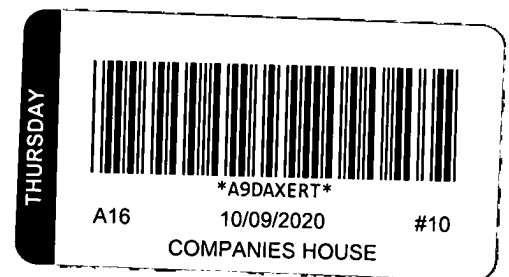


Company Registration No. 02646317 (England and Wales)

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BB1 5QB

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

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NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

BALANCE SHEET

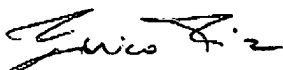
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		62,148		94,126
Current assets					
Debtors	5	3,623,482		3,018,077	
Cash at bank and in hand		99,415		26,501	
		<u>3,722,897</u>		<u>3,044,578</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,627,390)</u>		<u>(1,936,414)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,095,507</u>		<u>1,108,164</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,157,655</u>		<u>1,202,290</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100,000		100,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,057,655</u>		<u>1,102,290</u>
Total equity			<u>1,157,655</u>		<u>1,202,290</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 August 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



E Friz
Director

Company Registration No. 02646317

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Neales Waste Management Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 501, Green Place, Walton Summit Centre, Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, United Kingdom, PR5 8AY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Neales Waste Management Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of NWM Holdings Limited and the results of Neales Waste Management Ltd are included in the consolidated financial statements of NWM Holdings Limited which are available from 501, Green Place, Walton Summit Centre, Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, United Kingdom, PR5 8AY.

1.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a £2,300,000 (2018: £2,300,000) overdraft facility and intercompany loans.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has received a letter of financial support from Çimentoş İzmir Çimento Fabrikası Türk A.Ş. ("Çimentoş"), the parent company, stating that they will support the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. Therefore, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Freehold land and buildings	20 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Fixtures and fittings	4 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	13	33

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	199,094
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	199,094
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	-
At 31 December 2018	-

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	342,992	645,554	988,546
Additions	-	2,462	2,462
Disposals	(1,195)	-	(1,195)
At 31 December 2019	341,797	648,016	989,813
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	328,956	565,464	894,420
Depreciation charged in the year	11,884	21,361	33,245
At 31 December 2019	340,840	586,825	927,665
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	957	61,191	62,148
At 31 December 2018	14,036	80,090	94,126

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	169,232	355,526
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,961,396	2,317,526
Other debtors	349,029	201,200
Deferred tax asset	3,479,657	2,874,252
	143,825	143,825
	3,623,482	3,018,077

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,223,218	1,070,558
Trade creditors	181,686	505,037
Taxation and social security	45,275	31,561
Other creditors	177,211	329,258
	<u>2,627,390</u>	<u>1,936,414</u>

The bank overdraft is an unsecured bank facility that is repayable on demand subject to a nominal interest rate of 3.15%.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

7 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £10,629 (2018: £10,507). Contributions totalling £7,022 (2018: £20,939) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Christopher Johnson FCA.
The auditor was PM+M Solutions for Business LLP.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a cross guarantee arrangement with other members of the group in favour of Barclays Bank Plc. At 31 December 2019 there were no amounts owing to Barclays Bank Plc by any of the companies who are party to the guarantee.

The company also provided a limited guarantee to Barclays Bank Plc in connection with a banking facility provided to the fellow subsidiary, Quercia Limited. The guarantee is limited to £1,250,000.

The company has provided bonds, guarantees and indemnities in favour of Lancashire County Council for £10,000.

NEALES WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
258,028	111,991

11 Related party transactions

Other information

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NWM Holdings Limited, and is consolidated within the group financial statements of its holding company. The directors have elected to take advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, section 33.7 and have not disclosed transactions with entities within the NWM Holdings Limited group, on the grounds that the relevant details are consolidated in the group financial statements.

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is a subsidiary undertaking of Cementir Holding N.V., a company incorporated in Italy.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Cementir Holding N.V., incorporated in Italy. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by NWM Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff.