

Company Registration No. 03001490

Norfolk Waste Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015**

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Norfolk Waste Limited

Annual report and financial statements 2015

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Norfolk Waste Limited

Annual report and financial statements 2015

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

P Taylor
V F Orts-Llopis
A Serrano Minchan

Company Secretary

C Nunn

Registered Office

Ground Floor West
900 Pavilion Drive
Northampton Business Park
Northampton
NN4 7RG

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
2 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3BZ
United Kingdom

Norfolk Waste Limited

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Norfolk Waste Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2015 was the handling, recycling and disposal of waste materials.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2015 and up to the date of this report were as follows:

P Taylor

V F Orts-Llopis

A Serrano Minchan

Results and dividends

The results for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015 are set out on page 6. The profit for the financial year amounted to £28,000 (2014: £117,000 profit). The Company did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2014: £nil) and furthermore, the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2014: £nil). The profit (2014: profit) for the financial year has been transferred to (2014: transferred to) reserves, resulting in a corresponding increase (2014: increase) in total equity in the year.

The Company's immediate parent company, FCC Environment (UK) Limited ("FCC E UK") manages its operations on a divisional basis and information regarding key performance indicators is included within the FCC E UK annual report. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that the disclosure of further financial and non-financial key performance indicators for the Company is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

At 1 January 2014, the Company transitioned to FRS 101 from previously extant UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The effects of the change on financial position and financial performance are considered in note 2 to the financial statements.

Going concern

The Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Directors' report and financial statements. Full details of the going concern considerations can be found in note 2 of the notes to the financial statements.

Directors' indemnities

During the financial year, qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of all Directors of the Company were in force and continue to be in force at the date of this report. Such provisions were made by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. ("FCC").

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Due to the nature of the Company's activities and the assets contained within the Company's balance sheet, the only financial risks the Directors consider relevant to the Company are liquidity and credit risk.

Liquidity and credit risk

The Company's exposure to liquidity and credit risk is reduced as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of FCC E UK and participates in a cash-pooling agreement with FCC E UK and FCC E UK's subsidiary undertakings (together the "Group"). Credit risk arises from the risk of having credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. The Company reviews the credit ratings of all significant customers regularly and continues to monitor the quality of debtor balances on an ongoing basis. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient cash resources to meet its commitments. The Company prepares and reviews cash flow forecasts frequently to ensure that it has sufficient resources to meet its cash flow commitments.

Norfolk Waste Limited

Directors' report

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

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; 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Pursuant to section 487 of the Act, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed annually by the Company and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office until further notice.

Small companies exemption

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



C Nunn
Company Secretary

7 September 2016

Independent auditor's report to the members of Norfolk Waste Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Norfolk Waste Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise of the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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, 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 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; 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 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 Norfolk Waste Limited

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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.



Makhan Chahal (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

9H September 2016

Norfolk Waste Limited

Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Turnover	4	1,943	1,908
Cost of sales		(1,737)	(1,626)
Gross profit		206	282
Administrative expenses		(178)	(165)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	28	117
Analysed as:			
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation before exceptional items		113	117
Exceptional items – impairment of tangible fixed assets (included in Cost of sales)	9	(85)	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		28	117
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		28	117
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		28	117

All results in the year ended 31 December 2015 relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

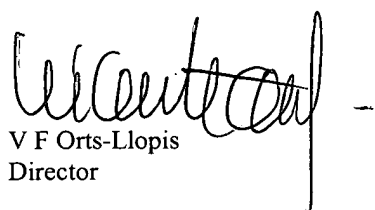
Norfolk Waste Limited

Balance sheet at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	<u>168</u>	<u>264</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts due within one year	10	781	671
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(57)</u>	<u>(71)</u>
Net current assets		<u>724</u>	<u>600</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>892</u>	<u>864</u>
Provisions for liabilities	12	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>890</u></u>	<u><u>862</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	13	-	-
Profit and loss account		<u>890</u>	<u>862</u>
Total equity		<u><u>890</u></u>	<u><u>862</u></u>

