# SAFETY-KLEEN UK (EUROPE) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

M Oldersma A Griffith (Appointed 2 July 2020)

Company number

03673963

Registered office

Profile West

950 Great West Road

Brentford Middlesex TW8 9ES

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

The Atrium
1 Harefield Road

Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 1EX

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### Going concern

The directors are required to prepare the Group's financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business. In considering going concern, the directors have reviewed the Group's ability to service its existing debt from the viewpoint of liquidity and covenant compliance.

The Group continues to be financed by a combination of debt and equity funding, with total bank debt including interest payable of £498.1m (2018: £535.1m), preference shares including accrued interest of £294.8m (2018: £288.6m) and finance lease obligations of £38.4m (2018: £1.3m) at 31 December 2019. In addition, at 31 December 2019 the Group has undrawn committed revolving credit facilities of £60m (2018: £60.0m) and undrawn committed acquisition facilities of €20m. The Group does not have bank debt or preference share repayment obligations to meet within the next 12 months, and neither does it have financial covenants to meet, except where the revolving credit facility is more than 40% drawn, which is not the case at 31 December 2019.

The COVID 19 outbreak has a macro-economic impact on the industrial market that Safetykleen operates in. There has been a reduction in service levels since the start of the pandemic, as certain customers have closed fully or partially. However Safetykleen's branches have remained open throughout the period of COVID19 as Safetykleen's service in general is considered an essential business activity. The Directors have taken short term steps to increase liquidity, including drawing £20m of the revolving credit facilities and drawing £18m on the Group's B2 loan facility, and at the date of signing the accounts the Group has £60m cash. In addition the Group has £40m undrawn on its revolving credit facilities. The £60m revolving credit facilities are subject to a covenant that the Group must have a net debt to EBITDA ratio of less than 9.25x if the facility is more than 40% drawn (the ratio at 31 December 2019 was 5.8x). There are no other financial covenants on the Group's bank facilities. This liquidity has been compared to financial projections for the Group using reasonable assumptions, and an assessment made of the headroom to manage a downside scenario. With the current liquidity position of the Group, and the steps being taken in response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a Going Concern basis.

#### **Directors**

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

M Oldersma P Mauguv

A Griffith

(Appointed 2 July 2020) (Resigned 2 July 2020)

# Results and dividends

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

The Company's profit for the year is £1,233,000 (2018: £133,863,000). The large difference is due to intercompany dividends received last year as part of a one-off group restructuring project. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: £128,077,000). At the end of the year the Company had net assets of £29,400,000 (2018: £28,167,000).

# Directors' insurance

The Group provided the Directors and Officers with liability insurance for the year. The insurance does not provide cover in the event that the director is proved to have acted fraudulently.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### Post reporting date events

The COVID 19 outbreak has a macro-economic impact on the industrial market that Safetykleen operates in. Safetykleen's services are offered across a wide range of industrial segments. The impact was noted from the second half of March onwards where certain customers have been closed and Safetykleen has not been able to service all or some its machines on these customers' sites which are closed. However Safetykleen's branches have remained open throughout the period of COVID19 as Safetykleen's service in general is considered an essential business activity. In response to a reduced level of service activity, Safetykeen has taken immediate measures to reduce costs and preserve liquidity, this includes furloughing staff where applicable either full time, or part time depending on the local legislation and service requirements. In addition capital expenditure and discretionary costs have been reduced to the absolute minimum level. There has been little impact to date on the supply chain particularly for chemicals and alternative suppliers are available if necessary, including the Group's in-house solvent recycling facility OBC. To ensure that sufficient liquidity is available, the Group has drawn £20m on its revolving credit facilities, and £18m on its B2 loan facility. Including these drawings the Group now has £60m of cash at the date of signing the accounts, and the Directors consider that the Group has sufficient liquidity to prepare the accounts on a Going Concern basis.

#### **Future developments**

The Company will continue in its role as an intermediate holding Company for the Group for the foreseeable future.

#### Independent auditors

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

# Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### Financial risk management

For information relating to the Group's financial risk management policy please refer to the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company. The consolidated financial statements of Shilton Midco 2 Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.

### Strategic report

The company has taken advantage of section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to include a strategic report in these financial statements.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies with part 15 of the Companies Act of 2006.

On behalf of the board

A Griffith Director

6 August 2020

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Safety-Kleen UK (Europe) Limited

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Safety-Kleen UK (Europe) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

# Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

# Other required reporting

## Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

# **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

E. Sowerby

Emma Sowerby (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Uxbridge
7 August 2020

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Administrative expenses Exceptional item	Notes	2019 £'000 (8)	2018 £'000 (7) (8,178)
Operating loss	4	(8)	(8,185)
Income from fixed asset investments Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	.7 .7 .8	779 462 	142,327 571 (850)
Profit before taxation		1,233	133,863
Tax on profit	ģ	-	-
Profit for the financial year		1,233	133,863

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account. Consequently a statement of comprehensive income has not be prepared.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		201	in the second se	2018	
	Notes	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Investments	10		24,521		24,371
Current assets	42	À 504		á ရက်င	
Debtors	12	4,504		3,806	
Cash at bank and in hand		375		7	
		4,879		3,806	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		-		(10)	
•				<del></del> ;	
Net current assets			4,879		3,796
Takal ang ata lang ayungut linkilikin			20.400		20 167
Total assets less current liabilities			29,400		28,167
					<del></del>
Capital and reserves					
Share premium account		•	2,000		2,000
Profit and loss account	14		27,400		26,167
			<del></del>		
Total equity			29,400		28,167
			<del></del>	•	

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 August 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Griffith Director

Company Registration No. 03673963

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Share premium account £'000	Profit and To loss account £'000	otal equity
- 1	<u>N</u> oțe			
Balance at 1 January 2018		2,000	20,381	22,381
Year ended 31 December 2018:		•		
Profit for the year		-	133,863	133,863
Dividends		-	(128,077)	<u>(</u> 128,077)
Balance at 31 December 2018		2,000	26,167	28,167
Year ended 31 December 2019:				
Profit for the year		-	1,233	1,233
Balance at 31 December 2019		2,000	27,400	29,400
			-	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Safety-Kleen UK (Europe) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Profile West, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9ES.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Safety-Kleen Europe Limited, and of its ultimate parent, Shilton Midco 2 Limited. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Shilton Midco 2 Limited which are publicly available. The company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Shilton Midco 2 Limited. The address of the parent's registered office is Profile West, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9ES.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors are required to prepare the Group's financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business. In considering going concern, the directors have reviewed the Group's ability to service its existing debt from the viewpoint of liquidity and covenant compliance.

The Group continues to be financed by a combination of debt and equity funding, with total bank debt including interest payable of £498.1m (2018: £535.1m), preference shares including accrued interest of £294.8m (2018: £288.6m) and finance lease obligations of £38.4m (2018: £1.3m) at 31 December 2019. In addition, at 31 December 2019 the Group has undrawn committed revolving credit facilities of £60m (2018: £60.0m) and undrawn committed acquisition facilities of €20m. The Group does not have bank debt or preference share repayment obligations to meet within the next 12 months, and neither does it have financial covenants to meet, except where the revolving credit facility is more than 40% drawn, which is not the case at 31 December 2019.

The COVID 19 outbreak has a macro-economic impact on the industrial market that Safetykleen operates in. There has been a reduction in service levels since the start of the pandemic, as certain customers have closed fully or partially. However Safetykleen's branches have remained open throughout the period of COVID19 as Safetykleen's service in general is considered an essential business activity. The Directors have taken short term steps to increase liquidity, including drawing £20m of the revolving credit facilities and drawing £18m on the Group's B2 loan facility, and at the date of signing the accounts the Group has £60m cash. In addition the Group has £40m undrawn on its revolving credit facilities. The £60m revolving credit facilities are subject to a covenant that the Group must have a net debt to EBITDA ratio of less than 9,25x if the facility is more than 40% drawn (the ratio at 31 December 2019 was 5.8x). There are no other financial covenants on the Group's bank facilities. This liquidity has been compared to financial projections for the Group using reasonable assumptions, and an assessment made of the headroom to manage a downside scenario. With the current liquidity position of the Group, and the steps being taken in response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a Going Concern basis.

### 1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

# 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

# 1.6 Equity instruments

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

### 1.7 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are items that are material either individually or, if of a similar type, in aggregate and which due to their nature or the infrequency of the events giving rise to them, are presented separately to assist users of the financial statements in assessing the trading performance.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

#### Critical judgements

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below:

#### Impairment of investments

FRS 102 requires management to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset or group of assets. Recoverable amount represents the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use represents the net present value of the cash flows expected to arise from an asset or group of assets and its calculation requires management to estimate those cash flows and to apply a discount rate to them.

