registered number: 02627501

SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

T Otley D Palmer-Jones

J Scanlon F Duval

Company secretary

J Knight

Registered number

02627501

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 2017

Business review

	2017	2016	
	£000	£000	Change
Turnover	3,341	11,441	-71%
Operating profit	1,093	38	2776%
Profit/(loss) after tax	737	(146)	-605%
Shareholders' funds - equity	5,460	4,723	16%
Current assets as a % of current liabilities	34333%	1988%	

Turnover has decreased in 2017 as a result of decrease volumes into the landfill site compared to the prior year, following the mothballing of the landfill site during the year, this is slightly offset by an increase in revenue from electricity output generated from the landfill gas.

A return to operating profit has been seen in 2017 due to more favourable movements in provisions.

Shareholders' funds have increased due to increase in the profits recognised during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The SUEZ Recycling and Recovery (R&R) UK 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 R&R UK 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 R&R UK Group the preferred employer in the waste management sector through its employment policies.

Competitive risks

Part of the SUEZ R&R UK 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.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 R&R UK 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 R&R UK 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 wider SUEZ Group.

This report was approved by the board on 25/09/2018

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and signed on its behalf.

F Duval
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity during the year was the management of landfill and civic amenity sites. The company operates as part of the Treatment and Disposal division of the SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited Group ("SUEZ R&R UK Group"), the United Kingdom waste management business of SUEZ SA.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £622,000 (2016 - loss £146,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016 - £nil)

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

T Otley

D Palmer-Jones

J Scanlon

F Duval

No director who held office on 31 December 2017 had an interest in the company's shares either during the financial year or at 31 December 2017.

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 2017 the SUEZ R&R UK Group:

- Recycled and recovered 3,763,937 tonnes of the material we handled;
- Generated 1,464,315 megawatt hours of electricity from our landfill gas and energy-from-waste facilities;
- Produced over 77,000 tonnes of compost;
- Acheived a 14% decrease in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from vehicles on the previous year;
- Saw Electricity produced increase by 60% from non-hazardous waste incineration;
- Realised a 42% decrease of waste disposed in non-hazardous waste landfills (includes municipal, I&C, Sludge and other inputs, excludes inert);
- There has been a 12% decrease in the amount of fuel used for collection vehicles;
- Decreased waste prepared for Energy Recovery as Solid Recovered Fuels (SRF) produced from wood has by 33%;

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Environmental matters(continued)

SUEZ R&R UK were recertified to the Carbon Trust Standard in 2016. This certified that SUEZ R&R UK had shown a 16.5% Absolute reduction in tCO2e based on the compliance period of 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015. This certification corresponds to the footprint of all UK operations and is valid until 30 June 2018. SUEZ R&R UK have been certified with the standard since 1 January 2010.

Future developments

The directors expect that the company will continue to trade profitability and at similar volumes for the near future.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, where mandatory disclosures in the Directors' report are considered by the directors to be of strategic importance, these may be contained in the Strategic report, provided that the Directors' report contains information stating that it has been placed there. These matters relate to financial instrument risk

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statement for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statement 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 statement 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 statement, 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;
- prepare the financial statement 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statement 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the 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.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 25/09/2018

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and signed on its behalf.

F Duval - Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shropshire Waste Management Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information(continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- 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 the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

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.

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: 27 Servenber 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover	4	3,341	11,441
Cost of sales		(2,072)	(11,054)
Gross profit	_	1,269	387
Administrative expenses		(291)	(349)
Operating profit	- 5	978	38
Interest receivable and similar income	8	34 .	16
Interest payable and expenses	9	(265)	(202)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	_	747	(148)
Tax (charge)/credit on profit/(loss)	10	(125)	. 2
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	_ =	622	(146)
Total comprehensive income for the year		622	(146)

All profit and total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to continuing operations.

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02627501

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £000		2016 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		1,656		1,736
		•	1,656		1,736
Current assets					
Stocks	12	-		3 ,	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	8,260		8,664	
	_	8,260	_	8,667	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(159)		(436)	
Net current assets	_		8,101		8,231
Total assets less current liabilities		•	9,757	_	9,967
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	17	(4,412)		(5,244)	
			(4,412)		(5,244)
Net assets		-	5,345	<u>-</u> -	4,723
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital	18		500		500
Profit and loss account	19		4,845		4,223
Shareholders funds - equity		_	5,345		4,723

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25/09/20 %

F Duvat

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£0003	£000	£000
At 1 January 2017	500	4,223	4,723
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		622	622
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	622	622
At 31 December 2017	500	4,845	5,345
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016			
	Called up	Profit and	Tatal a material
	Snare capital £000	loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2016	500	4,369	4,869
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(146)	(146)
	4-2		
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-

(146)

4,223

500

(146)

4,723

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Total comprehensive income for the year

At 31 December 2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Shropshire Waste Management Limited is a limited company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England & Wales, 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. The Company's registered number is 02627501.

The principal activities of the Company are the management of landfill and civic amenity sites.

The Company's intermediate parent company is SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited, 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 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.

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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 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 requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 6 to 21 of IFRS 1 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting.

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; and
- 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The company's going concern is intrinsically linked to the performance, risks and going concern of the SUEZ UK R&R Group. The SUEZ UK R&R 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 Freehold property - buildings

Short leasehold property -

landfill

Landfill engineering Fixtures & fittings

Office equipment
Plant and machinery

Assets under construction

- On the basis of airspace used

5 - 25 years, straight lineOn the basis of airspace used

- On the basis of airspace used

10 years, straight line10 years, straight line

- 3 - 20 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 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.

