SAFETYKLEEN GROUP SERVICES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors G Baldock S Brain

A Firth
P Mauguy

M Greenwood (Appointed 2 April 2015)

Secretary A Firth

Company number 06544285

Registered office Profile West

950 Great West Road

Brentford Middlesex TW8 9ES

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

3 Forbury Place 23 Forbury Road

Reading Berkshire RG1 3JH

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present the strategic report and the audited financial statements for the Year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The directors consider that the Company will continue in its role as an intermediate holding company providing management services to other Group companies, for the foreseeable future.

Review of the business

During the year the Company, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom, continued to operate as an intermediate holding Company for the Safetykleen Group.

The results for the Year are set out on page 6.

Principal risks and uncertainties

For information relating to the Group's principal risks and uncertainties please refer to the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

Key performance measurement

The Company monitors the financial metrics of underlying EBITDA (defined as earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and one off, exceptional and non-recurring items) as well as cash generation, comparing these against both prior year and annual budget.

On behalf of the board

M. and.

M Greenwood

Director

21 June 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The directors are required to prepare financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business. The directors believe that the adoption of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate as the directors of the group headed by WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited, of which the Company is a member, have confirmed that it will provide the necessary financial support for 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. In concluding on the going concern basis, the directors have also considered the financial position of the WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited group, further details of which are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The Company's loss for the financial year is £60,244,000 (2014: £41,575,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

G Baldock

S Brain

A Firth

P Mauguy

M Greenwood K Buchborn-Klos (Appointed 2 April 2015)

(Resigned 2 April 2015)

Directors' and Officers' Liability

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.

Future developments

The Company will continue in its role as an intermediate holding Company for the Safetykleen 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify the company's shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; 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 auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors 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 auditors are aware of that information.

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 financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 21 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

n.en.

M Greenwood Director 21 June 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFETYKLEEN GROUP SERVICES LIMITED

Our opinion

In our opinion, Safetykleen Group Services Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- · the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- · the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFETYKLEEN GROUP SERVICES LIMITED

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the parent 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.

What an audit of financial statement involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- · the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- · the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

John Maitland (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Mulh

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Reading

21 June 2016

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Administrative expenses		(7,483)	(7,799)
Other operating income		15,455	15,921
One off non-recurring items	3	(1,936)	(1,235)
Operating profit	4	6,036	6,887
Interest recievable and similar income	7	14,684	15,219
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(80,796)	(63,507)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	ation	(60,076)	(41,401)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	9	(168)	(174)
Loss for the financial year	17	(60,244)	(41,575)
			==

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

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

There is no material difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the financial years stated above, and their historical cost equivalents.

The notes on pages 9 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015	2014
Mata	CIOOO	as restated
Note	£ 000	£'000
40	2 300	447
		447
		204
12	319,939 	319,955
	322,490	320,606
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
13	356,531	345,582
	10,742	19,202
	367,273	364,784
one vear		
14	-	(3,282)
15	(9.574)	(9,831)
	(108)	(343)
	(9,682)	(13,456)
	357,591	351,328
	680,081	671,934
		
ore than		
15	(972,083)	(903,692)
	(292,002)	(231,758)
16	10,000	10,000
17	(302,002)	(241,758)
	(292,002)	(231,758)
	15 nore than 15	Note £'000 10

The notes on pages 9 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

n, el.

M Greenwood **Director**

Company Registration No. 06544285

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share	Profit and Total equity loss	
	capital £'000	account £'000	£'000
Restated balance at 29 December 2013	10,000	(200,183)	(190,183)
,			
Loss for the financial year	-	(41,575)	(41,575)
Restated balanced at 31 December 2014	10,000	(241,758)	(231,758)
Loss for the financial year	-	(60,244)	(60,244)
Balance at 31 December 2015	10,000	(302,002)	(292,002)
		=====	====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 1.14.

As the consolidated financial statements of WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- · the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- · the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- · the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- 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; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS 102 balance sheet at 1 January 2014 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Investments in subsidiaries

Fixed asset investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost plus incidental expenses, less any provision for impairment if, in the opinion of the directors, one is required. Impairment reviews are carried out when management determine that there has been a potential indicator of impairment.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements

10 years

Machinery and equipment 3 - 10 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the financial instruments and has therefore chosen to account for the financial instruments as basic financial instruments in accordance with Section 11.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amounts and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and borrowings are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Taxation

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

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

1.9 Employee benefits

The Company operated a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the period they are payable.