Cash flows are estimated by applying assumptions to budget sales, costs and overheads over a five year forecast period and by applying a perpetuity growth rate to the future forecast cashflows.

Cash flows are discounted using a discount rate based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital adjusted for risks specific to the asset or group of assets. The weighted average cost of capital is affected by estimates of interest rates, equity returns and market and country related risks.

At 31 December 2019 the carrying value of investments is disclosed in note 10. Based on management's assessment and judgement, there are no indications of impairment or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of its investments may not be recoverable. If cash flow or discount rate assumptions were to change, impairment losses may be recognised in the future.

## Exceptional items

Exceptional items include specific charges and credits included within the income statement that management consider to be exceptional and where the nature of the items is such that a better understanding of the underlying performance is given if they are shown separately. The directors exercise judgement in determining the classification of items as exceptional.

# 3 Exceptional items

Year
ended
31 December
2018
£'000
8,178

Exceptional items

The Group undertook a loan rationalisation project during the previous year. This involved simplification of the intra-group lending structure, significantly reducing the number of outstanding loans. As a result of the project, Safety-Kleen UK (Europe) Limited incurred exceptional restructuring costs of £8,178,000 principally relating to the net writedown of intra group balances.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4	Operating loss		
	- passessing 1212	2019	2018
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:	£'000	£'000
	Bank charges	8	.7
		===	<del></del>
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		Year	Year
		ended	ended
			31 December
		2019	2018
	During the year the Company obtained the following services from its auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, at costs detailed below:	£'000	£'000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	3	3

The audit fee for the year is borne by Safetykleen Group Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

## 6 Employee information and directors' emoluments

The Company has no employees (2018: none) other than the directors.

The directors are directors of a number of companies within the group headed by Shilton Midco 2 Limited. The remuneration of the directors during the reporting year was borne by Safetykleen Group Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

Their aggregate remuneration received by directors during the year is as follows:

	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2019	2018
	000. <del>3</del>	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	1,021	1,612
Amounts paid to pension schemes	29	47
	1,050	1,659
	<del></del>	

The highest paid director received emoluments of £758,000 (2018: £1,323,000) for the year and pension contributions by the Group of £nil (2018: £nil).

