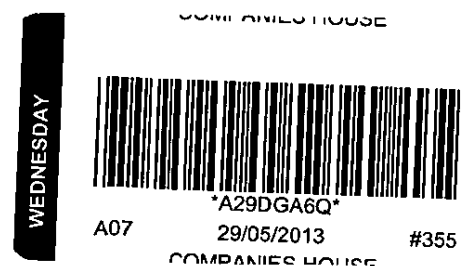


Northumbrian Water Projects Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2012

Registered Number 02528704



Northumbrian Water Projects Limited
Registered No 02528704

Directors

J H J King
M E Mayhew
R Warneford

Secretary

M Beveridge

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE1 2HF

Registered Office

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Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Independent auditor's report to the members of Northumbrian Water Projects Limited	5
Profit and loss account	7
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the nine month period ended 31 December 2012. The company has changed the end date of its financial reporting period from 31 March to 31 December.

During the period, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was UK Water (2011) Limited (UKW) which, together with its subsidiaries, formed the Group. UKW managed the Group through its subsidiary Northumbrian Water Group Limited (NWGL).

The financial statements are presented in euro as this is the currency of the country in which the company operates.

Results and dividends

The company's profit after tax amounted to €360,000 (31 March 2012: €156,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (31 March 2012: €nil).

Principal activity and review of the business

The company is a partner in Consort Joint Venture (CJV) which has a contract with Cork City Council for the design and construction of a wastewater treatment plant and outfall at Carrigrenan, Cork, followed by operation and maintenance of the plant for a period of 20 years. The company's responsibilities within CJV cover only the operation and maintenance portion of the contract.

The Taking-Over Certificate for the design and construction part of the contract was issued on 15 September 2004 which also marked the commencement of the operation and maintenance period. During the period the company continued operating the plant in accordance with CJV's contract with Cork City Council.

The company also carries out the operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants at Fermoy and Mallow, Cork. This 20 year contract was awarded by Cork County Council in May 2011 and is progressing in line with expectations.

Future developments

The company will continue to develop within the framework of CJV's contract with Cork City Council and the Cork County Council contract to operate and maintain the wastewater treatment plants at Fermoy and Mallow, Cork.

Treasury policies

The company's board is responsible for the financing strategy of the company which is determined within treasury policies set by the company's intermediate parent company, NWGL. The aim of this strategy is to assess the ongoing capital requirement of the company and to raise funding on a timely basis, taking advantage of any favourable market opportunities.

The Treasury Department of NWGL carries out treasury operations on behalf of the company. Surplus funds are invested based upon forecast requirements, in accordance with the treasury policies adopted by it. On occasion, derivatives are used as part of this process, but the treasury policy prohibits their use for speculation.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade creditors and group balances, arise directly from the company's operating activities.

The main risks associated with the company's financial assets and liabilities are set out below.

Directors' report (continued)

Given that the majority of the risks below derive from transactions with the Group, the company does not undertake any hedging activity locally. Significant financial risks from an NWGL perspective are addressed on a case-by-case basis at NWGL level.

Liquidity risk

As regards day to day liquidity, the company is responsible for cash management but is reliant upon the committed borrowing facilities available to the Group. NWGL's policy is to have available standby committed bank borrowing facilities with a value of no less than £50m and with a bank agreement availability period of no less than 3 months. At 31 December 2012, the Group had £450m (31 March 2012: £450m) of undrawn committed bank facilities (maturing in 2016).

Interest rate risk

The company receives interest income on surplus cash at a floating rate. Interest is charged at a variable rate on bank overdrafts. Therefore financial assets, liabilities, interest income and interest charges and cash flows can be affected by movements in interest rates. However, the exposure is reduced as these cash flows largely offset each other. The company's policy is to accept a degree of interest rate risk. On the basis of the company's analysis, it is estimated that a 1% rise in interest rates would not have a material effect.

Credit risk

Risk of exposure to external credit risk is concentrated with two parties as all sales transactions are with these. However, the risk of financial loss as a result of their failure to honour their contractual obligations is considered remote.

Foreign currency risk

At 31 December 2012, the only currency exposure the company has lies with the Sterling bank account.

