

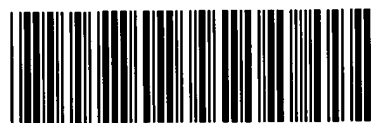
Registered number: 01020153

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd
(Formerly known as SHUKCO 348 Limited)

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

TUESDAY



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30/10/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

Company Information

Director	F Duval
Company secretary	J Knight
Registered number	01020153
Registered office	SUEZ House Grenfell Road Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1ES
Independent auditor	Mazars LLP Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way London E1W 1DD

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

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SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

Strategic report For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Business review

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

	2017	2016	
	£000	£000	Change
Turnover	1,028	676	52%
Operating profit/(loss)	129	(2,885)	-104%
Loss after tax	(199)	(2,456)	-92%
Shareholders' deficit - equity	(1,934)	(1,735)	11%
Current assets as a % of current liabilities	2131%	2406%	

Increase in turnover is driven by increase in gas revenue as electricity output has increased along with higher energy prices compared to the prior year.

The increased turnover and more favourable provision movements has resulted in a operating profit. The loss after tax is due to the impact of the unwinding of the discount on the provisions.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

Competitive risks

Part of the SUEZ Recycling and Recovery 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.

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

Strategic report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

Legislative risks

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

Health and safety risks

The SUEZ Recycling and Recovery 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 Recycling and Recovery 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

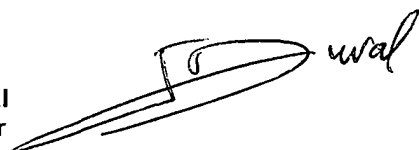
Price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. The Group's major joint venture and associated investments, which the Group does not intend to sell in the short-term, are held at net asset value and are therefore not exposed to price risk.

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 Suez Group.

This report was approved by the board on 25/09/2018 and signed on its behalf.

F Duval
Director



**Director's report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £199,000 (2016 - loss £2,456,000).

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

Director

The director who served during the year was:

F Duval

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;
- Achieved 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 by 33%;

SITA UK, now operating under the brand Suez, were recertified to the Carbon Trust Standard in 2016. This certified that SITA 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. SITA UK have been certified with the standard since 1 January 2010.

Director's report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Future developments

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

Directors' Indemnity

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

Matters covered in the strategic report

As permitted by Paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the Directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the Strategic report. These matters relate to financial instrument risk.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

Director's report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- 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 September 2018 and signed on its behalf.



F Duval
Director

Independent auditor's report to the member of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd (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 loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.

Independent auditor's report to the member of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd (continued)

Other information

The director is 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.

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 Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Director's 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 Director's 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent auditor's report to the member of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement on page 5, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 member 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 those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



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

27 September 2018

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover	4	1,028	676
Cost of sales		(633)	(3,454)
Gross profit/(loss)		395	(2,778)
Administrative expenses		(266)	(107)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	129	(2,885)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	14	8
Interest payable and expenses	8	(334)	(174)
Loss before tax		(191)	(3,051)
Tax on loss	9	(8)	595
Loss for the financial year		(199)	(2,456)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(199)	(2,456)


The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	1,719	1,217
Investments	11	12	12
		<u>1,731</u>	<u>1,229</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	3,559	4,188
		<u>3,559</u>	<u>4,188</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(167)	(174)
		<u>(167)</u>	<u>(174)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,392</u>	<u>4,014</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,123</u>	<u>5,243</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	16	(7,057)	(6,978)
		<u>(7,057)</u>	<u>(6,978)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(1,934)</u>	<u>(1,735)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	143	143
Profit and loss account	17	(2,077)	(1,878)
		<u>(1,934)</u>	<u>(1,735)</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 September 2018.


F Duval
Director

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2017	143	(1,878)	(1,735)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(199)	(199)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(199)	(199)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	143	(2,077)	(1,934)

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	143	578	721
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(2,456)	(2,456)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,456)	(2,456)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	143	(1,878)	(1,735)

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

1. General information

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd (SHUKCO 348 Limited) is a private 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 principal activities of the Company are waste management encompassing waste disposal collection and ancillary services.