The notes on pages 9 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Norfolk Waste Limited, registered number 03001490 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2016. They were signed on its behalf by:


V F Orts-Llopis
Director

Norfolk Waste Limited

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2015

	Called-up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 December 2015			
At 1 January 2015	-	862	862
Profit for the year	-	28	28
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2015	-	890	890
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Year ended 31 December 2014			
At 1 January 2014	-	745	745
Profit for the year	-	117	117
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	-	862	862
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Corporate information

Norfolk Waste Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

General information and basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company has transitioned to FRS 101 from previously extant UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice for all years presented. There were no adjustments to the financial statements arising from the transition.

The functional and presentational currency of Norfolk Waste Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 101

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*
- (b) The requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*
- (c) The requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
- (d) The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*
- (e) The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to present comparative information in respect of:
 - i. paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - ii. paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*;
 - iii. paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*;
- (f) The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- (g) The requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*
- (h) The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- (i) The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*
- (j) The requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- (k) The requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2015 (except as noted below). Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle

New international accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following new or amended IFRS accounting standards and interpretations, which have not yet been adopted by the Company, were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

- IFRS 9 – Financial instruments
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 11 (amendments) – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
- IAS 1 (amendments) – Disclosure Initiative
- IAS 16 and IAS 38 amendments – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- IAS 27 (amended) – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
- IFRS 10 and IAS 28 amendments – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (amendments) – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exemption
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the aforementioned standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

Beyond the information above, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of these standards until a detailed review has been completed.

Going concern

The Directors, having assessed the responses of their enquiries to the immediate parent company, FCC E UK, have reviewed projected cash flows and carefully considered the risks to the Company's trading performance and cash flows, and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual report and financial statements.

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	- over 50 years
Plant and machinery	- over 3 to 20 years

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Decommissioning assets (and provisions) are created on commencement of operation at a site and depreciated as for landfill sites above. Capping assets (and provisions) are created in a similar way when new cell construction commences and capping assets are depreciated based on expected cell life.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in comprehensive income as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover, including landfill tax, is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is recognised in respect of waste disposal services when the waste has been received and disposed of. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme on behalf of its eligible employees. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account for the year in which they are payable. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are defined as material items which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company and which individually or, if of a similar type, in aggregate, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence if the financial statements are to give a true and fair view.

Taxation

Turnover, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- debtors and creditors are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of debtors or creditors in the balance sheet. Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable surplus for the year using average tax rates in place during the financial year, and any adjustments in respect of previous periods. Income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences:

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, non-tax deductible goodwill amortisation or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated 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.

Taxation - Estimates may be required in determining the level of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities which the Directors believe are reasonable and adequately recognise any income tax related uncertainties. Various factors may have favourable or adverse effects on the income tax assets or liabilities. These include changes in legislation, tax rates and allowances, future levels of spending and the Company's future earnings.

4. Turnover

Turnover, including landfill tax, was generated in the United Kingdom from the handling, recycling and disposal of waste materials.

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	17	14
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	85	-
Operating lease rentals	46	42
	<u>148</u>	<u>56</u>

Auditor's remuneration in respect of audit fees totalling £5,000 (2014: £4,000) has been met by FCC Recycling (UK) Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of FCC E UK.

In accordance with SI 2008/489 the Company has not disclosed the fees payable to the Company's auditor for 'Other services' as this information is included in the consolidated financial statements of FCC E UK.

6. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) employed by the Company during the year was:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Operational	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Wages and salaries	45	44
Social security costs	4	4
Other pension costs (see note 15)	1	1
	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>

7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

None of the Directors received any remuneration or other benefits through the Company during the year ended 31 December 2015 or the previous financial year.

They are all remunerated as directors or employees of FCC E UK for services to the Group as a whole and as such it is not possible to directly attribute any element of their remuneration to services as a director of this Company.

