Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2013

Company Number 2773558





Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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Directors

R L Milnes-James P A Gerstrom A M Holl

Secretary and registered office

S Kahveci, 2 Coldbath Square, London, EC1R 5HL

Company number

2773558

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the provision of environmental services. Principal activities include the management and operation of landfills. The company also seeks to enhance earnings through maximising methane gas power generation at all of its landfill sites.

In the opinion of the directors the financial statements give a fair view of the development of the business during the period and of its position at the end of the year. There have been no significant events outside the normal course of business since the balance sheet date.

A comprehensive review of the state of affairs of the group, together with key performance indicators and risks and uncertainties, is contained in the report and financial statements of Viking Consortium Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent undertaking.

Results

The profit and loss account is set out on page 7 and shows the loss for the year.

Review of the business

A summary of the results and key performance indicators are shown in the table below.

	2013	2012
Tonnage to landfill (thousand tonnes)	673.2	763.7
Consented Void capacity (thousand m³)	8,967	9,980
Average monthly number of employees	51	49

Inputs to landfill in the year totalled 0.7Mt compared with 0.8Mt in 2012. The decline in landfill volume is primarily due to a reduction in contaminated soils due to the relative availability of these materials, which is dictated by local construction activities. Underlying municipal and commercial & industrial waste volumes were in line with 2012.

The weighted average landfill gate fees were consistent with 2012.

Landfill gas production in the year was higher than in 2012 due to the purchase of landfill gas assets at the end of 2012 at the company's Lyme and Wood, and Vigo Utopia landfill sites as well as the Berwick Farm landfill site, which is operated by SITA UK moving from royalty revenues to gas sale revenues.

Going concern

The company is an obligor under the terms of facilities in place at Viking Consortium Acquisition Limited (VCAL) and Viking Consortium Borrower Limited (VCBL). Funding for the obligor companies is managed through the group's central treasury function and where required, funding in the form of working capital and letters of credit, is made available to group companies through access to the facilities at VCAL. The facilities at VCAL are due for renewal in September 2015 and for VCBL, March 2016. Further detail on the group's financing arrangements is available in the statutory accounts for the Viking companies.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue to have access to sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2013

Future developments

The directors aim to pursue policies conducive to the well-being of the company, its employees and shareholders. Opportunities to expand existing businesses and to branch out into new areas are kept under constant review, evaluated and implemented if financially and operationally feasible.

Risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of risks that include competitive and market risks, legislative and planning risks, and financial risks such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects of these risks. These risks and the policies in place to mitigate them are discussed in more detail in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company Viking Consortium Holdings Limited.

On behalf of the Board

R L Milnes-James

Director

Date 30 April 2114

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their directors' report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Dividends

The company did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2012 - £Nil). The directors do not propose payment of a final dividend (2012 - £Nil).

Strategic review

A review of the business for the year ended 31 December 2013, including an analysis of key financial indicators, is included in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Political and charitable contributions

During the year the company made charitable contributions of £470 (2012 - £1,275). The company did not make any political contributions.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

R L Milnes-James P A Gerstrom A M Holl

Appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of all the company's directors.

Post balance sheet events

In the opinion of the directors there have been no material post balance sheet events.

Policy on the payment of creditors

The company agrees terms with its creditors on an individual basis through negotiation and will pay invoices as they fall due.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

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 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 accounting 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;
- 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.

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

R L Milnes-James

Director

Date 30 April 2014

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF CORY ENVORNMENTAL (CENTRAL) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Cory Environmental (Central) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. 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).

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 auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report (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.