With effect from 30 November 2017 the company changed its name from SHUKCO 348 Limited to SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Limited.

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

The Company's intermediate parent company is SUEZ Recycling and Recovery South East 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), 10, 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.
- 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
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
 - paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture.

2.3 Associates and joint ventures

Associates and Joint Ventures are held at cost less impairment.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern

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

Having 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 financial statements.

2.5 Revenue

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

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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.

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

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

2.9 Creditors

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

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

2.10 Finance costs

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

2.11 Interest income

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

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

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.

2.13 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 £7.1m (2016:£6.9m) (Note 16)

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

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

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Generation of electricity	1,028	676
	1,028	676

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	142	139
Operating leases - land & buildings	20	-
	<u>162</u>	<u>139</u>

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.

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Wages and salaries	24	-
	<u>24</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any emoluments (2016 - £NIL)

7. Interest receivable

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	14	8
	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Unwinding of discount rate on provisions	334	174
	<u>334</u>	<u>174</u>

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

9. Taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on loss for the year	10	(591)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(74)	7
Total current tax	(64)	(584)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	12	(5)
Changes to tax rates	(1)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	61	(6)
Total deferred tax	72	(11)
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	8	(595)

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher 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
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(191)	(3,051)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)	(37)	(610)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	59	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(13)	1
Change in taxation rate on deferred tax balances	(1)	14
Total tax credit for the year	8	(595)

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 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.

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Plant & machinery £000	Other fixed assets £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	12,552	2,127	42	14,721
Additions	(6)	22	628	644
At 31 December 2017	<u>12,546</u>	<u>2,149</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>15,365</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	12,138	1,366	-	13,504
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	142	-	142
At 31 December 2017	<u>12,138</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,646</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	<u>408</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>1,719</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>414</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1,217</u>

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

11. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000	Investments in associates £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	594	12	606
Disposals	(594)	-	(594)
At 31 December 2017	-	12	12
At 1 January 2017	594	-	594
Impairment on disposals	(594)	-	(594)
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	-	12	12
At 31 December 2016	-	12	12

Joint Venture undertakings

The company owns 50% of the ordinary share capital of Lidsey Landfill Limited. This company operates a landfill site and is registered in England & Wales.

Subsidiary undertakings

During the year the company's subsidiary, Sandy Cross Sand Company Limited, was liquidated.

12. Debtors

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,136	3,245
Other debtors	64	591
Prepayments and accrued income	226	148
Deferred taxation	133	204
	<u>3,559</u>	<u>4,188</u>

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Accruals and deferred income	167	174
	167	174

14. Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,363	3,392
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(167)	(174)

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise accruals.

15. Deferred taxation

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
At beginning of year	205	193
Charged to profit or loss	(72)	12
At end of year	133	205

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	(14)	(20)
Other timing differences	147	225
	133	205

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

16. Provisions

	Environment and landfill costs £000	Other provision £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2017	6,978	-	6,978
Charged to profit or loss	(256)	300	44
Unwinding of discount rate	334	-	334
Utilised in year	(299)	-	(299)
At 31 December 2017	<u>6,757</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>7,057</u>

Environmental and landfill costs

The provision for environmental and landfill costs has been calculated in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2.12. 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.

Other Provisions

Other provisions include legal provisions. It is anticipated that these provisions will be utilised within a year from the Statement of Financial Position date.

17. Reserves**Profit & loss account**

The profit and loss account is distributable reserves made up of retained earnings.

18. Share capital

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
143,000 (2016 - 143,000) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>143</u>	<u>143</u>

These shares carry no rights to fixed income or have any preferences or restrictions attached on them.

19. 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 £4,299,000 (2016 - £4,364,000).

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Ltd

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

20. Capital commitments

At the 31 December 2017 the Company had capital commitments of £nil (2016 - £184,000).

21. 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	20	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	80	-
Later than 5 years	300	-
	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>

22. Controlling party

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

The largest group of which SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Limited (SHUKCO 348 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 SITA Holdings UK Limited Group may be obtained from SUEZ House, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 1ES.

In the opinion of the directors, SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited controls the company as a result of controlling 100% of the issued share capital of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Southern Limited (SHUKCO 348 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.