2.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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 Statement of comprehensive income. 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 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year. Contributions are made by the company and the employees to a separately administered fund.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.11 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 2.90% (2016 - 2.90%) and discounted by between 5.58% and 5.76% (2016 - 5.58% and 5.76%)

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 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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:

- Taxation management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits.
- Landfill provisions The post closure costs associated with environmental control after landfill sites close are uncertain. The key factors are the volumes of leachate requiring treatment, the amount of landfill gas produced by the site and the amounts of electricity income this can generate, the speed at which the waste decomposes and other requirements set out by the environmental regulator. The provision requirement is reviewed and updated, if required, on an annual basis. The provisions are recognised in the financial statements at net present value using a discounted rate estimated by management to reflect the time value of money.
 At 31 December 2017 the company's landfill provisions were £4.4m (2016: £5.2m) (Note 17)

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.

4. Turnover

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Rendering of services	1,339	9,459
Sale of goods	•	38
Generation of electricity	2,002	1,944
	3,341	11,441

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	2000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	232	488
Operating lease rentals-land and buildings	-	88
Operating lease rentals-plant and machinery	32	27
*Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	18	<i>65</i>

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2016 - £nil)

6. Auditors' remuneration

For the year ended 31 December 2017 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.

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

110	190
12	19
6	8
128	217
:	128

All employees are employed by SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Limited and paid by SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited. Costs are then recharged to the company.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Operations	3	7
Admin	3	3
	·	
	6	10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8.	Interest receivable		
0.	interest receivable		
		2017	2016
	·	£000	£000
	Interest receivable from group companies	34	16
		34	16
9.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Unwinding of discount rate on provisions	265	202
		265	202
10.	Taxation		
•••			
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Corporation tax		2000
	Current tax on profits/(loss) for the year	13	(30)
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	. 11	(33)
		24	(63)
	Total current tax		(63)
	Deferred tax		···
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	71	60
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	30	1
	Total deferred tax	101	61
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	125	(2)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge/(credit) for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	862	(148)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	144	(30)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3	32
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(6)	(32)
Lower rate on deferred tax balances	(16)	28
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	125	(2)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

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 17% from 1 April 2020 had been enacted at the balance sheet date and the deferred tax balance has been adjusted to reflect this change.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & Buildings £000	Plant & machinery £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	10,477	3,018	92	66	13,653
Additions	16	1	-	126	143
Transfers intra group	11	-	-	-	11
Disposals	· •	(259)	-	-	(259)
At 31 December 2017	10,504	2,760	92	192	13,548
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	9,530	2,295	92	-	11,917
Charge for the year on owned assets	52	180	-	-	232
Transfers intra group	2	-	-	-	2
Disposals	-	(259)	-	•	(259)
At 31 December 2017	9,584	2,216	92	-	11,892
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	920	544	-	192	1,656
At 31 December 2016	947	723	-	66	1,736

12. Stocks

		2017 £000	2016 £000
Raw materials and consumables		-	3
	~		
		-	3

In the year ended 31 December 2017 £18,000 (2016: £65,000) was the amount of inventory recognised as an expense. £nil has been written down in the year (2016: £nil).

The difference between purchase price of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13.	Debtors		
		2017 £000	2010 £000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,495	6,650
	Other debtors	-	30
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,330	1,448
	Deferred taxation	435	536
		8,260	8,664
	All amounts are due within one year.		
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Corporation tax	24	-
	Other taxation and social security	•	269
	Accruals and deferred income	135	168
		159	437
5.	Financial instruments		
		2017	2016
	Financial assets	£000	£000
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	6,869	7,166
	i manciar assets triat are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
		6,869	7,166 ———
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(136)	(174)
		(136)	(174)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise accruals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16. Deferred taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
At beginning of year	536	597
Charged to profit or loss	(101)	(61)
At end of year	435	536
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
·	2017 £000	2016 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	322	310
Other timing differences	113	226
	435	536

17. Provisions

	Environental and landfill costs £000
At 1 January 2017	5,244
Charged to profit or loss	. 175
Unwinding of discount rate	265
Utilised in year	(1,272)
At 31 December 2017	4,412

Environmental and Landfill costs

The provision for environmental and landfill costs has been calculated in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2.11. 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 60 years thereafter.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

18. Share capital

<u>and discrete despendent de la repropensación de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la</u>	2017 £000	2016 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
99,999 ordinary "A" shares of £1 each	100	100
400,001 ordinary "B" shares of £1 each	400	400
-	<u> </u>	
	500	500
=		

The A and B shares rank pari passu with regards to voting rights and rights to distributions.

19. Reserves

Profit & loss account

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

20. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided unsecured guarantees to third parties in respect of restoration and performance bonds. At 31 December 2017, guarantees outstanding amounted to £7,385,000 (2016 - £6,697,000)

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 £6,000 (2016 - £8,000)

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Not later than 1 year	32	32
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	128	128
Later than 5 years	157	227
	317	387

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

23. Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2017 and the previous year, the company undertook the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales/ Income 2017 £000	Purchase /expense 2017 £000	Year end balances 2017 £000	2016 £000
Sales made to SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd and its Group Management and admin recharges received from SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd	136	-	-	1,780
and its Group Interest received from SUEZ Recycling and	-	(81)	-	(441)
Recovery UK Ltd and its Group Amounts owed by SUEZ Recycling and	34	-	-	16
Recovery UK Ltd and its Group at year end Sales made (tipping charges) to Telford and	-	•	6,495	6,421
Wrekin Council Purchases made (rates) from Telford and	•	-	-	178
Wrekin Council	-	(27)	<u>. </u>	(111)
	170	(108)	6,495	7,843

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Limited owns 93.3% of the share capital of Shropshire Waste Management Limited, whilst Telford and Wrekin Council owns 6.7%.

24. Controlling party

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

The largest group of which Shropshire Waste Management 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 93.3% of the issued share capital of Shropshire Waste Management 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.