One (2018: one) director has retirement benefits accruing under money purchase pension schemes.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Interest income Interest receivable from group companies  54 571  Other income from investments Exchange differences 408  Total income excluding fixed asset investments Income from fixed asset investments Income from shares in group undertakings 779  Total income  Interest payable and similar expenses  Interest payable and similar expenses  Year ended 31 December 2019 2018 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 850	7	Interest receivable and similar income	2019 £'000	
Other income from investments Exchange differences  7otal income excluding fixed asset investments Income from fixed asset investments Income from fixed asset investments Income from shares in group undertakings  779  142,327  Total income  1,241  142,898  Interest payable and similar expenses  Year ended 31 December 2019 Evono  Interest payable to group undertakings  - 714  Exchange differences on financing transactions  - 136  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 Profit before taxation  1,233  133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018: 19,00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14) Dividend income		Interest income	£ 000	£ 000
Exchange differences		Interest receivable from group companies	54	571
Total income excluding fixed asset investments Income from fixed asset investments Income from shares in group undertakings  Total income  Tot		Other income from investments		
Income from fixed asset investments Income from shares in group undertakings  Total income  Interest payable and similar expenses  Interest payable and similar expenses  Year ended 31 December 2019 2019 £*000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 714  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £*000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018: 19,00%) 234 25,434  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit 686  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - 744  Dividend income (148) (27,042		Exchange differences	4 <u>0</u> 8	-
Income from shares in group undertakings 779 142,327  Total income 1,241 142,898  Interest payable and similar expenses  Year ended 31 December 2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (148) (27,042)		Total income excluding fixed asset investments	462	571
Interest payable and similar expenses  Year Year ended 31 December 31 December 2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (148) (27,042)		Income from fixed asset investments		
Interest payable and similar expenses  Year ended 31 December 2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depréciation - (148) (27,042)		Income from shares in group undertakings	779	142,327
Year ended 31 December 31 December 31 December 2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136 - 850  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018: 19,00%) 234 25,434  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depréciation - (148) (27,042)		Total income	1,241	142,898
Year ended 31 December 31 December 31 December 2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136 - 850  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018: 19,00%) 234 25,434  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depréciation - (148) (27,042)	8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
Interest payable to group undertakings 2019 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14 Dividend income (148) (27,042				
Interest payable to group undertakings £'000 £'000  Interest payable to group undertakings - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions - 136  - 850  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14 Dividend income (148) (27,042				
Interest payable to group undertakings Exchange differences on financing transactions  - 714 Exchange differences on financing transactions  - 850  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation  1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554 Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14 Dividend income (148) (27,042)				
Exchange differences on financing transactions  - 136  - 850  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Exp				
Exchange differences on financing transactions  - 136  - 850  Taxation  The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Exp		Interest payable to group undertakings	_	714
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) 234 25,434  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554  Group relief (86) 68  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14  Dividend income (148) (27,042			-	
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:    2019			<del></del>	850
loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:  2019 2018 £'000 £'000  Profit before taxation 1,233 133,863  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018: 19,00%) 234 25,434  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit - 1,554  Group relief (86) 68  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14  Dividend income (148) (27,042	9	Taxátion		<del></del>
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Group relief  (86)  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation  Dividend income  (148)  (27,042		The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	the year based	on the profit or
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Group relief  (86)  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation  Dividend income  1,233  234  25,434  1,554  (86)  68  (86)  (86)  (14)  (27,042			2019	2018
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018: 19,00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Group relief  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation  Dividend income  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 234 25,434  (86) 686  (86) 68  Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14)  (148) (27,042)			£'000	£'000
of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Group relief  Fermanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation  Dividend income  (148)  (27,042)		Profit before taxation	1,233	133,863
of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Group relief  Fermanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation  Dividend income  (148)  (27,042)				
Group relief (86) 68 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (14) Dividend income (148) (27,042)				25,434
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depréciation - (14)  Dividend income (148) (27,042)			<u>-</u>	** .
Dividend income (148) (27,042)			(86	
			- (148	1
Taxation charge for the year				
		Taxation charge for the year	-	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED): FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9	Taxation	(Continued)

The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly, the company's losses for this accounting year are taxed at an effective rate of 19.00%.

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 (on 6 September 2016).

### 10 Investments

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments in subsidiaries	11	24,521 ======	24,371 

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £'000
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2019 Additions	24,371 150
At 31 December 2019	24,521
Carrying amount At 31 December 2019	24,521
At 31 December 2018	24,371

During 2019 the Company invested a further £150,000 in Safetykleen do Brazil Ltda in order to provide additional working capital.

# 11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Address	% ordinary shares & voting rights
Safety-Kleen Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany	Holding company	Herforder Straße 47-51 32545 Bad Oeynhausen	100.00
Safety-Kleen Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Parts washing and chemical application services	Herforder Straße 47-51 32545 Bad Oeynhausen	100.00
Safety-Kleen Grundbesitz GmbH	Germany	Holding company	Herforder Straße 47-51 32545 Bad Oeynhausen	100.00
SKD Holdings GmbH	Germany	Holding company	Herforder Straße 47-51 32545 Bad Oeynhausen	100.00

