Company Registration No. 03001490

Norfolk Waste Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2014

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Report and financial statements 2014

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Report and financial statements 2014

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

Directors' report

The Directors of Norfolk Waste Limited (the "Company") present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year ended 31 December 2014 was the handling, recycling and disposal of waste materials.

Directors

The following individuals served as Directors of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2014 and up to the date of this report:

P Taylor V F Orts Llopis A Serrano Minchan

Results and dividends

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014 are set out on page 7. The profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to £117,000 (2013: £83,000). The Company did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2013: £nil) and furthermore, the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2013: £nil). The profit (2013: profit) for the financial year has been transferred to (2013: transferred to) reserves, resulting in a corresponding increase (2013: increase) in total shareholder's funds in the year.

Going concern

The Directors, having assessed the responses of their enquiries to the immediate parent company, FCC Environment (UK) Limited ("FCC E UK"), have reviewed projected cash flows and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements. Full details of the going concern consideration can be found in note 1 of the notes to the financial statements.

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 credit and liquidity 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.

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 the Company's ultimate parent company, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. ("FCC").

Directors' report (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirms that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and that each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act").

Auditor

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

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions for small companies set out in s415A of the Act as amended by The Companies Act 2006 (Amendment) (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (2008/393), {reg. 6(2)}.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

C Nunn

Company Secretary

June 2015

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual aeport 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;
- 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 with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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 2014, which comprise of the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 17. 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 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 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 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information 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 (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; 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

| June 2015

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2014

	• *	2014	2013
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Turnover Cost of sales	2	1,908 (1,626)	1,727 (1,510)
Gross profit Administrative expenses	·	282 (165)	217 (135)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	3 5	117	82
Profit for the financial year	11	117	83

All results in the year ended 31 December 2014 relate to continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses in either the financial year ended 31 December 2014 or the previous financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account. Therefore, no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6	264	261
Current assets Debtors: amounts due within one year	7	671	541
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(71)	(55)
Net current assets		600	486
Total assets less current liabilities		864	747
Provisions for liabilities	9	(2)	(2)
Net assets		862	745
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	-	-
Profit and loss account	11	862	745
Shareholder's funds	12	862	745

The financial statements of Norfolk Waste Limited, registered number 03001490 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on June 2015.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in both the current and previous financial year in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

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

Cash flow exemption

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption, conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) from presenting a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary in a group which has prepared a consolidated cash flow statement.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets in use at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of assets as follows:

Freehold properties

over 50 years

Plant and machinery

- over 3 to 20 years

No depreciation is provided for on freehold land.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of value added tax and trade discounts. 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 value of the consideration due. 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.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Post-retirement benefits

The Group 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.

Taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a

right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

2. Turnover

All turnover was generated in the United Kingdom from the handling, recycling and disposal of waste materials.

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation – owned assets	14	13
Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery	42	42

Auditor's remuneration in respect of audit fees totalling £4,000 (2013: £4,000) has been met by FCC Recycling Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of FCC E UK.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

4. Information regarding Directors and employees

None of the Directors received any remuneration or other benefits through the Company during the year ended 31 December 2014 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.

		2014 £'000	2013 £'000
	Wages and salaries	44	42
	Social security costs Pension costs	4 1	4 -
		49	46
		No.	No.
	The average number of employees (excluding Directors) during the year was:	2	2
5.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
		2014 £'000	2013 £'000
	Corporation tax United Kingdom corporation tax at 21.5% (2013: 23.25%) based on profits for the year		
	Deferred tax	-	_
	Timing differences, origination and reversal	-	(1)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	(1)
	The total current tax position for both the current and previous year differs from of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%) for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:	the average s	tandard rate
		2014 £'000	2013 £'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	117	82
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities at average standard rate	25	19
	Factors affecting charge: Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Group relief claimed	3 (28)	3 (22)
	Total current tax	-	-

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

A number of changes to the UK Corporation Tax system were announced in the March 2013 Budget Statement. The Finance Act 2013 enacted on 17 July 2013 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 23% to 21% from 1 April 2014 and a further reduction from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015.

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2014	401	36	437
Additions	17	-	17
At 31 December 2014	418	36	454
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2014	154	22	176
Charge for the year	13	1	14
At 31 December 2014	167	23	190
Net book value			
At 31 December 2014	251	13	264
At 31 December 2013	247	14	261

Within the land and buildings category is an amount of £150,000 (2013: £150,000) relating to land, which is not depreciated.

7. Debtors: amounts due within one year

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Trade debtors Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings Prepayments	59 611 1	41 499 1
	671	541

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	ar '			
				2014 £'000	2013 £'000
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to parent company Accruals			25 12 34	34 12 9
				71	55
9.	Provisions for liabilities				
	The amounts of deferred taxation provided are a	s follows:			
	Deferred taxation				
	<i>,</i>	Provide 2014 £'000	d 2013 £'000	Unprovi 2014 £'000	ded 2013 £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances:		2	-	
10.	Called-up share capital				
				2014 £	2013 £
	Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each			1,000	1,000
	Called-up, allotted and fully paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each			2	2
11.	Reserves				
					Profit and loss account £'000
	At 1 January 2014				745
	Profit for the financial year				
	At 31 December 2014				862

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

12. Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Profit for the financial year	117	83
Net additions to shareholder's funds Opening shareholder's funds	117 745	83 662
Closing shareholder's funds	862	745

13. Operating leases

At 31 December 2014 and at 31 December 2013 the Company had no annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases.

14. 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.

15. Pension contributions

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 contributions by the Company to the scheme in the year amounted to £1,000 (2013: £nil). There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at either the beginning or end of the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

16. 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 8 from disclosing details of transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of FCC.

17. Ultimate parent company

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.