registered number: 02627501

SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

T Otley D Palmer-Jones J Scanlon F Duval

Company secretary

J Knight

Registered number

02627501

Registered office

SUEZ House Grenfell Road Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1ES

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way

London E1W 1DD

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 3
Directors' report	4 - 6
Independent auditor's report	7 - 10
Statement of comprehensive income	11
Statement of financial position	12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 28

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Business review

	2018	2017	
	£000	£000	Change
Turnover	2,349	3,341	-30%
Operating profit	1,108	978	13%
Profit/(loss) after tax	722	622	16%
Shareholders' funds - equity	6,067	5,345	14%
Current assets as a % of current liabilities	3099%	5195%	

Turnover has decreased in 2018 as a result of decrease volumes into the landfill site compared to the prior year, following the mothballing of the landfill site during the year, this is slightly offset by an increase in revenue from electricity output generated from the landfill gas.

An increase in operating profit has been seen in 2018 due to more favourable movements in provisions.

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

Impact of Brexit

The potential impact of Brexit has been considered and the directors are of the opinion that no significant impact is expected to be felt.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

Operational risks

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

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

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

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Competitive risks

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

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

Legislative risks

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

Health and safety risks

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

Financial instrument risks

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

Use of derivatives

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

Exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk

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

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

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

This report was approved by the board on

Turd

30/09/2019

and signed on its behalf.

F Duval Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £722,000 (2017 - £622,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017 - £nil)

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

T Otley

D Palmer-Jones

J Scanlon

F Duval

No director who held office on 31 December 2018 had an interest in the company's shares either during the financial year or at 31 December 2018.

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 2018 the SUEZ R&R UK Group:

- Recycled and recovered 4,101,546 tonnes of the material we handled;
- Generated 1,601,739.02 megawatt hours of electricity from our landfill gas and energy-from-waste facilities:
- 70,841 tonnes of compost produced;
- A 1% increase in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from vehicles on the previous year;
- Electricity produced increased by 14% from non-hazardous waste incineration;
- There has been a 26% decrease of waste disposed in non-hazardous waste landfills (includes municipal, I&C, Sludge and other inputs, excludes inert);
- There has been a 2% increase in the amount of fuel used for collection vehicles:
- Waste prepared for Energy Recovery as Solid Recovered Fuels (SRF) produced from wood has decreased by 7%:

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Future developments

The directors expect that the company will continue to be profitable. The decision post year end was also made to sell the Granville Landfill site.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Matters covered in the strategic report

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on

30/09/2019

and signed on its behalf.

F Duval Director

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shropshire Waste Management Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, 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 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The impact of uncertainties due to the United Kingdom exiting the European Union on our audit

The Directors' view on the impact of Brexit is disclosed on page 1.

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union, currently due to occur on 31 October 2019, are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

We considered the impact of Brexit on the Company as part of our audit procedures, applying a standard firm wide approach in response to the uncertainty associated with the company's future prospects and performance.

However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible implications for the Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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.

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

Use of the audit report

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

Jonathan Seaman (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way London

E1W 1DD

Date: 30 Sourcember 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	2,349	3,341
Cost of sales		(1,067)	(2,072)
Gross profit		1,282	1,269
Administrative expenses		(174)	(291)
Operating profit	5	1,108	978
Interest receivable and similar income	8	47	34
Interest payable and expenses	9	(249)	(265)
Profit before tax	~	906	747
Tax on profit	10	(184)	(125)
Profit for the financial year	=	722	622
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	722	622

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

SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 02627501**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £000		2017 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		1,673		1,656
			1,673	 -	1,656
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	8,583		8,260	
	-	8,583	_	8,260	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(277)		(159)	
Net current assets	-		8,306		8,101
Total assets less current liabilities		_	9,979	_	9,757
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	17	(3,912)		(4,412)	
	_		(3,912)		(4,412)
Net assets			6,067	<u> </u>	5,345
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital	18		500		500
Profit and loss account	19		5,567		4,845
Shareholder's funds - equity			6,067	_	5,345
		=		=	

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30/09/2019

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2018	500	4,845	5,345
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	•	722	722
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	
·			
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	722	722
At 31 December 2018	500	5,567	6,067

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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

At 1 January 2017	Called up share capital £000 500	Profit and loss account £000 4,223	Total equity £000 4,723
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	<u> </u>	622	622
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	•	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	622	622
At 31 December 2017	500	4,845	5,345

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

Shropshire Waste Management Limited is a limited company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England & Wales, United Kingdom. These financial statements cover the individual entity. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is SUEZ House, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1ES. The Company's registered number is 02627501.