Marc Reinecke (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

United Kingdom

Date 30/4/2014

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BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Turnover	2	41,682	36,802
Cost of sales		(40,024)	(30,745)
Gross profit		1,658	6,057
Administrative expenses		(2,928)	(3,948)
Other operating income	3	(74)	195
Operating (loss) / profit	6	(1,344)	2,304
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets Interest payable and similar charges	7	141 (847)	52 (613)
(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(2,050)	1,743
Taxation on (loss) / profit from ordinary activities	8	(365)	349
(Loss) / profit for the financial year		(2,415)	2,092

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2013

Company number 2773558	Note	2013 £'000	2013 £'000	2012 £'000	2012 £'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		260		278
Tangible assets	10		27,823		30,129
			28,083		30,407
Current assets					
Stocks	12	43		22	
Debtors	13	15,680		17,731	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,546		1,591	
		19,269		19,344	
Creditors: amounts falling due		10,200		10,011	
within one year	14	(23,649)		(24,783)	
Net current liabilities			(4,380)		(5,439)
Total assets less current liabilities			23,703		24,968
Creditors: falling due after more than one year	15		(700)		(700)
Provisions for liabilities	16		(14,509)		(13,359)
Net assets			8,494		10,909
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		100		100
Profit and loss account	18		8,394		10,809
Shareholders' funds	19		8,494		10,909

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2014

R·L Milnes-James

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Cory Environmental (Central) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Viking Consortium Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

Going concern

The company is an obligor under the terms of facilities in place at Viking Consortium Acquisition Limited (VCAL) and Viking Consortium Borrower Limited (VCBL). Funding for the obligor companies is managed through the group's central treasury function and where required, funding in the form of working capital and letters of credit, is made available to group companies through access to the facilities at VCAL. The facilities at VCAL are due for renewal in September 2015 and for VCBL, March 2016. Further detail on the group's financing arrangements is available in the statutory accounts for the Viking companies.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue to have access to sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

Cash flow statement exemption

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by FRS 1 (revised) whereby it is not required to publish its own statement of cash flows on the grounds that the ultimate parent undertaking produces publicly available group financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when full performance of the service is rendered to the customer, this is considered to be when waste is delivered to one of the company's landfill sites and deposited by the customer. It represents the income receivable (including landfill tax and excluding value added tax and trade discounts) in the ordinary course of business for services provided.

Intangible assets - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the asset and liabilities acquired.

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line balance basis over its useful economic life up to a maximum of 15 years. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial period following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. The landfill void is filled in sections or "cells". Site costs incurred during the year in preparing a cell are capitalised and depreciated over the life of that cell once usage of it commences. The provision for the company's minimum unavoidable costs in relation to the final landfill site restoration is capitalised as a fixed asset.

Depreciation is not normally charged in respect of freehold land except in the case of landfill sites where depreciation is charged over the operational life of the site.

Depreciation is provided on all other tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings

Over the life of the associated siteOver the life of the respective contract

Long leasehold property
Plant and machinery
Landfill site restoration

Cell preparation costs

- 3 to 40 years - Over life of cell(s)

Over of cell(s)

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stock, principally raw materials and consumables, is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes, where appropriate, relevant overheads.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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 substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All interest bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognised at net proceeds. After initial recognition debt is increased by the finance cost in respect of the reporting period and reduced by payments made in respect of the debts of the period.

Finance costs of debt are allocated over the term of the debt at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

The company operates the following defined contribution pension schemes:

The Cory Environmental Voyager Replacement Pension;

The Cory Environmental Odyssey Replacement Pension;

The Cory Environmental Nestor Replacement Pension; and

The Cory Environmental Pension Scheme.

These are run on behalf of the employees and operated by Cory Environmental Management Limited in the United Kingdom. Contributions to the schemes are charged to the profit and loss account when payable.

Aftercare provision

A provision is maintained against commitments in respect of the future maintenance of landfill sites, which will crystallise over a period estimated to be in the order of 60 years following closure, based on discounted forecast cash flows. An assessment of these future costs is made periodically, and the rate of provision adjusted to reflect current estimates regarding remaining site lives and annual post-closure costs. Provision for all such costs is charged to the profit and loss account on the basis of usage of void space. The unwinding of the discount is charged to the profit and loss account as a finance charge.

Landfill restoration

Full provision is made for future value of the group's minimum unavoidable costs in relation to restoration liabilities at its landfill sites for each cell as usage commences for that cell. This is capitalised as a fixed asset and depreciated over the life time of the cell(s).

