

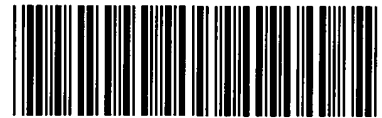
Registered No: 06364708

Fluor Projects Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2015

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Fluor Projects Limited

Registered No: 06364708

Directors

A G Rees

K E White

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London

SE1 2AF

Registered office

Fluor Centre

140 Pinehurst Road

Farnborough

Hampshire

GU14 7BF

Strategic report

for the year ended 31 December 2015

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

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £427,509 (2014: £223,472).

Business Review

The company provides a variety of engineering and construction services, including design, engineering, procurement, project management, construction and technical support to industrial and commercial clients in Europe and Africa.

As the company is part of a group providing integrated world class engineering, procurement, construction, maintenance and project management services, we believe that our business model allows us the opportunity to bring to our clients on a global basis compelling business offerings that combine excellence in execution, safety, cost containment and experience. In that regard, we believe that our business strategies, which are based on certain core competencies: excellence in execution, financial strength, safety, global execution platform, market diversity, client relationship and risk management, provide us with some significant competitive advantages.

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:-

	2015	2014	Change
	£	£	%
Turnover	508,615	4,625,025	(89)%
Profit Before Tax	511,560	346,157	48%
Profit After Tax	427,509	223,472	91%
Equity Shareholders' Fund	4,892,188	4,737,956	3%

The turnover has reduced due to the cancellation of a major project in the second quarter of 2014.

The increase in Equity Shareholders' Funds is represented by the current year Profit After Tax. There were no other movements in Equity Shareholders' Funds.

Principal Risk and Uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are as follows:

Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign currency risk, price risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The company has various financial instruments, for example trade debtors, trade creditors and accruals, arise directly from its operations. The company finances its operations through its retained reserves and intercompany borrowings.

Compliance with the company's policies and exposure limits is reviewed periodically.

- Foreign currency risk

The company's revenue and costs are denominated in a number of currencies. The company reports in sterling and therefore is subject to the risk of foreign exchange differences arising on translation. The directors of the company continually monitor exchange rates and will, where deemed appropriate, enter into foreign currency forward contracts in order to mitigate any exchange rate risk. The company does not enter into speculative foreign currency transactions.

Strategic report

for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

- Price risk

The risk is monitored both as part of the tender process for an individual contract and throughout the duration of the contract by reference to regular projections of outturn profitability and effective management of contract variations and claims.

- Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for that other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The company's policy is to trade only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the policy of the company that all clients who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, both at operating unit and company level, with the objective of minimising the company's exposure to bad debts.

Credit risks arising from other financial assets of the company have a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Other financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents.

- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuing funding and flexibility through the use of intercompany borrowings. The directors continually monitor the company's performance and liquidity profile.

Competition

Intense competition in the global engineering, procurement and construction industry could reduce our market share and profits. Competition can place downward pressure on our contract prices and profit margins, and may force us to accept contractual terms and conditions that are not normal or customary, thereby increasing the risk that we may have losses on such contracts. Such risks are managed by our core competencies: excellence in execution, financial strength, safety, global execution platform, market diversity, client relationship and risk management.

Markets

We are vulnerable to the cyclical nature of the markets that we serve. The demand for our services is dependent upon the existence of projects with engineering, procurement, construction and management needs. Capital expenditures by our clients may be influenced by factors such as prevailing prices and expectations about future prices, technological advances, the costs of exploration, production and delivery of product, domestic and international political, military, regulatory and economic conditions and other similar factors. We believe that our ability to assess, understand, gauge and mitigate project risk, especially in difficult locations, gives us the ability to selectively enter into markets or accept projects where we feel we can best manage risks.

On behalf of the board



Keri White
Director

Date: 22/4/16

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £nil).

Future developments

The company continues to pursue prospects in a number of areas around the world. There are currently no projects in active execution but the directors remain confident that future projects will materialise.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives and its exposures to price, credit, liquidity and foreign currency risk are described in the Strategic Report on page 2 and 3.

The company has adequate financial resources and is well placed to take up other opportunities in a variety of geographic areas as they arise. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company will manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Directors of the company

The directors who served the company during the period 1 January 2015 to the date of this report are shown on page 1.

