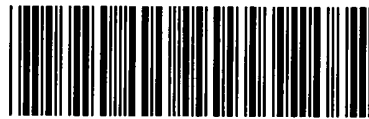


Company Registration No. SC245928 (England and Wales)

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J Linney C J Tanner J Griffiths A Brookes A Richford	(Appointed 1 January 2016) (Appointed 25 February 2016)
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Secretary	P Griffin-Smith
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Company number	SC245928
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Registered office	16 Charlotte Square Edinburgh Scotland EH2 4DF
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Auditor	Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom
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Bankers	NIBC Bank NV 7 Bishopsgate London EC2N 3BX
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SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 6
Consolidated statement of total comprehensive income	7
Group balance sheet	8
Company balance sheet	9
Group statement of changes in equity	10
Company statement of changes in equity	11
Consolidated statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 28

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Business review

The Company is a holding company for its subsidiary, Shanks Dumfries and Galloway Limited. On 26 November 2004 the Group entered into a 25 year Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract with Dumfries and Galloway Council for the provision of waste management services. As part of this contract the Group was committed to building new waste management facilities, which it will operate until the end of the contract, when the facilities will revert to council ownership. Shanks Waste Management Limited holds sub-contracts for operation of the facilities and for the disposal of waste.

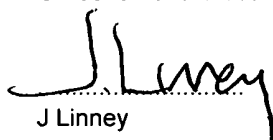
Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. These risks are further explained in the Directors' Report.

Key performance indicators

The principal key performance indicator for the Group is the volume of waste processed during the year and subsequent diversion of waste from landfill disposal. For the year ended 31 March 2016, the Group processed 86,242 tonnes (2015: 85,622 tonnes) and diverted 58,035 tonnes or 67% from landfill disposal (2015: 55,485 tonnes or 65% from landfill disposal).

On behalf of the board



J Linney
Director
27 July 2016

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group continued to be the provision of waste management services, as part of the PFI contract with Dumfries and Galloway Council.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J Linney	
C J Tanner	
J Griffiths	
R Cartwright	(Appointed 1 April 2015 and resigned 25 February 2016)
A Brookes	(Appointed 1 January 2016)
D Mulligan	(Resigned 1 January 2016)
A Richford	(Appointed 25 February 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors' insurance

The Group has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Liquidity risk

The Group manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the Group has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business. At the start of the PFI contract, the Group negotiated debt facilities with an external party to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds over the life of the PFI concession.

Interest rate risk

The Group's borrowings expose it to cash flow risk primarily due to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Group uses interest rate derivatives to manage the risk and reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Credit risk

The Group's principal financial assets are cash, financial assets and trade and other receivables. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables which are with one counterparty, although in the opinion of the board of directors this risk is limited as the receivables are with a local government authority.

Future developments

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the Group's activities in the next year.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

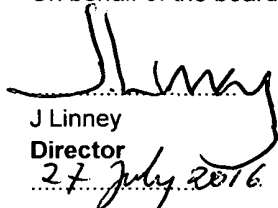
Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms 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 he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



J Linney
Director
27 July 2016

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. 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 Group and parent company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and parent 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 Group and parent company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Shanks Dumfries and Galloway Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.



27th July 2016

.....
Simon Grant (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	3	10,709	9,911
Cost of sales		(9,799)	(9,219)
Gross profit		910	692
Administrative expenses		(544)	(415)
Operating profit		366	277
Interest receivable and similar income	7	1,735	1,787
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(1,666)	(1,729)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		435	335
Taxation	9	44	(1,443)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		479	(1,108)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Cash flow hedges gain/(loss) arising in the year	14	284	(814)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income/(loss)	16	(135)	163
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		628	(1,759)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

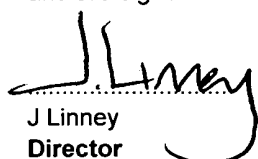
SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current assets			
Debtors falling due after one year	11	23,872	24,098
Debtors falling due within one year	11	2,073	2,534
Cash at bank and in hand		3,055	3,449
		<u>29,000</u>	<u>30,081</u>
Creditors: falling due within one year	13	<u>(3,083)</u>	<u>(3,282)</u>
Net current assets		25,917	26,799
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(25,374)	(27,052)
Provisions for liabilities	15	(1,389)	(1,221)
Net liabilities		<u>(846)</u>	<u>(1,474)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	1	1
Hedging reserve	17	(3,223)	(3,372)
Profit and loss reserves	17	2,376	1,897
Total equity		<u>(846)</u>	<u>(1,474)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:


