

Registered number: SC134337

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018



Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Company Information

Directors	D Palmer-Jones F Duval
Company secretary	J Knight
Registered number	SC134337
Registered office	15 Atholl Crescent Edinburgh Scotland EH3 8HA
Independent auditor	Mazars LLP Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way London E1W 1DD

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

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Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2018

Business review

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

	2018	2017	
	£000	£000	Change
Turnover	3,513	3,625	- 3%
Operating loss	(2,079)	(1,255)	+ 66%
Loss after tax	(1,747)	(1,073)	+ 63%
Shareholders' deficit	(3,601)	(1,854)	- 94%
Current assets as % of current liabilities	26%	21%	

Turnover has remained comparable to the prior year with similar volumes.

The operating loss has been driven mainly by unfavourable movements on the landfill provision.

The loss recognised in the year has resulted in an increase to the shareholders' deficit as at the 31 December 2018.

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

Operational risks

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

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

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

Competitive risks

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

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

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Strategic report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

Legislative risks

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

Health and safety risks

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

Financial instrument risks

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

Use of derivatives

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

Exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk

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

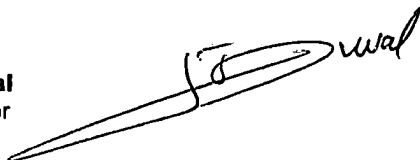
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Group policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment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

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

This report was approved by the board on 30/03/2019

and signed on its behalf.

F Duval
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F Duval', is written over a horizontal line.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

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 provision of resource management facilities. The company operates as part of the United Kingdom resource management business of SUEZ SA.

Results and proposed dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,747,000 (2017 - loss £1,073,000)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ending 31st December 2018 (2017 - £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D Palmer-Jones
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 Recycling and Recovery 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%;
- SUEZ is no longer certified to the Carbon Trust Standard, as we were unable to demonstrate an absolute reduction in tCO₂e based on the compliance period of 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017. Discussions are ongoing with the Carbon Trust however with regards to recertifying in the future.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Future developments

Following the closure of the company's landfill site at the end of 2014, the directors expect that the company will return to profitability in the foreseeable future through its landfill gas revenue and recycling activities.

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.

At 31 December 2018 the company had net liabilities of £3,601,000 (2017 - £1,854,000). The directors are of the opinion that the going concern basis continues to be the appropriate basis for the preparation of the financial statements as SUEZ UK Group Holdings Limited has confirmed its intention and ability to provide such financial support as may be necessary to allow the company to continue to operate as a going concern and to meet all of its obligations in full for the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. SUEZ UK Group Holdings Limited, the company's ultimate UK parent company, has also confirmed that the company will not be required to pay amounts due to other group undertakings unless the company has sufficient funds to pay other creditors in full.

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

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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

Directors' 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.

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

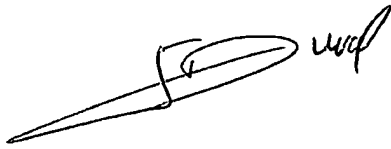
There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

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



Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the member of Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) 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 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.

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.

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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the member of Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited (continued)

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.

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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the member of Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited (continued)

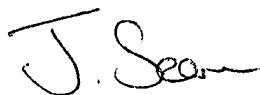
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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



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 September 2019

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	3,513	3,625
Cost of sales		(4,905)	(4,695)
Gross loss		(1,392)	(1,070)
Administrative expenses		(687)	(185)
Operating loss	5	(2,079)	(1,255)
Interest payable and expenses	8	(78)	(20)
Loss before tax		(2,157)	(1,275)
Tax credit on loss	9	410	202
Loss for the financial year		(1,747)	(1,073)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,747)	(1,073)

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

All loss and total comprehensive loss is attributable to continuing operations

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited
Registered number: SC134337

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	1,535	2,127
		<u>1,535</u>	<u>2,127</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	13	2
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,182	871
		<u>1,195</u>	<u>873</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,684)	(4,152)
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,489)</u>	<u>(3,279)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(1,954)</u>	<u>(1,152)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	16	(1,647)	(702)
		<u>(1,647)</u>	<u>(702)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(3,601)</u>	<u>(1,854)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	1,300	1,300
Profit and loss account	18	(4,901)	(3,154)
Shareholders deficit - equity		<u>(3,601)</u>	<u>(1,854)</u>

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

30/09/2019

F Duval
 Director

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**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	1,300	(3,154)	(1,854)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(1,747)	(1,747)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,747)	(1,747)
At 31 December 2018	1,300	(4,901)	(3,601)

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2017	1,300	(2,081)	(781)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(1,073)	(1,073)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,073)	(1,073)
At 31 December 2017	1,300	(3,154)	(1,854)

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited is a limited company incorporated, domiciled and registered in Scotland, UK. These financial statements cover the individual entity. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is shown on the company information page of these accounts. The company's registered number is SC134337.