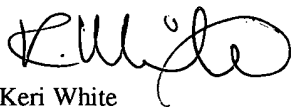
Financial risk management

The company's exposure to financial risk managements are outlined in the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the Board



Keri White
Director

Date: 22/4/16

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLUOR PROJECTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Fluor Projects Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of financial position and the related notes 1 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standards' applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard' applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

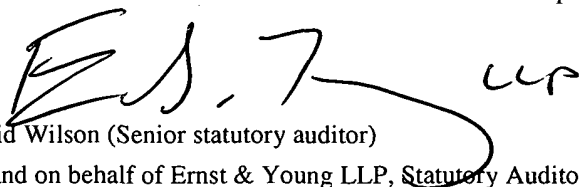
In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLUOR PROJECTS LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Wilson', with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the end of the signature.

David Wilson (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

Date:

22 APR 2016

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	2	508,615	4,625,025
Cost of sales		(175,157)	(4,279,996)
Gross profit		333,458	345,029
Administrative expenses		180,753	646
Operating profit	3	514,211	345,675
Interest receivable and similar income	5	11,840	15,019
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(14,491)	(14,537)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		511,560	346,157
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(84,051)	(122,685)
Profit for the financial year		427,509	223,472

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year	427,509	223,472
Exchange difference on retranslation of foreign operations	(273,277)	(9,941)
Total other comprehensive income	<u>(273,277)</u>	<u>(9,941)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>154,232</u>	<u>213,531</u>

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	<i>Share capital</i> £	<i>Profit and loss account</i> £	<i>Non- distributable reserves</i> £	<i>Share- holders' funds</i> £
At 1 January 2014	100	4,524,325	-	4,524,425
Profit for the financial year	-	223,472	-	223,472
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(9,941)	(9,941)
At 31 December 2014	100	4,747,797	(9,941)	4,737,956
At 1 January 2015	100	4,747,797	(9,941)	4,737,956
Profit for the financial year	-	427,509	-	427,509
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(273,277)	(273,277)
At 31 December 2015	100	5,175,306	(283,218)	4,892,188

Statement of financial position

at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Current assets			
Debtors	8	417,880	315,955
Cash at bank and in hand		5,316,317	7,701,875
		<u>5,734,197</u>	<u>8,017,830</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(842,009)	(3,279,874)
Net assets		<u>4,892,188</u>	<u>4,737,956</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account	11	5,175,306	4,747,797
Non distributable reserves	11	(283,218)	(9,941)
Equity shareholder's funds		<u>4,892,188</u>	<u>4,737,956</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on 22/4/16 and are signed on their behalf by:



Keri White

Director

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Fluor Projects Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The Registered Office is 140 Pinehurst Road, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 7BF.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The Company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Fluor Projects Limited were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 April 2016.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company.

Under the provisions of FRS 102, the Company is defined as a qualifying entity and has consequently taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions set out in section 1.12 not to:

- provide a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year;
- prepare a statement of cash flows; and
- disclose key management personnel compensation.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Taxation

The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 7.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumption about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Performance on long-term contracts

The company's revenue recognition policy set out below is central to how the company values the work carried out in each financial year. This policy requires forecast to be made in relation to the outcomes of construction contracts, including long-term service contracts, which requires assessment and judgements to be made on costs to complete, scope of work, contract programmes and defects liabilities.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Long-term contracts

Revenue from construction contracts, including long-term services provision contracts, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is determined by the proportion that contract costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. When the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognised only to the extent that contract costs incurred are likely to be recoverable and contract costs are expensed as incurred. Full provision is made for all known or expected losses on all contracts as soon as they are foreseen and is included within creditors as provisions for liabilities and charges.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included in revenue from construction contracts when certain criteria are met. Variations are included when the customer has agreed to the variation or acknowledged liability for the variation in principle. Claims are included up to a maximum of costs included when council advice that there is a significant chance of success. Incentive payments are included when a contract is sufficiently advanced that it is probable that the performance standards triggering the incentive will be achieved.

The amounts by which recorded turnover are in excess of amounts billed are classified as "amounts recoverable on contracts" and are separately disclosed within debtors.

The amounts by which amounts billed are in excess of recorded turnover are classified as "payments received on account" and are separately disclosed within creditors.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current taxation including UK Corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that 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.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank and in hand, and is stated net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in administrative expenses.

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of goods sold and services provided which fall within the company's ordinary activities (stated net of value added tax) and, in the case of long-term contracts, the value of the work done during the year.

Turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, which is the provision of engineering and construction services including design, engineering, procurement, project management, construction and technical support to industrial and commercial clients. The entire turnover generated this year relates to work undertaken in Europe and Africa £508,615 (2014: £4,625,025).

3. Operating profit

This is stated after crediting:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Foreign exchange gain	(180,794)	(188,685)

The audit fee of £4,430 (2014: £4,050) for the company is borne by Fluor International Limited, the parent undertaking.

4. Staff costs and directors' remuneration

The company did not employ any staff during the year (2014: nil). No director received any remuneration during the year (2014: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest receivable on bank deposits	11,840	15,019

6. Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank and other interest	14,491	14,537

7. Tax

(a) The tax charge is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
<i>UK Corporation tax</i>		
UK Corporation tax on profit for year	67,695	53,484
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(41,232)	47,995
	26,463	101,479
<i>Foreign tax</i>		
Current year	57,588	21,206
Total current tax (note 7(b))	84,051	122,685

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is different from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	511,560	346,157
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	103,591	74,424
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(41,232)	47,995
Adjustment for overseas losses	22,412	-
Different rate of taxes on overseas earnings	(720)	266
Total tax expense (note 7(a))	84,051	122,685

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

7. Tax (continued)

(c) Factors affecting future tax charge

The UK corporation tax rate reduced from 23% to 21% from April 2014 and to 20% from April 2015. The rate will reduce to 19% from April 2017 and to 18% from April 2020. In addition, a further amendment was proposed in the March 2016 budget which would reduce the rate to 17% from April 2020. At the balance sheet date, only the reductions to 19% from April 2017 and 18% from April 2020 have been substantively enacted and hence in accordance with Accounting Standards, it is only the impact of these reductions that have been reflected in the company's financial statement at 31 December 2015. The rate changes will also impact the amount of future tax payments to be made by the company.

As at 31 December 2015 there were unrelieved foreign taxes amounting to £496,663 (2014: £542,232).

8. Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade debtors	57,159	-
Other debtors	5,157	5,427
VAT	1,669	-
Corporation tax	353,895	310,528
	<u>417,880</u>	<u>315,955</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade creditors	78,553	82,569
Payments received on account	707,952	2,564,730
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	54,289	625,887
Accruals	1,215	6,688
	<u>842,009</u>	<u>3,279,874</u>

Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings have no specified terms of settlement and are therefore considered current.

10. Share capital

Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid

	2015 No.	2014 No.	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

11. Reserves

Non-distributable reserve

This is non-distributable reserve created to record the movement within other comprehensive income.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account relates to retained profits that are available for distribution.

12. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fluor International Limited, and as such has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 section 33.1A related party disclosures, not to disclose related party transactions between two or more members of a Group provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transactions is wholly owned by such member.

13. Parent undertakings and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Fluor International Limited, registered in England and Wales. Its registered office is Fluor Centre, 140 Pinehurst Road, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 7BF.

The smallest and largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is Fluor Corporation, a company incorporated in the USA. A copy of Fluor Corporation group financial statements can be obtained from 6700 Las Colinas Boulevard, Irving, Texas 75039, USA.

14. Transition to FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 January 2014.

The impact from the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity

	<i>At 1 Jan 2014</i>	<i>At 31 Dec 2014</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Capital and reserves under previous UK GAAP	4,524,325	4,739,994
Corporation tax	-	(2,138)
Capital and reserves under FRS 102	4,524,325	4,737,856

Reconciliation of profit and loss for the year

	<i>Year ended 31 Dec 2014</i>
	<i>£</i>
Profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 under previous UK GAAP	215,669
Foreign currency translation of branch	9,941
Corporation tax – adjustment for translation of branch	(2,138)
Profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 under FRS 102	223,472

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

14. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

The following was a change in accounting policy arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Translations of the branch

Under previous UK GAAP, foreign exchange generated by the translation of a branch was recognised in the profit and loss. FRS 102 requires that this is recognised in the balance sheet as other comprehensive income.

This adjustment gave rise to an increase in the corporation tax charge in 2014 of £2,138.

Transitional relief

On transition to FRS 102 from previous UK GAAP, the company have taken advantage of transitional relief as follows:

Business Combinations

The company has elected not to apply Section 19 Business Combinations and Goodwill to business combinations that were effected before the date of transition to FRS 102.