J Linney
Director

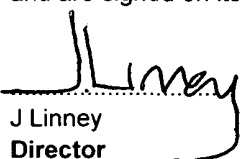
SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	£'000	2015 £'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Investments			1		1
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after one year	11	3,413		3,413	
Debtors falling due within one year	11	205		204	
		<u>3,618</u>		<u>3,617</u>	
Creditors: falling due within one year	13	(205)		(204)	
Net current assets			3,413		3,413
Total assets less current liabilities			3,414		3,414
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(3,413)		(3,413)
Net assets			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1		1

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 July 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:


J Linney
Director

Company Registration No. SC245928

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Hedging reserve £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2014		1	(2,721)	3,005	285
Period ended 31 March 2015:					
Loss for the year		-	-	(1,108)	(1,108)
Other comprehensive loss:					
Cash flow hedge losses arising in the year		-	(814)	-	(814)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	163	-	163
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(651)	(1,108)	(1,759)
Balance at 31 March 2015		1	(3,372)	1,897	(1,474)
Period ended 31 March 2016:					
Profit for the year		-	-	479	479
Other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedge gains arising in the year		-	284	-	284
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(135)	-	(135)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	149	479	628
Balance at 31 March 2016		1	(3,223)	2,376	(846)

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2014		1	-	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Period ended 31 March 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2015		1	-	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Period ended 31 March 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2016		1	-	1
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	£'000	2015 £'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	21		544		(123)
Investing activities					
Interest received		13		11	
Interest received on financial asset		1,722		1,776	
Net cash generated from investing activities			1,735		1,787
Financing activities					
Interest paid		(1,666)		(1,731)	
Repayment of bank loans		(1,007)		(1,125)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(2,673)		(2,856)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(394)		(1,192)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			3,449		4,641
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			3,055		3,449

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Shanks Dumfries and Galloway Holdings Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH2 4DF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The Company's profit for the year was £nil (2015: £nil).

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertaking drawn up to 31 December each year.

1.3 Going concern

The Company exists to hold investments in its subsidiary that provides services under certain private finance agreements. The subsidiary is set up as a Special Purpose Company under non-recourse arrangements and therefore the Company has limited its exposure to the liabilities. In the event of default of the subsidiary, the exposure is limited to the extent of the investment it has made.

The Group is in a net liabilities position as at 31 March 2016 due to the fair value of the interest rate swaps. The directors have reviewed the Group's forecasts and projections, taking into account future cash requirements and forecast receipts, which show that the Group can continue to meet its debts as they fall due.

The directors therefore, at the time of approving the financial statements, have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Income received in respect of the service concession is allocated between revenue and capital repayment of, and interest income on, the PFI financial asset using the effective interest rate method. Service revenue is recognised as a margin on non-pass-through operating costs solely, with a zero margin being recognised on lifecycle and other SPV costs.

Pass-through revenue relates to costs incurred by the operator in carrying out its obligations under the service contract, which are charged to Dumfries and Galloway Council with no margin applied by the SPV.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Service Concession

The Group is a special purpose entity that has been established to provide services under certain private finance agreements with Dumfries and Galloway Council (the Council). Under the terms of these Agreements, the Council (as grantor) controls the services to be provided by the Group over the contract term. Based on the contractual arrangements the Group has classified the project as a service concession arrangement, and has accounted for the principal assets of, and income streams from, the project in accordance with FRS 102, Section 34.12 Service Concession Arrangements.

Under the terms of the arrangement, the Group has the right to receive a baseline contractual payment stream for the provision of the services from or at the direction of the grantor (the Council), and as such the asset is accounted for as a financial asset. The financial asset has initially been recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, based on the fair value of the construction (or upgrade) services, plus any directly attributable transaction costs, provided in line with FRS 102.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Group.

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, including derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item along with risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. At the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line in this item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the profit or loss in the same line as of the income statement as the recognised hedged item. However when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the gains and losses previously accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability concerned.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

Hedge accounting

The directors consider the Group to have met the criteria for hedge accounting and the Group has therefore recognised fair value movements on derivatives in effective hedging relationships through other comprehensive income as well as the deferred tax thereon.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Service concession arrangement

As disclosed in Note 1, the Group accounts for the project as a service concession arrangement. The directors use their judgement in selecting the appropriate financial asset rate to be applied in order to allocate the income received between revenue, and capital repayment of and interest income on the financial asset; and also the service margin that is used to recognise service revenue. The directors have also used their judgement in assessing the appropriateness of the future maintenance costs that are included in the Group's forecasts. The directors will continue to monitor the condition of the assets and undertake a regular review of maintenance spend.