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

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

The smallest Group in which the Company is incorporated into is SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited and the largest is SUEZ SA. The consolidated financial statements of SUEZ may be obtained from Tour CB21, 16 Place de L'Iris, 92040 Paris La Defense Cedex, France. The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
 entered into between two or more members of a Group, provided that any subsidiary which is
 a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 6 to 21 of IFRS 1 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting.
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

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

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations; and
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
 - paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

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

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

2.4 Revenue

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

Revenue from the sale of recyclate materials is recognised, based on contractually agreed prices, when the risks and rewards have passed to the buyer.

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

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - landfill

Freehold property - buildings
Short leasehold property -

landfill

Landfill engineering

Fixtures & fittings
Office equipment
Plant and machinery

Assets under construction

- On the basis of airspace used

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

,

On the basis of airspace used10 years, straight line

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

- Depreciation commences upon completion of

asset

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

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

2.6 Stocks

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

2.7 Debtors

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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 established based on the lifetime expected loss model. The amount of any provision is recognised in profit and loss.

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 Pensions

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

2.10 Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Provisions for environmental and landfill costs and landfill gas revenues

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

Closure costs:

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

Post closure costs:

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

Post-closure provisions have been shown at net present value. The current cost estimated has been inflated at 2.34% (2017 - 2.90%) and discounted by between 6.33% and 6.39% (2017 - 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.

2.12 IFRSs adopted in these financial statements

The adoption of the following mentioned standards, amendments and interpretations in the current year have not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018:

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (mandatory from period beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The company has no past record of recognising impairment losses on trade receivables. Based on all information available (including current and forward-looking information), the Company envisages a nil probability of any default occurring during the next 12 months. Therefore, there is no impact from IFRS 9.
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (mandatory from period beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The company's recognition of revenue from Contracts with Customers has not been changed from the adoption of IFRS15.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

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

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

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

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

- 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 2018 the company's landfill provisions were £3.9m (2017: £4.4m) (Note 17)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. Turnover

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Waste disposal	186	1,333
Sale of recyclates	5	6
Generation of electricity	2,158	2,002
	2,349	3,341

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

If the services rendered by the company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised, if the payments exceed the services rendered a contract liability is recognised.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	141	232
Operating lease rentals-plant and machinery	32	32
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	2	18

6. Auditors' remuneration

For the year ended 31 December 2018 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.

SHF	SHROPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED				
	TES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS R THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018				
7 .	Employees				
	Staff costs were as follows:				
		2018 £000	2017 £000		
	Wages and salaries	6	110		
	Social security costs Cost of defined contribution scheme	1	12 6		
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	<u> </u>			
		 =	128		
	All employees are employed by SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Li and Recovery Holdings UK Limited. Costs are then recharged to the co	ompany.			
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, du	iring the year was as follo	ows:		
		2018 No.	2017 No.		
	Operations	-	3		
	Admin	1	3		
		1 =	6		
8.	Interest receivable				
		2018	2017		
		£000	£000		
	Interest receivable from group companies	47	34		
		47	34		
9.	Interest payable and similar expenses				
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0040	2017		
		2018 £000	£000		
	Unwinding of discount rate on provisions	249	265		
		249	265		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Taxation		
	2018	2017
Corporation tax	£000	£000
	245	13
Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	215 67	13 11
,,		
	282 	
Total current tax		24
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(39)	71
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(59)	30
Total deferred tax	(98)	101
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	184	125
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - lower than) the standard UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corporation	n tax in the
	2018	2017
	·	
	2018	2017
UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:	2018 £000	2017 £000
UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2018 £000 906	2017 £000 747
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2018 £000 906	2017 £000 747
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	2018 £000 906	2017 £000 747 145
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2018 £000 906 ————————————————————————————————	2017 £000 747 145