1.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

1.11 Group financial statements

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group. The Company has not prepared group financial statements as it is exempt from the requirement to do so by section 401 if the Companies Act 2006 as it is a subsidiary undertaking of WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited, a Company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

1.12 Other operating income

Other operating income includes franchise fee income charged to subsidiary companies based on a percentage of their quarterly turnover for the use of the Safetykleen name and in-house systems as well as the services of certain Group employees. Income is recognised in the period these services are performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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:

i) Impairment of investments

Impairment testing 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 forecast cash flow in the fifth year.

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 2015 the carrying value of long life assets is disclosed in note 12. If cash flow or discount rate assumptions were to change, impairment losses may be recognised in the next financial year.

(ii) Taxation

The Directors are required to exercise judgement in determining the company's provision for income

Estimation is required of taxable profit in order to determine the company's current tax liability and judgement is required in situations where the company's tax position is uncertain and may be subject to review by the tax authorities.

Estimation is also required of timing differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences but, where there exist deductible timing differences, judgement is required as to whether a deferred tax asset should be recognised based on the availability of future taxable profits.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to the capital allowances in excess of depreciation and capital losses as it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits available. The company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £1,887,268. It is possible that the deferred tax assets actually recoverable may differ from the non-recognised amount if actual taxable profits differ from estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2	Other operating income		
		Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2014 £'000
	Rental income Franchise fee charged to other group companies	13 15,442	51 15,870
		15,455 ———	15,921 ———
3	One off non-recurring items	Year	Year
		ended 31 December	ended 31 December
		2015	2014
	Analysis of one off non-recurring items:	£'000	£'000
	Reorganisations and restructuring costs	1,936	1,235
		1,936 ———	1,235 ———
4	Operating profit	Year	Year
		ended 31 December	ended 31 December
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Operating profit for the year is stated after (crediting)/charging:		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	95	355
	Amortisation of intangible assets	307	-
	Staff costs	4,324	3,848

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5 Auditors' remuneration

During the year the Company obtained the following services from its auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, at costs detailed below:

	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	6	6

In addition to the above the Company also bore fees of £117,000 (2014: £114,000) in relation to the audit of its ultimate parent company WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited and other group undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

6 Employee information and directors' emoluments

Employee costs during the financial year amounted to:

Employee books during the interior year amounted to.	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	3,650	3,211
Social security costs	454	430
Other pension costs	220	207
	4,324	3,848
	===	

The average monthly number of employees (including executive and non-executive directors) were:

	2015	2014
	Number	Number
Management	8	6
Finance	5	8
Information Technology	29	19
Administration and other	7	6
	49	39
•	==	

The directors are directors of a number of companies within the Group headed by WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited, consequently, it is not practical to allocate the remuneration of the directors between those companies. The remuneration of the directors during the reporting year was borne by Safetykleen Group Services Limited.

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

	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2015	2014
·	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	1,445	1,929
Amounts paid to pension schemes	99	75
	1,544	2,004
	===	=

The highest paid director received emoluments of £829,000 (2014: £713,000) for the year and pension contributions by the Group of £59,000 (2014: £35,000).

Three (2014: four) directors have retirement benefits accruing under money purchase pension schemes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

7	Interest receivable and similar income	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2014 £'000
	Bank interest Income on amounts due from group undertakings	53 12,456	84 14,024
	Total interest revenue Exchange differences	12,509 2,175 14,684	14,108 1,111 15,219
8	Interest payable and similar charges	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2014 £'000
	Bank interest payable and similar charges	3	13
	On amounts payables to group undertakings Total interest expense	80,793 ——— 80,796	63,494

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

9 Tax on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
	£'000	£'000
Overseas current year tax		
Overseas tax	168	174
Total tax charge	168	174
•		

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2014: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%). The differences are explained below:

The charge for the Year can be reconciled to the loss per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Loss before taxation on continued operations	(60,076)	(41,401)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20.25% (2014 - 21.50%)	(12,165)	(8,901)
Taxation impact of factors affecting tax charge:		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	15,328	6,277
Utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	46
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(616)	-
Double tax relief	-	(37)
Group relief	(2,547)	2,544
Accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	-	71
Effect of overseas tax rates	168	174
Total adjustments	12,333	9,075
Total tax charge for the year	168	174

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Continued)

9 Tax on ordinary activities

The main rate of corporation tax in the UK was reduced to 20% from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the company's losses for this accounting year are taxed at an effective rate of 20.25%.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to capital allowances in excess of deprecation, unused tax losses and other timing differences as it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits available. The company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £1,887,268, relating to tax losses.