Going concern

The directors have considered the company's detailed budgets, forecasts and principal risks and uncertainties, including the effects of reasonably possible changes, and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The operations are expected to be profitable over the term of the contract and performance to date is in accordance with this expectation. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the period were as follows:

J H J King
M E Mayhew
R Warneford

Indemnification of directors

The Group has in place directors' and officers' insurance and, on 28 November 2005 entered into a deed of indemnity to grant the directors of the Group and its subsidiaries further protection against liability to third parties.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

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

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor is deemed to be re-appointed for the ensuing year

By order of the Board



M Beveridge
Secretary
10 May 2013

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

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

The directors are responsible for keeping proper 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.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Northumbrian Water Projects Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Northumbrian Water Projects Limited for the nine month period ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of total recognised gains and losses 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 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 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. 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 2012 and of its profit for the period 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 period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Northumbrian Water Projects Limited

Continued

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



Paul Feechan (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom
10 May 2013

Profit and loss account for the nine months ended 31 December 2012

	31 December 2012 €000	31 March 2012 €000
<i>Note</i>		
Continuing operations		
<i>Turnover</i>	2 4,458	5,278
Operating costs	3 (3,986)	(5,091)
Operating profit	472	187
Bank interest receivable	12	25
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	484	212
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6 (124)	(56)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	13 360	156

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the nine months ended 31 December 2012

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to shareholders of the company of €360,000 in the period ended 31 December 2012 (year ended 31 March 2012 €156,000)

Balance sheet at 31 December 2012

		31 December 2012 €000	31 March 2012 €000
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	133	142
Tangible assets	8	43	57
		<u>176</u>	<u>199</u>
Current assets			
Debtors due within one year	9	1,423	594
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4,027</u>	<u>4,781</u>
		5,450	5,375
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(656)	(756)
Net current assets		<u>4,794</u>	<u>4,619</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,970</u>	<u>4,818</u>
Deferred income	11	(3,428)	(3,636)
Net assets		<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	-	-
Profit and loss account	13	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Shareholders' funds	13	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,182</u>

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of directors on 3 May 2013 and signed on their behalf by



J H J King
Director
10 May 2013

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further information is included in the Directors' report.

A summary of the principal accounting policies is set out below. These have been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding periods.

Statement of cash flows

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 1 (revised) from the requirement to include a statement of cash flows in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its ultimate parent publishes a consolidated statement of cash flows.

Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets comprise directly attributable bid costs, incurred after it is virtually certain that a contract will be obtained, which are capitalised only to the extent that they lead to the creation of an enduring asset, which delivers benefits at least as great as the amount capitalised.

Bid development costs are stated at cost, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over the 20 year operational phase of the contract with CJV.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, evenly over the expected useful life of each asset, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset.

The expected useful life of tangible fixed assets is as follows:

Plant and machinery	– 5 years
Motor vehicles	– 5 years

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

Taxation

The charge for current UK corporation tax is based on the profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purposes using the rates of tax enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Provision is made for deferred tax in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, tax in future periods. Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the 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 enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

Reporting currency

Since operations are based in the Republic of Ireland the financial statements have been prepared in Euro.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Costs are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and can be reliably measured based on volumes flowing through the operating plants during the period. Turnover, profit on ordinary activities after tax and net assets are wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company, being the operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment plant and outfall at Carrigrenan, Cork, and wastewater treatment plants at Fermoy and Mallow, County Cork, and arise solely within Ireland.

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

This is stated after charging

	9 months 31 December 2012 €000	12 months 31 March 2012 €000
Staff costs	934	1,176
Depreciation of owned assets	14	14
Amortisation of bid development costs	9	11
Auditor's remuneration	4	4
Other operating costs	3,025	3,886
	<u>3,986</u>	<u>5,091</u>

Other operating charges represent external costs incurred in running the plants, in line with the terms of the contracts.

4. Directors' emoluments

The directors of the company are remunerated in full by other Group companies. The directors were paid an aggregate amount of €16,000 (31 March 2012: €28,000) by these companies in respect of their qualifying services provided to the company.

5. Staff costs

	9 months 31 December 2012 €000	12 months 31 March 2012 €000
Wages and salaries	827	1,027
Social security costs	75	109
Other pension costs	32	40
	<u>934</u>	<u>1,176</u>

The monthly average number of employees during the period was

No	No
<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>

6. Taxation

(a) Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

	9 months 31 December 2012 €000	12 months 31 March 2012 €000
<i>Current tax</i>		
Overseas tax payable	68	38
Group relief payable for the period at 24% (31 March 2012 26%)	64	38
Adjustments in respect of prior years		
- Group relief	-	(5)
- Overseas tax	2	(2)
Total current tax (note 6(b))	<u>134</u>	<u>69</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Reduction due to opening rate change	2	3
Net reduction in opening deferred tax (note 9)	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Movement in the period at 24% (31 March 2012 26%)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences in the year	(12)	(11)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(5)
Movement in the period (note 9)	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>124</u>	<u>56</u>

The rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 24% to 23% by the Finance Act 2012 with effect from 1 April 2013. As a result, deferred tax was restated at 1 April 2012 at the rate at which timing differences are expected to reverse.