Insurance provisions

The company maintains insurance policies with significant excesses, below which claims are borne by the company. Full provision is made for the estimated costs of claims or losses arising from past events falling outside the limits of these policies.

Liabilities and damages

Full provision is made for onerous contracts. If in the opinion of the directors, there is a likelihood of claims arising from third parties, these are provided for in the accounts.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the legal form.

2 Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, relates to the company's principal continuing activity, which the directors consider constitutes a single class of business. The geographical origin and destination of turnover was the United Kingdom.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 *(continued)*

3 0	Other operating income	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
С	Rental income Clay aggregate sales	15 (90)	21 1
	Planning site extension Other contract income	1	2 171
		(74)	195
4 E	Employees		
4 6	:mployees	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
S	Staff costs consist of:		
S	Vages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	1,607 182 118	1,392 154 78
	·	1,907	1,624
	he average monthly number of employees during the year as so follows:	Number	Number
	Operations Administration	22 29	22 27
		51	49

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 *(continued)*

5	Directors' remuneration	2013	2012
		£'000	£'000
	Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services Aggregate contributions to money purchase pension schemes	137 11	169 12
		148	181
		Number	Number
	Number of directors accruing benefits under money purchase scheme	1	1
	year (2012 - one director). The remuneration of the remaining directors for sea a parent company and are disclosed in that company's financial statements. these financial statements are in respect of one director only.		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
6	Operating profit	2013	2012
;	Operating profit This has been arrived at after charging:	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
i	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals:	£'000	£'000
;	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment	£'000 68	£'000 58
ì	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals:	£'000	£'000
ì	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9) Depreciation (note 10)	£'000 68 68	£'000 58 68 2 619
6	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9)	£'000 68 68 18	£'000 58 68 2
6	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9) Depreciation (note 10)	£'000 68 68 18 5,129 8	£'000 58 68 2 619
,	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9) Depreciation (note 10) Auditors' remuneration*	68 68 18 5,129 8 er accrual.	£'000 58 68 2 619 (9)
	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9) Depreciation (note 10) Auditors' remuneration* *The prior year auditors remuneration is show net of a release of prior year over	£'000 68 68 18 5,129 8	£'000 58 68 2 619
	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9) Depreciation (note 10) Auditors' remuneration* *The prior year auditors remuneration is show net of a release of prior year over	£'000 68 68 18 5,129 8 rer accrual.	£'000 58 68 2 619 (9)
	This has been arrived at after charging: Operating lease rentals: - vehicles, plant and equipment - land and buildings Amortisation (note 9) Depreciation (note 10) Auditors' remuneration* *The prior year auditors remuneration is show net of a release of prior year over the land of the land o	£'000 68 68 18 5,129 8 ver accrual.	£'000 58 68 2 619 (9)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 *(continued)*

8	Taxation on (loss) / profit from ordinary activities		
	(a) Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities		
	The tax charge is made up as follows:	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Current tax UK corporation tax on (loss) / profit of the year Adjustments in respect of prior years	167 (340)	628
	UK corporation tax (note 8(b))	(173)	631
	Deferred tax credit (note 8(c))	538	(980)
	Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities	365	(349)
	(b) Factors affecting current tax charge		
	The tax assessed for the year is higher (2012 - lower) than the standard rate The differences are explained below:	of corporation to	ax in the UK.
	The unicidioes are explained below.	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before tax	(2,050)	1,743
	(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.25% (2012 - 24.5%)	(477)	427
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in advance of capital allowances Other timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior years	812 33 (201) (340)	346 (344) 199 3
	Current tax (credit)/charge for year (note 8(a))	(173)	631

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

8 Taxation on (loss) / profit from ordinary activities (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

Deferred taxation recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Decelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	195 3,330	310 3,753
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	3,525	4,063
Deferred tax asset at beginning of year Credit to the profit and loss account Adjustments in respect of prior years Deferred tax asset not previously recognised	4,063 136 (674)	3,083 11 - 969
Deferred tax asset at end of year	3,525	4,063

(d) Corporate tax rate change

The main UK corporation tax rate from 1 April 2012 of 24% was reduced to 23% from 1 April 2013, resulting in an effective corporation tax rate of 23.25% for this accounting period. A number of changes to the UK corporation tax system were announced in the March 2013 Budget Statement. The Finance Act 2013 which was substantially enacted on 2 July 2013 includes legislation reducing the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% from 1 April 2013 and further reducing the main rate of corporation tax from 23% to 21% from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 *(continued)*

9	Intangible assets	Goodwill £'000
	Cost At 1 January 2013 Additions	280
	At 31 December 2013	280
	Amortisation At 1 January 2013 Charge for the year	2 18
	At 31 December 2013	20
	Net book value At 31 December 2013	260
	At 31 December 2012	278

Goodwill is being amortised over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life of 15 years on a straight line basis.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

10	Tangible assets				
		Freehold land and buildings £'000	Long leasehold £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2013	35,507	18,943	10,244	64,694
	Additions	1,298	396	1,158	2,852
	Disposals	-		(209)	(209)
	At 31 December 2013	36,805	19,339	11,193	67,337
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2013	19,620	11,651	3,294	34,565
	Charge for the year	1,233	2,421	1,475	5,129
	Disposals	· -	-	(180)	(180)
	At 31 December 2013	20,853	14,072	4,589	39,514
	At 31 December 2013			4,569	
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2013	15,952	5,267	6,604	27,823
	At 31 December 2012	15,887	7,292	6,950	30,129

11 Investments

The company has an investment of £1.00 in Parkhill Waste Management Limited. This is a dormant company.

12 Stocks

		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Raw materials	,	43	22

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

13	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Trade debtors	7,063	8,703
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,601	3,335
	Social security and other taxes	11	2
	Corporation tax	173	-
	Deferred tax asset (note 8(c))	3,525	4,063
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,307	1,628
		15,680	17,731
			

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured with no fixed date of repayment. Interest is charged on outstanding balances at rates in the range of 2.7% to 3.0% (2012 – 2.9% to 3.3%) during the year.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Trade creditors	80	258
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	15,600	13,731
Corporation tax	-	631
Social security and other taxes	5,286	8,440
Other creditors	1,381	915
Accruals and deferred income	1,302	808
	23,649	24,783
		

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured with no fixed date of repayment. Interest is charged on outstanding balances at rates in the range of 2.7% to 3.0% (2012 - 2.9% to 3.3%) during the year.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

oreditors, amounts raining due after one year	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Preference share capital - redeemable after more than one year	700	700

The preference shares are due in more than one year, and are repayable otherwise than by instalments.

The preference share capital as shown in the balance sheet comprises 700,000 10% non-cumulative redeemable (at no fixed date) preference shares of £1 each, currently redeemable at par. All the preference shares have been allotted, called up and fully paid. There were no allotments during the year.

The interest charge on the preference shares has been waived. Holders of redeemable preference shares are entitled to one vote for each share held at any general meeting.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

16 Provisions for liabilities

	Landfill restoration £'000	Aftercare £'000	Other £'000	Insurance £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2013 Charged for the year Unwinding of discount (note 7) Capitalised	3,200 -	8,595 1,074	1,562 82	2 23	13,359 1,179
	- 609	348	-	• 	348 609
Utilised Released to the profit and loss account	(408) -	- (264)	(15) (295)	(3) (1)	(426) (560)
At 31 December 2013	3,401	9,753	1,334	21	14,509

Landfill restoration provision is the future value of the minimum incremental costs to restore land after a specific cell's capacity is fully utilised and the cell is sealed. Full provision is made when the cell is brought into use.

