Registered number: 01420998

# SHUKCO 346 Limited

(formerly SITA Packington Limited)

**Director's report and financial statements** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

F Duval (appointed 1 February 2016)

**Company secretary** 

J Knight

Registered number

01420998

Registered office

Suez House Grenfell Road Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1ES

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way

London E1W 1DD

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## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### **Business review**

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2015	2014	
	£000	£000	Change
Tumover	11,928	19,959	-40%
Operating profit	6,078	2,332	161%
Profit after tax-	4,527	1,546	1 <i>9</i> 3%
Shareholders' funds - equity	53,168	48,641	9%
Current assets as a % of current liabilities	3956%	5083%	

Decrease in turnover has been driven by reduced volumes into the landfill site with its closure during the year. The reduction in revenue has been offset by an increase in electricity revenue seen from landfill gas.

Operating profit has increased as a result of favourable movements in the environmental provisions compared to last year.

Profit after tax has increased by a greater percentage than operating profit due to a net bad debt release in the year compared to bad debt expense in the prior year.

Shareholders funds have increased as a result of the profit retained in the year.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The SUEZ Group has established a risk committee that evaluates the main risks facing the Group and the measures in place to manage those risks. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group are broadly grouped as: operational risks, competitive risks, legislative risks, health and safety risks and financial instrument risks.

#### Operational risks

The SUEZ Group's operations involve some major public sector contracts, ranging from periods of 7 to 25 years or more, where default on the contract may result in substantial compensation payments to the client.

Long-term contracts also expose the Group to the risk that the contract's revenue profile over the life of the contract may not be sufficient to compensate the Group for unforeseen cost increases, and hence losses may result. The Group has put in place rigorous tender approval procedures to ensure all risks are properly considered. The Group's management and review procedures are aimed at ensuring any problems are identified at an early stage and steps are taken to mitigate any losses arising.

The success of the Group's operations is dependent upon the recruitment and retention of good quality staff. The Group's strategy seeks to make the SUEZ Group the preferred employer in the waste management sector through its employment policies.

## STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### Competitive risks

Part of the SUEZ Group's business involves contracts with local authorities which are subject to periodic competitive tender. Renewal of these contracts is uncertain and based on financial and performance criteria.

The remaining business relies upon short-term contracts and non-contractual business from industrial and commercial customers, which is subject to normal price competition in the open market.

### Legislative risks

The waste management business is subject to strict legislation and regulation. These standards are subject to continuous revision. Compliance with new standards can impose additional costs on the Group, and failure to comply could result in heavy penalties. The Group's management systems aim to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations.

#### Health and safety risks

The SUEZ Group acknowledges that its employees working within the waste management industry face significant potential hazards in their everyday work. The Group makes every effort to ensure that its Health and Safety policies are of the highest standard, are fit for purpose and are strictly adhered to on a daily basis.

#### Financial instrument risks

The Group has established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objectives are to protect the Group from events that hinder the achievement of the Group's performance objectives.

#### Use of derivatives

On certain major contracts, the SUEZ Group uses interest rate swaps in respect of the related funding to reduce exposure to interest rate movements.

# Exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk

Price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. The Group's major joint venture and associated investments, which the Group does not intend to sell in the short-term, are held at net asset value and are therefore not exposed to price risk.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Group policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Cash flow risk is the risk of exposure to variability of cash flows relating to a recognised asset or liability such as future interest payments on a variable rate debt. The Group produces long-term cash forecasts and monitors cash flows against these on a daily basis to ensure all financial obligations may be met as they fall due. Group funding requirements are periodically agreed with the SUEZ Group.

This report was approved by the board on 29/09/16

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and signed on its behalf.

F Duvai Director

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

## **Principal activity**

The company's principal activity during the year was the provision of waste disposal facilities at the Packington landfill site. The company operates as part of the Recycling and Recovery division of the SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited Group ("SUEZ Group"), the United Kingdom waste management business of SUEZ SA.

On 25 March 2016, the company changes its name from SITA Packington Limited to SHUKCO 346 Limited.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £4,527,000 (2014 - £1,547,000).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2014 - £Nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

C Chapron (resigned 1 March 2016)

No director who held office on 31 December 2015 had an interest in the company's shares either during the financial year or at 31 December 2015.