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

I	Subsidiaries				(Continued
	Orm Bergold Chemie GmbH & Co	Germany	Waste collection and recycling	Daimlerstrasse 2-4, 44805 Bochum	400.04
	KG Örm Chemie GmbH	Germany	Holding company	Daimlerstrasse 2-4, 44805 Bochum	100.00
	Säfetykleen Finance Limited (formerly Sk		Holding company	Profile West, 950 Great West Road, Brentford,	
	5 Limited) Safety-Kleen Ireland Limited	ireland	Parts washing and chemical application	Middlesex, TW8 9ES Airton Road, Dublin, Dublin 24	1.00.0
		Dalairea	services		100.00
	Safety-Kleen Belgium SA	Belgium	Parts washing and chemical application services	Industrielaan 130, 1070 Brussel, (Belgium)	100.0
	Safety-Kleen (Netherlands) BV	Netherlands	Holding company	Profile West, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9ES	100.0
	Safety-Kleen Hungary KFT*	Hungary	Parts washing and chemical application	2440 Százhalombatta, Erőmű utca 12., Hungary	
	Co-Ba 2000 KFT*	Hungary	services Parts washing and chemical application	2440 Százhalombatta, Erőmű utca 12., Hungary	100.0
	Safety-Kleen Slovakia s.r.o*	Slovakia	services Parts washing and chemical application	Nádražná 36, Ívanka pri Dunaji 900 28 Slovakia	100.0 85.0
	Safetý Kleen CZ. s.r.o.*	Czech Republic	services Parts washing and chemical application	66467 Syrovice, Areal byvaleho ZD Syrovice,	
	Safety-Kleen Parça Temizlik	Turkey	services Parts washing and chemical application	Ceska Republica IOSB Galvano Teknik Sanayi Sitesi A Blok No: 69	90.0
	Hizmetleri Limited Global Kleen HK	Hong Kong	services Parts washing and	Basaksehir Istanbul 8 Kai Fong Yuen, Pingche	100.0
	Limited*		chemical application services	Fanling, New Territories Hong Kong	100.0
	Global Kleen Guangzhou Parts Washer Limited*	China	Parts washing and chemical application services	RM17, No.329, Qingnian Rd, Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone,	45-
	Servicekleen do Brasil Ltd*	Brazil	Parts washing and chemical application services	Guangzhou Rua João Dias Ribeiro, 53, Polo Itapevi, CEP 06693-810, Itapevi, SP,	100.0
			SUL VICES	Brasil	100,0

<sup>\*</sup> denotes direct holding by Safety-Kleen UK (Europe) Limited. Where investments held are not 100% of the shares and voting rights, the balance is owned by other group companies.

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12	Debtors		
1	2,00,00	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,496	3,798
	Other debtors	8	8
		4,504	3,806
		<del></del>	

The amounts owed by group undertakings represent; i) balances on trading accounts with fellow subsidiaries, and (ii) intercompany loans which are unsecured and incur interest at REPO + 1 % to 2% and are repayable on demand.

# 13 Called up share capital

		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	Σ 000	<b>₹ 000</b>
	3 (2018: 3) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u> </u>	-
14	Profit and loss account		
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	At the beginning of the year	26,167	20,381
	Profit for the year	1,233	133,863
	Dividends declared and paid in the year	-	(128,077)
	At the end of the year	27,400	26,167
		<del></del>	

During the previous year the Company paid an intercompany dividend of £128,077,000, representing £42,692,333 per share (2019: £nii).

# 15 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The Company had guarantees of £320,000 (2018: £320,000) outstanding at the balance sheet date in respect of employers liability insurance and fleet lease contracts.

The Company is a participant in a Group banking arrangement under which, all surplus cash balances are held as collateral for bank facilities advanced to Group companies. In addition the Company has a cross-guarantee arrangement with the bank to support these Group facilities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 16 Events after the reporting date

The COVID 19 outbreak has a macro-economic impact on the industrial market that Safetykleen operates in. Safetykleen's services are offered across a wide range of industrial segments. The impact was noted from the second half of March onwards where certain customers have been closed and Safetykleen has not been able to service all or some its machines on these customers' sites which are closed. However Safetykleen's branches have remained open throughout the period of COVID19 as Safetykleen's service in general is considered an essential business activity. In response to a reduced level of service activity, Safetykeen has taken immediate measures to reduce costs and preserve liquidity, this includes furloughing staff where applicable either full time, or part time depending on the local legislation and service requirements. In addition capital expenditure and discretionary costs have been reduced to the absolute minimum level. There has been little impact to date on the supply chain particularly for chemicals and alternative suppliers are available if necessary, including the Group's in-house solvent recycling facility OBC. To ensure that sufficient liquidity is available, the Group has drawn £20m on its revolving credit facilities, and £18m on its B2 loan facility. Including these drawings the Group now has £60m of cash at the date of signing the accounts, and the Directors consider that the Group has sufficient liquidity to prepare the accounts on a Going Concern basis.

# 17 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Safety-Kleen Europe Limited a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Shilton Midco 2 Limited is the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party and is the largest and the smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. The consolidated financial statements of Shilton Midco 2 Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.

The Group, headed by Shilton Midco 2 Limited, is a portfolio company of APAX IX GP Co Limited funds (the "APAX IX funds") advised and managed by Apax Partners LLP, a private equity firm organised in Luxembourg.