The aftercare provision is the estimated cost of future maintenance of landfill sites following closure. The costs are estimated for a period of sixty years following closure. The aftercare provision is based on a number of assumptions, including a forecast of costs based on current legislative requirements, an inflation rate and a rate of discount to calculate a net present value of the provision. Any changes to these assumptions as a result of factors such as a change in the regulatory environment or economic developments, will impact the level of provision required. Consequently, the provision is kept under review and adjustments made when necessary. In the year under review the company changes the policy for aftercare provision by increasing the period that costs are estimated for to sixty years from thirty years. The impact of this adjustment is to increase the current year provision by £816,000.

Other provisions include other landfill related provision as well potential claims made against the company and associated legal costs.

The insurance provision is in respect of the costs of claims which are not insured externally, and fall below the excess threshold of the group's insurance policies. Claims can take several years to be settled.

17 Share capital

	Allotted, called up and fully paid			
	2013 Number	2012 Number	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100	100

The authorised share capital in 2013 and 2012 is 100,000 shares of £1 each. Ordinary shares entitle the holders to one vote for each share held at any general meeting.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

18	Reserves		
			Profit and loss account £'000
	At 1 January 2013 Loss for the year		10,809 (2,415)
	At 31 December 2013		8,394
19	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	(Loss) / Profit for the year	(2,415)	2,092
	Net (reduction) / addition to shareholders' funds	(2,415)	2,092
	Opening shareholders' funds	10,909	8,817
	Closing shareholders' funds	8,494 ———	10,909
20	Contingent liabilities	2013	2012
		£.000	£'000
	Letters of credit held in favour of the Environment Agency Bonds held in favour of local borough council	14,961 827	14,091 827

The nature of the company's business and the extent of its operations are such that it is from time to time involved in legal proceedings, as plaintiff or defendant. No such current proceedings are expected to have a material effect on the company.

One of the conditions to obtaining a landfill permit is to satisfy the Environment Agency that adequate financial provision is made to satisfy the potential aftercare cost once a site has closed. In order to satisfy this condition the company commits to a letter of credit or similar financial instrument.

The company, as a subsidiary of Viking Consortium Holdings Limited, is a member guarantor in respect of the obligations contained within the finance documents of Viking Consortium Acquisition Limited and cross guarantees the performance and obligations of other companies within the group.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

20 Contingent liabilities (continued)

The company cross guarantees certain other obligations to other group companies including:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Parent company acquisition bank debt Letters of credit held in favour of the Environmental Agency	277,788	276,239
and local authorities	29,147	25,260
Letters of credit for Riverside	17,500	17,500
Other letters of credit	2,207	1,967
Parent company guarantees	63,122	63,474
Performance guarantees/bonds held in favour of local authorities	22,352	21,165

21 Pensions

The company participates in the following defined contribution pension schemes:

The Cory Environmental Voyager Replacement Pension;

The Cory Environmental Odyssey Replacement Pension;

The Cory Environmental Nestor Replacement Pension, and

The Cory Environmental Pension Scheme.

These are run on behalf of the employees and operated by Cory Environmental Management Limited in the United Kingdom.

The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds.

The total pension cost charge includes contributions payable by the company to the funds and amounted to £118,016 (2012 - £77,969).

22 Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 December 2013 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

Operating leases which expire:	Land and buildings 2013 £'000	Plant and equipment 2013 £'000	Land and buildings 2012 £'000	Plant and equipment 2012 £'000
Within one year	-	_3	-	14
In two to five years	50	57	-	24
Over five years	58	-	57	
	•			
	58	60	57	38

Leases of land and buildings are typically subject to rent reviews at specified intervals.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

23 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 8 from disclosing related party transactions with members of the group headed by Viking Consortium Holdings Limited on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights are controlled within that group and the company is included in consolidated financial statements.

24 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Cory Environmental (Central Holdings) Limited. Cory Environmental Management Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Viking Consortium Holdings Limited, which is the parent undertaking of the largest group of which the company is a member for which group financial statements are prepared.

Copies of the financial statements of Cory Environmental Management Limited and Viking Consortium Holdings Limited can be obtained from 2 Coldbath Square, London, EC1R 5HL.

25 Post balance sheet events

In the opinion of the directors there have been no material post balance sheet events.