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. Taxation (continued)

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.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Plant & machinery £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Other fixed assets £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	10,504	2,760	92	192	13,548
Additions	-	52	-	50	102
Transfers intra group	•	326	•	•	326
Disposals	(238)	(67)	(7)	-	(312)
Transfers between classes	•	187	•	(187)	-
At 31 December 2018	10,266	3,258	85	55	13,664
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	9,584	2,216	92	•	11,892
Charge for the year on		400	-		444
owned assets	2	139	-	-	141
Transfers intra group	(000)	270	-	•	270
Disposals	(238)	(67)	(7)	-	(312)
At 31 December 2018	9,348	2,558	85	•	11,991
Net book value					
At 31 December 2018	918	700	•	55	1,673
At 31 December 2017	920	544	•	192	1,656

SHR	OPSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED		
	ES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018	······································	
12.	Debtors	.,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		2018	2017
		0003	£000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,261	6,495
	Prepayments	826	955
	Contract assets	963	375
	Deferred taxation	533	435
		8,583	8,260
40			
13.	Stocks		
	In the year ended 31 December 2018 £2,000 (2017: £18,000) was the amou an expense. £nil has been written down in the year (2017: £nil).	unt of inventory rec	ognised as
	The difference between purchase price of stocks and their replacement cost	is not material.	
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Corporation tax	215	24
	Accruals	62	135
		277	159
15.	Financial instruments		
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,224	6,870
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(62)	(135)
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed contract assets.	by group undertal	kings and
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise accruals.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Deferred taxation

	2018	2
	0003	1
At beginning of year	435	
Credit/(charge) to profit or loss	98	(
At end of year	533	

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	386	322
Other timing differences	147	113
	533	435

17. Provisions

16.

	Environental and landfill costs £000
At 1 January 2018	4,412
Charged to profit or loss	3
Change in assumption	(383)
Unwind of discount	249
Utilised in year	(369)
At 31 December 2018	3,912

Environmental and Landfill costs

The provision for environmental and landfill costs has been calculated in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2.11. The closure costs will be incurred prior to and during the closure of the company's landfill sites, whilst the post closure provision will be utilised over the 60 years thereafter.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

18. Share capital

	500	500
99,999 <i>(2017 - 99,999)</i> ordinary "A" shares of £1.00 each 400,001 <i>(2017 - 400,001)</i> ordinary "B" shares of £1.00 each	100 400	100 400
Allotted, called up and fully paid	2018 £000	2017 £000

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

19. Reserves

Profit & loss account

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

20. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided unsecured guarantees to third parties in respect of restoration and performance bonds. At 31 December 2018, guarantees outstanding amounted to £Nil (2017 - £7,385,000)

21. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £Nil (2017 - £6,000)

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Not later than 1 year	32	32
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	128	128
Later than 5 years	110	157
	270	317

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

23. Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2018 and the previous year, the company undertook the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales/ Income 2018 £000	Purchase /expense 2018 £000	Year end balances 2018 £000	2017 £000
Sales made to SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd and its Group Management and admin recharges received	•	•	-	136
from SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd and its Group Interest received from SUEZ Recycling and	-	(156)	-	(81)
Recovery UK Ltd and its Group Amounts owed by SUEZ Recycling and	47	-	•	34
Recovery UK Ltd and its Group at year end Purchases made (rates) from Telford and	•	-	6,261	6,495
Wrekin Council	<u>.</u>	(7)	-	(27)
=	47	(163)	6,261	6,557

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

24. Post balance sheet events

Following the balance sheet date the company completed the sale of the business and assets at Granville Landfill site.

25. Controlling party

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

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

In the opinion of the directors, SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited controls the company as a result of controlling 93.3% of the issued share capital of Shropshire Waste Management Limited. At the year end SUEZ SA was the ultimate controlling party, being the ultimate controlling party of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Holdings UK Limited.