Finance Act 2015, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and a further 1% reduction to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted n 26 October 2015. It is assumed that no significant reversal of deferred tax assets or liabilities will occur in the period to 1 April 2017 and therefore all closing deferred tax balances have been calculated using a corporation tax rate of 19%.

10 Intangible assets

	Software £'000	Patents £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
Restated at 31 December 2014	2,055	-	2,055
Additions - purchased	2,121	48	2,169
Disposals	(130)	-	(130)
At 31 December 2015	4,046	48	4,094
Amortisation			
Restated at 31 December 2014	1,608	-	1,608
Charge for the year	307	-	307
Eliminated on disposals	(130)	-	(130)
4.045	4.705		4.205
At 31 December 2015	1,785	-	1,785
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2015	2,261	48	2,309
	===	==	
Restated at 31 December 2014	447	-	447
	====		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

11	Tangible assets			
		Leasehold improvement s	Machinery and equipment	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost			
	Restated at 31 December 2014	64	1,100	1,164
	Additions	-	133	133
	At 31 December 2015	64	1,233	1,297
	Accumulated depreciation/impairment			
	Restated at 31 December 2014	31	929	960
	Charge for the Year	6	89	95
	At 31 December 2015	37	1,018	1,055
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2015	27	. 215	242
	Restated at 31 December 2014	33	171	204
		====		
12	Investments		•	
			2015	2014
			£'000	£'000
	Investments in subsidiaries		319,939	319,955
			319,939	319,955

The company has not designated any financial assets that are not classified as held for trading as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Except as detailed below the directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

12

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

?	Investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
		Shares £'000
	Cost or valuation	2 000
	At 31 December 2014	319,955
	Disposals	(16)
	At 31 December 2015	319,939
	Impairment	
	At 1 January 2015 & 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>
	Committee and count	
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2015	310.030
	At 31 December 2013	319,939 ———
	At 31 December 2014	319,955
		

The Company directly owns 100% of the ordinary shares of WP SK Holdings Limited an intermediate holding company incorporated in the United Kingdom, WP SK France SAS an intermediate holding company incorporated in France and WP SK Italy SrI an intermediate holding company incorporated in Italy.

The other subsidiary undertakings of the Company as at the balance sheet date, which are wholly owned and held indirectly, are shown below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12	Investments		(Continued)
	Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity
	WP SK Midco Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	WP SK Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	WP SK France Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen Europe Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen UK (Europe) Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	SK 5 Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen UK (France) Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen UK Limited	United Kingdom	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Parts Wash Limited	United Kingdom	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Parts Wash UK Limited	United Kingdom	Parts washing and chemical application services
	QED Chemical Solutions Limited	United Kingdom	Chemical cleaning solutions
	WP SK Spain SL	Spain	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen España SA	Spain	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen France Services SAS	France	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen France Sarl	France	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen Grundbesitz GmbH	Germany	Holding company
	Orm Bergold Chemie GmbH & Co KG	Germany	Waste collection and recycling
	Orm Chemie GmbH	Germany	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen Italia Spa	Italy	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safetykleen Portugal Solventes e Gestão de Residuos, SA	Portugal	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen Ireland Limited	Ireland	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen Belgium SA	Belgium	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen (Netherlands) BV	Netherlands	Holding company
	Safety-Kleen Hungary KFT	Hungary	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Co-Ba 2000 KFT	Hungary	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen Slovakia s.r.o	Slovakia	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety Kleen CZ. s.r.o.	Czech Republic	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Safety-Kleen Parça Temizlik Hizmetleri Limited	Turkey	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Global Kleen HK Limited	Hong Kong	Parts washing and chemical application services
	Global Kleen Guangzhou Limited	China	Parts washing and chemical application services

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

12	Investments		(Continued)
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Guangzhou Environmental Recycling

China

Waste collection

Technology Company Limited Servicekleen do Brasil Ltda

Brazil

Parts washing and chemical application

services

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

13 Debtors

	Due within one year		Due after one year	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other receivables	224	206	-	-
VAT recoverable	243	-	-	-
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	50,660	38,935	305,404	306,441
	51,127	39,141	305,404	306,441
				

The amounts due from group undertakings falling due within one year represent balances on trading accounts with fellow subsidiaries and interest on the loans detailed below and are repayable on demand.