Valuation of derivative financial instruments

The directors use their judgement in selecting a suitable valuation technique for derivative financial instruments. All derivative financial instruments are valued at the mark to market valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. In these cases, the Group uses valuation techniques to assess the reasonableness of the valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. These techniques use a discounted cash flow analysis based on market observable inputs derived from similar instruments in similar and active markets. The fair value of derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date was £3,931,000. The directors do not consider the impact of own credit risk to be material.

Aftercare provision

The Company has an aftercare provision resulting from its obligation at the end of the concession with regard to post closure costs of landfill sites, including such items as monitoring, gas and leachate management and licensing. Amounts are estimated by management based on current best practice and technology available.

Details of the provision are set out in Note 15.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the Group's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover		
Service fee income	7,480	6,983
Pass-through income	3,229	2,928
	<u>10,709</u>	<u>9,911</u>
 Other significant revenue		
Interest income	<u>1,735</u>	<u>1,787</u>

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
United Kingdom	10,709	9,911

4 Auditors' remuneration

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the Group and Company	23	18

5 Employees

The Group had no employees during the current or prior year.

6 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration for services to the Group during the current or prior year. The Group is managed by secondees from the shareholders under a management services contract.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	13	11
Other interest income	1,722	1,776
Total income	1,735	1,787

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	13	11
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8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	1,255	1,320
Interest payable to group undertakings	411	409
Total interest expense	1,666	1,729

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9 Taxation

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	-
Total current tax	2	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	84	1,059
Changes in tax rates	(167)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	37	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	384
Total deferred tax	(46)	1,443
Total tax (credit)/ charge	(44)	1,443

In the Summer Finance Bill 2015, which was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, it was announced that the main rate of corporation tax for UK companies would reduce to 19% from 1 April 2017, and then reduce further to 18% from 1 April 2020. The reduced rate of 18% has therefore been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

The difference between the total tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit before taxation	435	335
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 20.00%	87	70
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(3)	9
Adjustments in respect of prior years	2	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(167)	(4)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	37	1,368
Tax (expense)/ income for the year	(44)	1,443

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9 Taxation

(Continued)

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Deferred tax arising on:		
Deferred tax on interest rate swap fair value	51	(163)
Effect of change in tax rate on opening liability	84	-
	<u>135</u>	<u>(163)</u>
Total tax recognised in other comprehensive income		

10 Financial instruments

	Group 2016 £'000	2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	28,792	28,928	3,618	3,617
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	-	-	1	1
	<u>28,792</u>	<u>28,928</u>	<u>3,619</u>	<u>3,618</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	24,480	26,155	3,618	3,617
	<u>24,480</u>	<u>26,155</u>	<u>3,618</u>	<u>3,617</u>
Amounts relating to cash flow hedges reclassified from equity to profit or loss in the period	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Bank Loans

At the year end the Group had facilities provided by NIBC Bank N.V and NordDeutsche Landesbank in order to finance the construction of the project. The loan is repayable in installments based on an agreed percentage amount of the total facilities per annum until March 2025.

Interest on the facilities is charged at rates linked to LIBOR. The Group has entered into a fixed interest rate swap to mitigate its interest rate exposure. The fixed interest rate on the facilities, including all margins, is 5.05%.

Subordinated debt loan

At the year end the Group owed £3,617,000 in loans to its shareholder, John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited. The subordinated debt is unsecured and is subject to interest at 12% per annum. The debt is repayable by 2028.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

10 Financial instruments

(Continued)

Derivative financial instruments

In accordance with the terms of its credit agreement and as part of its interest rate management, the Group entered into an interest rate swap maturing March 2025. Under the interest rate swap, the Group receives interest on a variable basis and pays interest at a fixed rate of 5.05%.

The fair value of the derivative financial instrument comprises the fair value of the interest rate swap designated in an effective hedging relationship. The interest rate swap contract was designated as a cash flow hedge of variable interest rate risk of the Group's floating rate borrowings. The hedged cash flows are expected to occur and to affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swap. The hedge was highly effective in the current and prior period and 100% of the change in fair value of the interest rate swap of £284,000 (2015 – £814,000) was recognised in other comprehensive income in the period.