(b) Reconciliation of the current tax charge

	9 months 31 December 2012 €000	12 months 31 March 2012 €000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>484</u>	<u>212</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax of 24% (31 March 2012 26%)	116	55
Effects at 24% (31 March 2012 26%) of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4	9
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	12	12
Double tax relief	(68)	(38)
Overseas tax charge	68	38
Adjustments in respect of prior years	2	(7)
Transfer pricing adjustment	(4)	(7)
Balancing payments payable	4	7
Total current tax charge (note 6(a))	<u>134</u>	<u>69</u>

6. Taxation (continued)

c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The government has stated its intention to reduce the UK rate of corporation tax to 21% by 1 April 2014 and to 20% by 1 April 2015

7. Intangible assets

	<i>Bid development costs</i>
	Total €000
Cost	
At 1 April 2012 and 31 December 2012	<u>224</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2012	82
Provided during the period	9
At 31 December 2012	<u>91</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2012	<u>133</u>
At 1 April 2012	<u>142</u>

8. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Motor vehicles</i> €000	<i>Plant and machinery</i> €000	<i>Total</i> €000
Cost			
At 1 April 2012 and 31 December 2012	<u>94</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>378</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2012	71	250	321
Provided during the period	8	6	14
At 31 December 2012	<u>79</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>335</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2012	<u>15</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>43</u>
Net book value at 1 April 2012	<u>23</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>57</u>

9. Debtors

	31 December 2012 €000	31 March 2012 €000
Trade debtors	536	38
Amounts owed by other Group undertakings	9	9
Deferred tax	54	43
Overseas tax repayable	-	12
Prepayments and accrued income	824	492
	<u>1,423</u>	<u>594</u>

9. Debtors (continued)

The deferred tax asset in the financial statements comprises

	31 December 2012 €000	31 March 2012 €000
Excess of depreciation over capital allowances	<u>53</u>	<u>43</u>

The movement on the deferred tax asset is as follows

	€000
At 1 April 2012	43
Reduction due to opening rate change (note 6 (a))	<u>(2)</u>
	41
Movement in the period (note 6 (a))	12
At 31 December 2012	<u>53</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2012 €000	31 March 2012 €000
Amounts owed to other Group undertakings	138	132
Trade creditors	183	264
Other taxes and social security costs	81	52
Overseas tax payable	28	-
Accruals and deferred income	<u>226</u>	<u>308</u>
	<u>656</u>	<u>756</u>

Included in amounts owed to other Group undertakings is €46,000 (31 March 2012 €48,000) in respect of group relief provisionally claimed

11. Deferred income

	Deferred income €000
At 1 April 2012	3,636
Released to the profit and loss account	<u>(208)</u>
At 31 December 2012	<u>3,428</u>

Deferred income relates to advance payments received under the terms of the operation and maintenance contract for Carrigrenan, Cork

12. Issued share capital

	No	31 December 2012 €	31 March 2012 €
Allotted, called up and fully paid	2	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

13. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

	Share capital €000	Profit and loss account €000	Total share- holders' funds €000
At 1 April 2011	-	1026	1,026
Profit for the year	-	156	156
At 1 April 2012	-	1,182	1,182
Profit for the period	-	360	360
At 31 December 2012	-	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,542</u>

14. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Cross guarantees

The company is party to a cross guarantee arrangement with other Group companies in respect of bank facilities. Overdrafts outstanding at 31 December 2012 in respect of the arrangement amounted to £2.0m (31 March 2012: £1.0m). The directors do not expect any loss to arise as a result of this arrangement.

15. Related parties

The company is an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of NWGL which produces publicly available consolidated financial statements which include the company. Accordingly, the company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard Number 8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group headed by NWGL.

16. Post balance sheet event

At the balance sheet date, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was UKW. On 8 March 2013, UKW undertook a Group restructuring which included the distribution of its 100% shareholding in NWGL to its shareholders. On the same date, Northumbrian Services Limited (NSL) also became a directly wholly owned subsidiary of NWGL.

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

At the balance sheet date, the company's immediate parent undertaking was NSL.

In the directors' opinion, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, at the balance sheet date, was UKW, which is incorporated in England and Wales. UKW is indirectly wholly owned by a consortium comprising Cheung Kong Infrastructure Holdings Limited, Cheung Kong (Holdings) Limited and Li Ka Shing Foundation Limited.

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party (continued)

As a consequence of the Group restructuring described in note 16, which was effected on 8 March 2013, at the signing date of these financial statements, NWGL was the company's immediate parent undertaking and, in the directors' opinion, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. NWGL is incorporated in England and Wales.

Copies of NWGL's consolidated financial statements, which include the company, will be available in due course from Northumbria House, Abbey Road, Pity Me, Durham, DH1 5FJ.