The amounts owed by group undertakings falling due after more than one year are unsecured and represent the principle amounts of loans that bear interest at 5.5% above Libor/Euribor and have no fixed date of repayment.

14	Bank loans and overdrafts	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Bank overdrafts		3,282

Analysis of loans and overdrafts

Borrowings are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year liabilities	-	3,282

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

15	Creditors				
		Amounts falling one yea		Amounts falling more than on	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	1,234	226	-	-
	Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	6,367	7,781	972,083	903,692
	Other creditors	1,973	1,824		
	Taxation and social security	108	343	-	-
•					
	•	9,682	10,174	972,083	903,692

The amounts owed to group undertakings due within one year are unsecured and represent balances on trading accounts with fellow subsidaries and interest on the loans falling due after more than one year; they are repayable on demand.

The amounts owed to group undertakings due after more than one year are unsecured and represent the principal amounts of loans and bear interest at variable rates varying from 5.5% above Libor/Euribor to a rate of 0.25% above the average of the rate of interest payable on each of the Facility A, Facility B and Facility C as determined by the Senior Facilities Agreement of the Company and have no fixed date of repayment. The directors consider the carrying amounts to approximate to their fair values. Confirmation has been received that no repayment will be demanded within the foreseeable future and accordingly these amounts have been disclosed as due in more than one year.

16	Called up share capital	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	10,000,000 (2014: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
		 _	
17	Profit and loss account		
			£'000
	At 29 December 2013		(200,183)
	Loss for the financial year		(41,575)
	At 31 December 2014		(241,758)
	Loss for the financial year		(60,244)
	At 31 December 2015		(302,002)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

18 Contingent liabilities

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.

The Company has given fixed and floating charges over certain assets in relation to debt facilities provided by lenders to the Group.

19 Events after the reporting date

There are no post balance sheet events (2014: none) which require disclosure.

20 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is WP Midco 3 Limited a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) 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 WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.

The Group headed by WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited is a portfolio company of funds (the "Warburg Pincus Funds") advised and managed by Warburg Pincus LLC, a private equity firm organised in the United States of America. The Warburg Pincus Funds hold 73.4% of WP Safety-Kleen (Cayman) Limited's ordinary shares and jointly have a controlling interest in the group and therefore the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

21 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	At 29	December 2	013	At 31	December 20	14
	Previous UK GAAP £'000	Effect of transition £'000	FRS 102 £'000	Previous UK GAAP £'000	Effect of transition £'000	FRS 102 £'000
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	-	. -	-	-	447	447
Tangible assets	578	-	578	651	(447)	204
Investments	319,955	<u>-</u>	319,955	319,955	<u>-</u>	319,955
	320,533	-	320,533	320,606	-	320,606
Current assets						
Debtors	347,391	-	347,391	345,582	-	345,582
Cash at bank and in hand	7,171	-	7,171	19,202	-	19,202
	354,562	-	354,562	364,784	-	364,784
Creditors due within one yes Bank loans and overdrafts	ear	· _		(3,282)		(3,282)
Taxation and social				(0,202)		(0,202)
security	(114)	-	(114)	(343)	-	(343)
Other creditors	(12,852)		(12,852)	(9,831)		(9,831)
	(12,966)	-	(12,966)	(13,456)	-	(13,456)
Net current assets	341,596	-	341,596	351,328	-	351,328
Total assets less current liabilities	662,129		662,129	671,934	-	671,934
Creditors due after one yea Other creditors	r (852,312)		(852,312)	(903,692)		(903,692)
Other creditors	(832,312)		(032,312)	(903,092)		(903,092)
Net liabilities	(190,183) ======	-	(190,183) ======	(231,758) ———		(231,758)
Capital and reserves Called up share						
capital	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Profit and loss account	(200,183)	-	(200,183)	(241,758)	-	(241,758)
Total equity	(190,183)	-	(190,183)	(231,758)	-	(231,758)
		======				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

21 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

•	Year ended 31 December 2014			
	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Administrative expenses	(9,034)	-	(9,034)	
Other operating income	15,921	-	15,921	
Exceptional items	(1,235)	-	(1,235)	
Operating profit	5,652	-	5,652	
Interest receivable and similar income	15,219	-	15,219	
Interest payable and similar charges	(63,507)	-	(63,507)	
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(42,636)	-	(42,636)	
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	(174)	-	(174)	
Loss for the financial year	(42,810)	-	(42,810)	