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax position comprises:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 20.25% (2014: 21.5%) based on profit for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax (see note 12)	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Finance Act 2015 (No.2), which was substantively enacted in October 2015, included provisions to reduce the rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020.

The total tax position for both the current and previous year differs from the average standard rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%) for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	28	117
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at average standard rate	6	25
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax	20	3
Group relief claimed	(26)	(28)
Total tax position	-	-

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	418	36	454
Additions	-	6	6
At 31 December 2015	418	42	460
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2015	167	23	190
Charge for the year	15	2	17
Impairment losses	85	-	85
At 31 December 2015	267	25	292
Net book value			
At 31 December 2015	151	17	168
At 31 December 2014	251	13	264

Within the land and buildings category is an amount of £150,000 (2014: £150,000) relating to land, which is not depreciated.

The CGUs of the Company comprise individual sites which constitute the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The carrying value of the individual sites is compared to the recoverable amount of the CGUs, which is based predominantly on value in use. The cash flow forecasts have been projected on a life of site basis applying growth rates based on assumptions which include market size and volumes, recycle prices, gate fees and the future level of landfill tax. For certain CGUs the recoverable amount is determined by reference to the fair value less costs to sell of the underlying assets using internal and external valuations of property, plant and equipment and management's estimate of disposal costs.

Management estimate discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the CGUs of 5.7% (2014: 6.8%). The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts and longer term, on gross domestic product.

An impairment loss of £85,000 (2014: £nil) has been recognised in the year on assets in the land and buildings category. This reflects the earlier than expected closure of the Company's landfill assets which is a result of a significant and sustained decline in the quantity and quality of active waste landfilled in the UK and the move towards recycling and recovery. This has been measured by reference to the value in use of the underlying assets.

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

10. Debtors: amounts due within one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Trade debtors	48	59
Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	732	611
Prepayments	1	1
	<u>781</u>	<u>671</u>

Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Trade creditors	32	25
Amounts owed to parent company	12	12
Accruals	13	34
	<u>57</u>	<u>71</u>

Amounts owed to the parent company are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12. Provisions for liabilities

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	Provided 2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

13. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2015 £	2014 £
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

14. Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2015 and at 31 December 2014 the Company had no annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases.

Norfolk Waste Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

15. Retirement benefit schemes

The Company participates in the defined contribution scheme operated by FCC E UK on behalf of its eligible employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds.

The total expense charged to profit or loss in the year ended 31 December 2015 was £1,000 (2014: £1,000). Unpaid contributions at the year end were £nil (2014: £nil).

16. Contingent liabilities

- (a) The Company is a member of a group VAT registration and as such has contingent liabilities for VAT in respect of other members of the Group.
- (b) On 22 January 2014, the Company was a party to the refinancing of Azincourt Investment S.L. ("Azincourt") and its subsidiary companies. Azincourt was the Company used by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. for the acquisition of the Group and its subsidiary undertakings including the Company. Under the re-financing, the Group has granted legal mortgages (or the relevant Scottish equivalent) over specified real property, fixed charges over certain assets, fixed charges or share pledges over investments in addition to assigning certain of its insurance policies and interests in hedging arrangements. The Group has granted floating charges over all present and future undertakings not already charged pursuant to any of the above. Additionally, the Group has granted fixed and floating charges over certain assets as security under an Asset Backed Lending Facility.

17. Related party transactions

The Directors regard all subsidiaries of FCC as related parties. In the ordinary course of business, the Company has traded with fellow subsidiaries of FCC.

Under FRS 101, the Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of FCC.

18. Controlling party

The immediate parent of the Company is FCC Environment (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Directors regard Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., a company registered in Spain, as the ultimate parent company and controlling party.

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is the parent company of the largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. FCC Environment (UK) Limited is the parent company of the smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the financial statements of both FCC Environment (UK) Limited and Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. are available from the Company Secretary, Ground Floor West, 900 Pavilion Drive, Northampton Business Park, Northampton, NN4 7RG.