## Going concern

The company's going concern is intrinsically linked to the performance, risks and going concern of the SUEZ Group. The SUEZ R&R UK group, along with its ultimate parent company SUEZ SA, has considerable financial resources together with long term contracts with a number of customers across different geographic areas and within different sectors of the recycling industry. As a consequence, the directors believe that the SUEZ R&R UK group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

Having made enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### **Environmental matters**

The Company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The Company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Our purpose is to protect our environment by putting waste to good use.

A crucial element of this is ensuring that the vision of the circular economy – where the waste cycle can work with the economic cycle to return waste as a secondary resource back into production and consumption – becomes a reality and value is extracted from waste.

# In 2015 the SUEZ Group:

- Recycled and recovered 3,358,616 tonnes of the material we handled;
- Generated over 1,100,000 megawatt hours of electricity from our landfill gas and energy-from-waste facilities;
- 60,000 tonnes of compost produced;
- Only a 1% increase in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from vehicles on the previous year;
- Electricity produced increased by 46% from non-hazardous waste incineration;
- -There has been a 12% decrease of waste disposed in non-hazardous waste landfills (includes municipal, I&C, sludge and other inputs, excludes inert);
- There has been no variation in the amount of fuel used for collection vehicles;
- -Waste prepared for Energy Recovery as Solid Recovered Fuels (SRF) produced from wood has increased by 29%:

SITA UK, now operating under the brand Suez, were recertified to the Carbon Trust Standard in 2014. This certified that SITA UK had shown a 32.7% Absolute reduction in tCO2e based on the compliance period of 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013. This certification corresponds to the footprint of all UK operations and is valid until 31 July 2016. SUEZ UK have been certified with the standard since 1 January 2010 and have committed to recertify in 2016.

# **Future developments**

The directors expect for the company to continue to trade profitably through the remaining life of the landfill site as well as through the operation of the composting facility and wood pad.

# **Directors' indemnity**

The company has granted indemnity to one or more of its directors against liabilities in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prépare 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.

# Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### **Auditors**

The re-appointment of auditors will be considered at the AGM.

This report was approved by the board on 29/09/16

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and signed on its behalf.

F Duval
Director

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SHUKCO 346 LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of SHUKCO 346 Limited (formerly SITA Packington Limited) for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

#### Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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. This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

# Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SHUKCO 346 LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those accounts.

### 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.

J. Sear

Jonathan Seaman (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
London
E1W 1DD

Date: 30 Serrembon 2016

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
	11,928	19,959
	(5,226)	(16,595)
_	6,702	3,364
•	(624)	(1,032)
_	6,078	2,332
7	279	272
8	(630)	(670)
_	5,727	1,934
9	(1,200)	(387)
- -	4,527	1,547
_	4,527	1,547
	7 8	11,928 (5,226) 6,702 (624) 6,078 7 279 8 (630) 5,727 9 (1,200)

All amounts are attributable to continuing operations.

# SHUKCO 346 LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 1420998

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	£000	<b>2015</b> £000	£000	2014 £000
Tangible assets	10		5,358		6,143
Investments	11		68		68
		_	5,426		6,211
Current assets					
Stocks	12	6		11	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	57,705		<i>55</i> , 9 <i>5</i> 6	
	-	57,711		55,967	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,459)		(1,101)	
Net current assets			56,252		54,866
Total assets less current liabilities		_	61,678	_	61,077
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	17	(8,510)		(12,436)	
	_		(8,510)		(12,436)
Net assets		_	53,168		48,641
Capital and reserves		=		_	
Called up share capital	18		-		_
Revaluation reserve	19		-		32
Profit and loss account	19		53,168		48,609
		_	53,168	_	48,641

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on US/OS/U

F Duval Director

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Total equity
32	48,609	48,641
	4,527	4,527
-		
-	-	•
	4,527	4,527
(32)	32	-
(32)	32	-
•	53,168	53,168
	reserve £000 32	reserve loss account £000 £000 32 48,609  - 4,527  4,527  (32) 32  (32) 32

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2014	44	47,050	47,094
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	1,547	1,547
Transfer of depreciation	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year			-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,547	1,547
Total transactions with owners	(12)	12	-
At 31 December 2014	32	48,609	48,641

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1. General information

SHUKCO 346 Limited is limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. These financial statements cover the individual entity. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is SUEZ House, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1ES.

