful life taking into account, where appropriate, residual values. Assessment of useful lives and residual values are performed annually, taking into account factors such as technological innovation, maintenance programmes, market information and management considerations. In assessing the residual values, the remaining life of the asset, its projected disposal value and future market conditions are taken into account. Detail on property, plant and equipment can be found in note 11.

**Environmental provision**

Provision made to cover anticipated costs in relation to the restoration of a number of sites following sale or completion of activities (Note 23).

**4. Turnover**

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activities of the Company, which are the provision of collection of waste oil and sale of processed fuel oil. No geographical analysis of turnover is given as in the opinion of the directors, such information would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

**5. Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,177	1,016
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	97	19
Exchange differences	(2)	3
Other operating lease rentals	555	465
Defined contribution pension scheme	204	158
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**6. Auditor's remuneration**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

**7. Employees**

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Wages and salaries	6,667	6,048
Social security costs	667	559
Cost of defined contribution scheme	204	158
	<u>7,538</u>	<u>6,765</u>

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

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Direct labour	128	95
Administration	66	84
	<u>194</u>	<u>179</u>

**8. Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Directors' emoluments	163	141
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	15	12
	<u>178</u>	<u>153</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2018 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.



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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**9. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
Mortgage interest payable	213	14
Hire Purchase interest	66	28
Other interest payable	14	-
	<u>293</u>	<u>42</u>

**10. Taxation**

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	245	(191)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(77)	1
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>168</u>	<u>(190)</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>168</u>	<u>(190)</u>

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**10. Taxation (continued)****Factors affecting tax credit for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,392</u>	<u>2,455</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	264	466
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10	9
Fixed asset differences	-	7
Adjustment to deferred tax rate	-	(282)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(77)	(10)
Other tax adjustments, reliefs and transfers	-	(380)
Difference in deferred tax rate (19% in tax rec and 17% in P&L)	<u>(29)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total tax credit/(charge) for the year</b>	<u><b>168</b></u>	<u><b>(190)</b></u>

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**11. Intangible assets**

	Patents £000	Trademarks £000	Computer software £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2019	1,949	2,154	334	-	4,437
Additions	-	-	12	774	786
Disposals	-	-	(27)	-	(27)
At 31 December 2019	1,949	2,154	319	774	5,196
<b>Amortisation</b>					
At 1 January 2019	1,949	2,154	256	-	4,359
Charge for the year	-	-	26	77	103
On disposals	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
At 31 December 2019	1,949	2,154	276	77	4,456
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2019	-	-	43	697	740
At 31 December 2018	-	-	78	-	78

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**12. Tangible fixed assets**

	Long-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Total £000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2019	4,551	10,193	14,744
Additions	895	843	1,738
Disposals	-	(26)	(26)
At 31 December 2019	5,446	11,010	16,456
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2019	139	4,745	4,884
Charge for the year	75	1,102	1,177
Disposals	-	(15)	(15)
At 31 December 2019	214	5,832	6,046
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2019	5,232	5,178	10,410
At 31 December 2018	4,412	5,448	9,860

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Long leasehold	5,232	4,412
	5,232	4,412

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**13. Fixed asset Investments**

	<b>Investments in subsidiary companies £000</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
Additions	331
At 31 December 2019	<u>331</u>

**Subsidiary undertakings**

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Registered office</b>	<b>Class of shares</b>	<b>Holding</b>
J VANT LTD	Lombard House, Worcester Road, Stourport- On-Severn, England, DY13 9BZ	Ordinary	100%
Avista Oil Services (UK) Ltd	Lombard House, Worcester Road, Stourport- On-Severn, England, DY13 9BZ	Ordinary	100%

**Business combination**

	<b>2019 £000</b>
Property, Plant & Equipment	52
Debtors	96
Cash at Bank and in Hand	315
Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year	(132)
	<u>331</u>
Total investment in subsidiary	<u>1,105</u>
Goodwill on combination	<u>774</u>

The company acquired the share capital of J VANT Ltd on 1 February 2019.

The principal activities of J VANT Ltd were the collection of used lubrication oil and the provision of related waste services.