The principal activities of the Company are detailed on page 3.

The Company's intermediate parent company is SHUKCO 327 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).

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

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.
- 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
- 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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

At 31 December 2018 the company had net liabilities of £3,601,000 (2017 - £1,854,000). The directors are of the opinion that the going concern basis continues to be the appropriate basis for the preparation of the financial statements as SUEZ UK Group Holdings Limited has confirmed its intention and ability to provide such financial support as may be necessary to allow the company to continue to operate as a going concern and to meet all of its obligations in full for the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. SUEZ UK Group Holdings Limited, the company's ultimate UK parent company, has also confirmed that the company will not be required to pay amounts due to other group undertakings unless the company has sufficient funds to pay other creditors in full.

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

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Generation of electricity

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

2.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - landfill	- On the basis of airspace used
Landfill engineering	- On the basis of airspace used
Long leasehold property	- Over the lease term
Freehold property - buildings	- 5 - 10 years, straight line
Plant and machinery	- 3 - 20 years, straight line
Assets under construction	- Depreciation commences upon completion of assets

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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.8 Stocks

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

2.9 Debtors

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

2.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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

Loans and receivables

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

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial liabilities

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

At amortised cost

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

2.11 Creditors

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

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

2.12 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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 6.39% (2017 - 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.

2.14 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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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.

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:

- 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 £1,647,000 (2017: £702,000) (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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

4. Analysis of turnover

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

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Waste disposal	3,306	3,411
Generation of electricity	207	214
	<u>3,513</u>	<u>3,625</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	346	499
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	250	-
Operating lease rentals-land and buildings	204	208
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	181	162
	<u>181</u>	<u>162</u>

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.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	461	446
Social security costs	41	40
Cost of defined contribution scheme	19	14
	521	500

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

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2017 - £NIL).

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

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Operational	21	19

8. Interest Payable and similar charges

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Unwinding of discount rate on provisions	47	-
Loans from group undertakings	31	20
	78	20

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Taxation

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on loss for the year	(971)	(248)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	46	62
	<u>(925)</u>	<u>(186)</u>
Total current tax	<u>(925)</u>	<u>(186)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	565	36
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(50)	(52)
Total deferred tax	<u>515</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(410)</u>	<u>(202)</u>

Factors affecting affecting the tax credit for year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(2,157)</u>	<u>(1,275)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%)	(410)	(245)
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	48	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	22	28
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(4)	10
Lower rate on deferred tax balances	(66)	5
Total tax credit for the year	<u>(410)</u>	<u>(202)</u>

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 has been enacted at the balance sheet date and the deferred tax balance has been adjusted to reflect this change.

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

10. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Land & Buildings £000	Plant & machinery £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	16,266	1,839	18,105
Transfers intra group	-	4	4
At 31 December 2018	16,266	1,843	18,109
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	14,669	1,309	15,978
Charge for the year on owned assets	250	94	344
Transfers intra group	-	2	2
Impairment charge	-	250	250
At 31 December 2018	14,919	1,655	16,574
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	1,347	188	1,535
At 31 December 2017	1,597	530	2,127

11. Stocks

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Raw materials and consumables	13	2
	13	2

In the year ended 31 December 2018 £181,000 (2017: £162,000) was the amount of inventory recognised as an expense. £nil has been written down in the year (2017: £nil).

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

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

12. Debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Tax recoverable	971	186
Prepayments	108	68
Deferred taxation	103	617
	1,182	871

13. Creditors : Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,991	3,985
Accruals	693	167
	4,684	4,152

14. Financial Instruments

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(4,684)	(4,152)

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed to group undertakings, other debtors and contract asset.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise balances owed to group companies and accruals.

15. Deferred taxation

	2018 £000
At beginning of year	617
Utilised in year	(514)
At end of year	103

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018****15. Deferred taxation (continued)**

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	194	605
Other timing differences	(91)	12
	103	617

16. Provisions

	Environment al and landfill costs £000
At 1 January 2018	702
Charged to profit or loss	1,085
Change in assumption	(96)
Unwinding of discount rate	47
Utilised in year	(91)
At 31 December 2018	1,647

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.

17. Share Capital

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,300,000 (2017 - 1,300,000) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,300	1,300

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

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

17. Share Capital (continued)

18. Reserves

Profit & loss account

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

19. 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 £872,000 (2017 £872,000).

20. 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 £19,000 (2017 - £14,000).

21. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Land and Buildings		
Not later than 1 year	204	208
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	432	569
Later than 5 years	-	108
	636	885
	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	64	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	62	-
	126	-

Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

22. Controlling party

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

The largest group of which Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) 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 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 UK Limited controls the company as a result of controlling 100% of the issued share capital of Binn Landfill (Glenfarg) 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.