With effect from 25 March 2016, the name of the Company was changed from SITA Packington Limited to SHUKCO 346 Limited.

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The Company's intermediate parent company is SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited, a limited company incorporated and registered in the United Kingdom, which owns 100% of the Company ordinary share capital. The ultimate parent company is SUEZ SA, a company incorporated and registered in France.

The smallest Group in which the Company is incorporated into is SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited and the largest is SUEZ SA. The consolidated financial statements of SUEZ SA may be obtained from Tour CB21, 16 Place de L'Iris, 92040 Paris La Defense Cedex, France.

The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006. The recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard as adopted by the EU (EU adopted IFRS) have been applied to these financial statements and, where necessary, amendments have been made in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and The Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups Regulations 2008/410 ('Regulations').

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

## First time application of FRS 100 and FRS 101

In the current year the Group has adopted FRS 100 and FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards. This change in the basis of preparation has not materially altered the recognition and measurement requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP. Consequently the principal accounting policies are unchanged from the prior year. The change in basis of preparation has enabled the Company to take advantage of all of the available disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 in the financial statements.

There have been no other material amendments to the disclosure requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP (see note 25).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D,
- 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.
- the requirements of paragraphs 6 to 21 of IFRS 1 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, to present an opening statement of financial position at the date of transition.
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.
- 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.

The company has NOT taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment.
- 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.
- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations.
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
- paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
- paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture.

#### 2.3 Going concern

The company's going concern is intrinsically linked to the performance, risks and going concern of the SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Group. The SUEZ R&R UK group, along with its ultimate parent company SUEZ SA, has considerable financial resources together with long term contracts with a number of customers across different geographic areas and within different sectors of the recycling industry. As a consequence, the directors believe that the SUEZ R&R UK group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

Having taken into account all available information, in particular forecasts for the next twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and having performed the appropriate sensitivity analyses; the directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of goods and services supplied. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received including landfill tax where appropriate, and exclusive of trade discounts, rebates, Value Added Tax and other sales taxes or duty.

Revenue arising from the handling and disposal of waste is recognised on receipt of the waste by the Company.

Revenue from the sale of recyclate materials is recognised, based on contractually agreed prices, when the risks and rewards have passed to the buyer, can be reliably measured and the recovery of the consideration is probable.

Revenue arising on generation of electricity and gas is recognised as the energy is generated.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - landfill Landfill engineering Long leasehold Property Plant & machinery Motor vehicles Fixtures & fittings

Assets under construction

- On the basis of airspace used

On the basis of airspace usedLease term, straight line

- 3 - 20 years, straight line - 3 - 10 years, straight line

- 3 - 5 years, straight line

- Depreciation commences upon completion of

asset

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.6 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

As is permitted under the transitional provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101), the company has not revalued its tangible fixed assets. The company will retain the book value of land and buildings previously valued at 1 April 1998, and will not update that valuation.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

# 2.8 Stocks

Stocks relate to spare parts and fuel and are valued at cost after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

#### 2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

#### **Financial assets**

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Income statement. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

#### **Financial liabilities**

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

#### At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Statement of financial position.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 2.11 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.13 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations

# Defined benefit pension plan

The company participates in SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Group defined benefit pension schemes and the pension charge is based on full actuarial valuations dated between 31 March 2011 and 5 April 2013. These are schemes under common control, the assets and liabilities of which are held separately from the group. The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the schemes and accordingly accounts for the schemes as if they were defined contribution schemes.

#### 2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

#### Provisions for environmental and landfill costs and landfill gas revenues

Provisions for environmental and landfill costs include provisions associated with the closure and post-closure of landfill sites. The company estimates its total future requirements for closure costs and for post-closure monitoring and maintenance of the site after the anticipated closure.

#### Closure costs:

Provision is made for final capping and site inspection costs. These costs are incurred during the operating life of the site and the company provides for these costs as the permitted airspace is used.

#### Post closure costs:

Provision is made for inspection, ground water monitoring, leachate management, methane gas control and recovery, and the operation and maintenance costs to be incurred during the period after the site closes.