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**14. Stocks**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Raw materials and consumables	363	255
Finished goods and goods for resale	544	331
	<u>907</u>	<u>586</u>

**15. Debtors**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Trade debtors	2,617	2,973
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,392	452
VAT recoverable	-	544
Prepayments and accrued income	335	481
Deferred taxation	882	1,049
	<u>8,226</u>	<u>5,499</u>

**16. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	563	965
	<u>563</u>	<u>965</u>

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Bank loans	1,197	882
Trade creditors	2,231	1,434
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	12
Corporation tax	-	23
Other taxation and social security	224	297
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	101	154
Other creditors	154	134
Accruals and deferred income	2,859	2,832
	<u>6,766</u>	<u>5,768</u>

**18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Bank loans	5,043	1,357
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,561	1,130
Due to fellow subsidiaries 2-5 yrs	968	2,355
Due to own subsidiaries 2-5 yrs	-	763
	<u>7,572</u>	<u>5,605</u>

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**19. Loans**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below.

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	1,197	882
	<u>1,197</u>	<u>882</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	206	193
	<u>206</u>	<u>193</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than 5 years</b>		
Bank loans	4,837	1,164
	<u>4,837</u>	<u>1,164</u>
	<u>6,240</u>	<u>2,239</u>

**20. Hire purchase and finance leases**

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
Within one year	101	154
Between 1-5 years	1,561	1,130
	<u>1,662</u>	<u>1,284</u>



**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**21. Financial instruments**

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	563	965
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,009	3,436
	<u>7,572</u>	<u>4,401</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(12,436)</u>	<u>(9,741)</u>

**22. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2019 £000</b>
At beginning of year	1,049
Credited to profit or loss	(168)
At end of year	<u>881</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	<b>2019 £000</b>	<b>2018 £000</b>
Fixed asset timing differences	291	471
Short term timing differences	8	6
Losses and other deductions	582	572
	<u>881</u>	<u>1,049</u>

Recognition of the deferred tax asset has been restricted to an amount considered recoverable by the directors due to the inherent uncertainty of forecasting future profitability. An amount of £768k (2018: £768k) has therefore not been recognised.

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**Slicker Recycling Limited**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**23. Provisions**

	<b>Remediation of Contaminated land £000</b>
At 1 January 2019	400
At 31 December 2019	<u>400</u>

Provision made to cover anticipated costs in relation to the restoration of a number of sites following sale or completion of activities.

**24. Share capital**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
2,000 (2018 - 2,000) Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

On 1 November 2017 the issued share capital was split into 2,000 shares of £0.001 each. An option for 220 restricted shares of £0.001 was awarded to Mark Olpin on the same date.

On 30 June 2020, all 220 options for £0.001 ordinary shares held by Mark Olpin vested following the purchase of Regroup (UK) Limited. These new shares were then exchanged for 25 shares in Greenbottle Limited.

**25. Reserves****Capital Contribution reserve**

On 4 March 2016 Mr Andrew Black acquired the Company from Hydrodec Group Plc. As a part of the sale agreement Hydrodec Group Plc forgave all debt due to it and its subsidiaries by the Company effective from 31 December 2015. The debt forgiven has been treated as a capital contribution as at 31 December 2017.

**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss reserves comprise of the cumulative profits of the company.

**26. Pension commitments**

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £203,753 (2018 - £157,731). Contributions totalling £47,814 (2018 - £36,743) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

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**27. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Land and Buildings</b>		
Within 1 year	210	375
Within 2 to 5 years	599	1,124
After more than 5 years	835	2,289
	<u>1,644</u>	<u>3,788</u>
	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Other</b>		
Within 1 year	307	414
Within 2 to 5 years	468	781
	<u>775</u>	<u>1,195</u>

**28. Post balance sheet events**

The COVID-19 virus has affected the company in 2020 and risk assessments have been carried out and will be updated on an on-going basis to protect employees against infection risk and to ensure stable services. Several measures have been taken to reduce the risk of infection and mitigate the impact on the company. Please refer to the strategic report for commentary on the impact of COVID. This is a non-adjusting event.

There were no further adjusting or non-adjusting events after the reporting period.

On 1 July 2020 the company acquired Regroup (UK) Limited. The principal activities of Regroup (UK) Limited are those of the marketing and supply of fuel oil together with the collection and recovery of hydrocarbon wastes. The acquisition fits directly within the core business and represents an earnings enhancement opportunity.

**29. Controlling party**

As at 31 December 2019, the company's immediate parent company was Greenbottle Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is Andrew Black.