11 Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	1,331	937	-	-
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	205	204
Financial asset	534	444	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	208	1,153	-	-
	<u>2,073</u>	<u>2,534</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>204</u>
Amounts falling due after one year:				
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	3,413	3,413
Financial asset	<u>23,872</u>	<u>24,098</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debtors	<u><u>25,945</u></u>	<u><u>26,632</u></u>	<u><u>3,618</u></u>	<u><u>3,617</u></u>

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

12 Loans and overdrafts

	Group 2016 £'000	2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Bank loans	19,425	20,432	-	-
Loans from parent undertaking	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413
	<u>22,838</u>	<u>23,845</u>	<u>3,413</u>	<u>3,413</u>
Payable within one year	1,395	1,008	-	-
Payable after one year	21,443	22,837	3,413	3,413
	<u>22,838</u>	<u>23,845</u>	<u>3,413</u>	<u>3,413</u>
Amounts included above which fall due after five years:				
Payable by instalments	10,784	13,094	-	-
Payable other than by instalments	3,413	3,413	3,413	3,413
	<u>14,197</u>	<u>16,507</u>	<u>3,413</u>	<u>3,413</u>

The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the Group and a charge over the shares of the Group.

13 Creditors: falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2016 £'000	2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Loans and overdrafts	12	1,395	1,008	-	-
Corporation tax payable	2	-	-	-	-
Other taxation and social security	44	168	-	-	-
Trade creditors		1,010	656	-	-
Amount due to parent undertaking		205	204	205	204
Accruals and deferred income		427	1,246	-	-
		<u>3,083</u>	<u>3,282</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>204</u>

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		Group 2016 £'000	2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Notes				
Loans and overdrafts	12	21,443	22,837	3,413	3,413
Derivative financial instruments		3,931	4,215	-	-
		<u>25,374</u>	<u>27,052</u>	<u>3,413</u>	<u>3,413</u>

15 Provisions for liabilities

		Group 2016 £'000	2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Aftercare provision		597	518	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	16	<u>792</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Movements on provisions apart from deferred tax liabilities:

Group	£'000
At 1 April 2015	518
Unwinding of discount	79
At 31 March 2016	<u>597</u>

The aftercare provision represents post closure costs of landfill sites, including such items as monitoring, gas and leachate management and licensing. Amounts are estimated by management based on current best practice and technology available. These costs may be impacted by a number of factors including changes in legislation and improvements in technology. The dates of payments of these aftercare costs are uncertain but are anticipated to be over a period of approximately thirty years from closure of the relevant landfill site. The Group is required to provide for aftercare costs as part of the 25 year integrated waste management contract with Dumfries and Galloway Council.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

16 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2016 £'000	Liabilities 2015 £'000
Group		
Accelerated capital allowances	3,547	3,889
Tax losses	(2,047)	(2,343)
Derivative financial instruments	(708)	(843)
	<u>792</u>	<u>703</u>
	<u><u>792</u></u>	<u><u>703</u></u>
	Group	Company
	2016	2016
	£'000	£'000
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 April 2015	703	-
Charge to profit or loss	108	-
Charge to other comprehensive income	51	-
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	(154)	-
Effect of change in tax rate - other comprehensive income	84	-
	<u>792</u>	<u>-</u>
Liability at 31 March 2016	<u><u>792</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The deferred tax asset in relation to the interest rate swap liability is expected to affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swap.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

17 Share capital and other reserves

	Group and company	
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

Other Reserves

The Group's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses.

The hedging reserve represents the cumulative portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments deemed effective in hedging variable interest rate risk of recognised financial instruments. Amounts accumulated in this reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends.

18 Related party transactions

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

18 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Transactions with related parties

During the year the Group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Group		
John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited		
Interest payable on sub-debt	411	410
 Shanks Waste Management Limited		
Unitary gate fees and lifecycle	9,301	8,790
Management fees	75	74
	<u>9,787</u>	<u>9,274</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed to related parties	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Group		
John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited	3,618	3,617
Shanks Waste Management Limited	94	602
	<u>3,712</u>	<u>4,219</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

19 Controlling party

The Company is a joint venture between John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited (80%) and Shanks PFI Investments Limited (20%). John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited is incorporated in Guernsey, Channel Islands. Shanks PFI Investments Limited is incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling entity.

SHANKS DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

20 Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation or residency	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct
Shanks Dumfries and Galloway Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary shares	100.00

21 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the year	479	(1,108)
Adjustments for:		
Income tax (expense)/ income recognised in profit or loss	(44)	1,443
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	1,666	1,729
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	(1,735)	(1,787)
Increase in provisions	79	81
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	686	159
(Decrease) in creditors	(587)	(640)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	544	(123)