Post-closure provisions have been shown at net present value. The current cost estimated has been inflated at 2.9% (2014 - 2.9%) and discounted by 5.58% (2014 - 5.58%). The unwinding of the discount element is shown in the financial statements as a financial item.

Future revenues from the generation of electricity from landfill gas during the post-closure period, where contracts are in place for its sale, are deducted from the provision balances and are discounted in line with the post-closure provision.

The company provides for both closure and post-closure costs as the permitted airspace is used.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, the Company regularly revises its estimates in light of currently available information. Final outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key estimates used by the Company in preparing the Financial Statements relate mainly to:

- the measurement of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and inventories.
- the measurement of provisions.
- the measurement of financial instruments.
- the recognition of deferred tax assets.

As well as relying on estimates, the Company management also makes judgments to define the appropriate accounting treatment to apply to certain activities and transactions, when the effective IFRS standards and interpretations do not specifically deal with the related accounting issue.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Rendering of services	5,752	14,890
Sale of goods	806	260
Generation of electricity	5,370	4,809
·	11,928	19,959

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

# 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	751	911
Operating lease payments - other	26	26
Operating lease payments - land and buildings	918	918
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	197	281

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2014 - £NIL).

For the year ended 31 December 2015 and the prior year, auditor's remuneration was borne by a fellow group company.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

6.	Employees Stoff costs were as fallows		
	Staff costs were as follows:	2045	0044
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Wages and salaries	383	433
	Social security costs	42	44
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	27	35
		452	512
	All employees are employed by SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Limited and Recovery Holdings UK Limited. Costs are then recharged to the compart the average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	any.	
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	•	
		2015 No.	2014 <b>N</b> o.
	Operational		_
	Operational Admin	11	17
	Admin	3	-
		14	17
7.	Interest receivable		
		2015	2014
		£000	£000
	Interest receivable from group companies	279	272
		279	272
8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015	2014
		£000	£000
•	Unwinding of discount on provisions	630	670
	·	630	670
	•		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Taxation		
	2015 £000	201 £00
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	952	14
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	55	(
	1,007	13
Total current tax	1,007	13
Deferred tax		<del></del>
Origination and reversal of timing differences	244	24
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(51)	
Total deferred tax	193	24
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,200	38
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2014 - lower than) the standa UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%). The differences are explained below:	ard rate of corporation	n tax in th
	2015 £000	201 £00
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	5,727	1,93
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%)	1,160	41
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	n <b>(1)</b>	(
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	4	(
Change in tax rate	37	(2
Total tax charge for the year	1,200	38
l otal tax charge for the year	1,200 	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 9. Taxation (continued)

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate decreased from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015. The impact on the current year's tax charge is shown above.

Further reductions to the UK corporation tax rate have been announced that will have an effect on future tax charges. The change in the corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020 had been enacted at the balance sheet date and the deferred tax balance has been adjusted to reflect this change.

Further reductions in the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 have now been announced but not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and are therefore not recognised in these financial statements.

# 10. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & Buildings £000	Plant & machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Assets under constructio n £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2015	38,223	13,339	67	32	484	52,145
Additions	9	52	-	1	-	62
Transfers intra group	-	-	-	-	(91)	(91)
Disposals	-	(208)	(38)	•	-	(246)
Transfers between classes	-	300	-	(1)	(299)	• ·
At 31 December 2015	38,232	13,483	29	32	94	51,870
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2015	37,768	8,135	67	32	-	46,002
Charge owned for the period	17	734	-	•	-	751
Disposals	-	(203)	(38)	•	-	(241)
At 31 December 2015	37,785	8,666	29	32	<u> </u>	46,512
Net book value						
At 31 December						٠
2015	447	4,817		-	94	5,358
At 31 December 2014	455	5,204	-		484	6,143

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 10. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Under previous UK GAAP the company carried land and buildings under the historic frozen valuation. Under IFRS 1 this has been used as deemed cost at the date of transition. Details of the historic valuation are noted below.

	Land and buildings £000
At cost	31,588
At valuation:	

1998 by directors on open market basis

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2015 is as follows:

6,645 38,233

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

2015 £000	2014 £000
31,588	31,579
(31,185)	(31,168)
403	411
	£000 31,588 (31,185)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 11. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2015	<u></u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2015	14
At 31 December 2015	
Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	68 
At 31 December 2014	68

# Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Jacksons (Warwicksire) Brickworks Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Non trading company

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12.	Stocks		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Raw materials and consumables	6	11
	- - -	6	11
	In the year ended 31 December 2015 £197,000 (2014: £281,000) was recognised as an expense. £nil has been written down in the year (2014: £nil).	the amount	of inventory
	The difference between purchase price of stocks and their replacement cost is	not material.	
13.	Debtors		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	55,876	54,227
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,464	1,170
	Deferred taxation	365	559
		57,705	55,956
	All amounts fall due within one year.		
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015 £000	201.4 £000
	Corporation tax	952	145
	Taxation and social security	16	549
	Accruals and deferred income	491	407
	-		
		1,459	1,101

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

15.	Financial instruments		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Financial assets	2000	2000
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	57,340	55,265
		57,340	55,265
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(491)	(407)
		(491)	(407)
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise intercompany debto	re and accrued inc	ome

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise intercompany debtors and accrued income.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise accruals.

# 16. Deferred taxation

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
At beginning of year	559	808
Charged to the profit or loss	(194)	(249)
At end of year	365	559
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2015	2014
	0003	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	(202)	(203)
Other timing differences	567	762
	365	559

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 17 Provisions

	Environmental and landfill costs
	£000
At 1 January 2015	12,436
Charged to the profit or loss	527
Utilised in year	(1,511)
Release of provision	(3,572)
Unwinding of discount	630
At 31 December 2015	8,510

The provision for environmental and landfill costs has been calculated in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2.15. The closure costs will be incurred prior to and during the closure of the company's landfill sites, whilst the post closure provision will be utilised over the 30 years thereafter.

# 18. Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

These shares carry no rights to fixed income nor have any preferences or restrictions attached on them.

#### 19. Reserves

### Revaluation reserve

Non distributable reserve account where the surplus created when assets were revalued under a previous GAAP was recognised.

# Profit & loss account

Profit & Loss account is distributable reserves made up of retained earnings.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 20. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2015 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements

2015 £000	2014 £000
93	57
93	57

#### 21. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions 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 £27,000 (2014 - £11,000).

The company participates in SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Group defined benefit pension schemes and the pension charge is based on full actuarial valuations dated between 31 March 2011 and 5 April 2013. These are schemes under common control, the assets and liabilities of which are held separately from the group. The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities due to the manner in which the schemes have been administered historically. SHUKCO 346 Limited accordingly accounts for the schemes as if they were defined contribution schemes.

The assets in the Group schemes are measured at their fair value at the balance sheet date and overall expected rates of return are established by the directors following discussions with the group's actuary. The liabilities in the scheme are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method. The net liability of the UK schemes as disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the UK parent company, Suez Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited, at 31st December 2015 is £1,288,000 (2014: £3,621,000).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Properties		
Not later than 1 year	26	26
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	106	106
Later than 5 years	553	580
Total	685	712
	2015 £000	2014 £000
Other		
Not later than 1 year	918	918
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	918
Total	918	1,836

# 23. Related party transactions

FRS 101 does not require disclosure of key management personnel or details of related party transactions with Group entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries, as the consolidated financial statements in which the company results are included are available to the public.

The company undertook the following transactions with Tradebe Healthcare Limited, a company in which SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Limited (formerly SITA UK Limited) acquired a 25% interest on 19 September 2013.

Sales made to Tradebe Healthcare Limited	2015 £000 116	2014 £000 371
	116	371

The amount owed by Tradebe Healthcare Ltd at year end is £104,000 (2014 £90,000).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 24. Controlling party

At the year end the ultimate parent undertaking was SUEZ SA, a company incorporated in France.

The largest group of which SHUKCO 346 Limited is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is that headed by SUEZ SA, whose consolidated financial statements are available from Tour CB21, 16 Place de L'Iris, 92040 Paris La Defense Cedex, France. The smallest such group is that headed by SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. The consolidated financial statements of the SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited Group may be obtained from SUEZ House, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 1ES.

In the opinion of the directors, SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited controls the company as a result of controlling 100% of the issued share capital of SHUKCO 346 Limited. At the year end SUEZ SA was the ultimate controlling party, being the ultimate controlling party of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited.

# 25. First time adoption of FRS 101

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 101 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.