REGISTERED NUMBER: 03306668 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

for

Interserve Environmental Services Limited

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Interserve Environmental Services
Limited (Registered number: 03306668)

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

DIRECTORS:	R Bruce T Tucker A Tilford
SECRETARY:	S Pound
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Capital Tower 91 Waterloo Road London SE1 8RT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03306668 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Gatwick United Kingdom

Interserve Environmental Services
Limited (Registered number: 03306668)

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of surveying, record management and removal of asbestos materials.

Turnover decreased in 2016 to £3,470,000 (2015: £5,461,000) and profit before tax decreased to £596,000 (2015: £1,320,000).

The company's balance sheet shows an increase in net assets to £3,850,000 (2015: £3,376,000).

Key Performance Indicators
Interserve plc, the ultimate parent undertaking, manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for the understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the Support Services Division of Interserve plc, which includes the company, is discussed in Interserve plc's annual report which does not form part of this report.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit risk and liquidity risk.

CREDIT RISK
All trade is carried out subject to our standard credit terms and normal terms and conditions. The debtors ledger is reviewed on a regular basis to determine the age of the debt and any necessary provision is made accordingly. Work in progress balances are reviewed on an ongoing basis and judgements are made with regard to the recoverability of amounts due and liabilities arising.

LIQUIDITY RISK
In order to ensure the company has sufficient funds for its on going operations and future activities, the company uses a combination of overdrafts and Group loans. The financing and liquidity of the company is managed in conjunction with the Group treasury function.

The directors are satisfied that given the nature of this company there are no other significant risks and uncertainties to consider. Group risks are discussed in Interserve plc's annual report, which does not form part of these financial statements.

GOING CONCERN
As part of preparation of the financial statements, the directors have carried out a review with respect to going concern. The directors have examined the order book going forward and the prospects of the business given the current economic climate. They have reviewed cash flow forecasts associated with that order book and those prospects.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility that is provided by its ultimate parent Interserve Plc.

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

T Tucker - Director

14 June 2017

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends were paid during the year (2015: £nil). No final dividend was proposed (2015: £nil).

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report.

R Bruce
T Tucker
A Tilford

Interests in shares and options to purchase shares of those directors who are also directors of Interserve Plc are disclosed in the accounts of Interserve Plc. As at the date of this report and during the year ended 31 December 2016, no indemnities are in force for the directors of this company.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT AND DISABLED PERSONS
The company gives full consideration to applications for employment made by disadvantaged people, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event that an employee becomes disabled, every effort is made to ensure their continued employment and to arrange appropriate training. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as practicable, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability. The company has continued its policy of regularly consulting and communicating with its employees through newsletters, briefing meetings and announcements on notice boards.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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 AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and

(2) the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITORS
In accordance with s485(4) of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors was proposed and agreed at the Annual General Meeting held on 12 May 2017.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

T Tucker - Director

14 June 2017

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
Interserve Environmental Services
Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Interserve Environmental Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of total comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page three, 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Jonathan Maile BSc (Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory
Auditor
Gatwick
United Kingdom

20 ~~X~~ June 2017

Interserve Environmental Services
Limited (Registered number: 03306668)

Statement of Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
TURNOVER	3	3,470	5,461
Cost of sales		(2,813)	(4,001)
GROSS PROFIT		657	1,460
Administrative expenses		(167)	(229)
OPERATING PROFIT		490	1,231
Interest receivable and similar income		106	89
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	5	596	1,320
Tax on profit	6	(122)	(267)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		474	1,053
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		474	1,053

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	19	-
Tangible assets	8	9	7
		28	7
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	840	964
Cash in hand		3,507	3,638
		4,347	4,602
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	(525)	(1,233)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		3,822	3,369
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,850	3,376
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Retained earnings		3,850	3,376
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		3,850	3,376

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 June 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

T Tucker - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	2,323	2,323
Changes in equity		
Total comprehensive income	1,053	1,053
Balance at 31 December 2015	3,376	3,376
Changes in equity		
Total comprehensive income	474	474
Balance at 31 December 2016	3,850	3,850

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Interserve Environmental Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page. The nature of the company's operation and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 2.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparation
The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Details of the parent whose consolidated financial statements the company is included are shown in note 12 to the financial statements.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, share based payment, non-current assets held for sale, financial instruments, capital measurement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cashflow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Interserve Plc.

Turnover
Turnover represents sales to United Kingdom customers, excluding value added tax, and all arises from the principal activities of the company. Turnover is recognised on completion of the contracted services.

Contract accrued income is stated at cost plus attributable profit less provision for any known or anticipated losses and payments on account received or receivable. Payments received on account in excess of the value of work done on each contract are included in creditors.

Computer software amortisation
Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets other than goodwill, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows;

Asset category	**% per annum**
Computer software	20% - 33%

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of every reporting period.

continued...

2. ***ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued***

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its cxpected useful life, as follows;

Asset category	% per annum
Plant and machinery	12.5%
Computer equipment	20%

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of every reporting period.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets
At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangibles 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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 and 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of total comprehensive income 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.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) or other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of total comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Going concern
As part of preparation of the financial statements, the directors have carried out a review with respect to going concern. The directors have examined the order book going forward and the prospects of the business given the current economic climate. They have reviewed cash flow forecasts associated with that order book and those prospects.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility that is provided by its ultimate parent Interserve Plc.

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

Pensions
The company operates two principal pension schemes for the benefit of permanent members of staff: the Interserve Pension Scheme which has defined benefit and defined contribution sections, and the Interserve Retirement Plan, which is a defined contribution scheme. Actuarial valuations of the Interserve Pension Scheme are carried out every three years.

For the purposes of International Accounting Standard 19 'Employee Benefits', the company has been unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the main group scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. Therefore the company is accounting for contributions to the Scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. Note 29 to the 2016 annual report and financial statements of the group sets out the details of the International Accounting Standard 19 'Employee Benefits' net pension liability of £52.4 million (2015: surplus of £17.2 million).

The aggregate pension cost incurred by the company for the year for these arrangements was £84,000 (2015: £90,000). There were no amounts due to or from the scheme at the year end.

Provisions and contingent liabilities
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of total comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using an appropriate rate that takes into account the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in respect of guarantees given to the Company's subsidiaries, associated undertakings, joint ventures and pension scheme. Due to the nature of the guarantees it would be difficult to reliably measure the Company's potential obligation and the Company considers it unlikely that there will be requirement to make a financial settlement as a result of these guarantees.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Share based payments
The ultimate parent, Interserve Plc, issues equity settled share based payments to certain employees of the group. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed by the group on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. Fair value is measured by use of an appropriate valuation model (Black Scholes or stochastic depending on the characteristics of the individual grants). Further details can be found in note 28 of the 2016 Interserve Plc financial statements. Interserve Plc recharges to the company the fair value of grants made to employees of the company. The company has applied the accounting requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 2 'Share Based Payment'. In accordance with the transitional provisions, International Financial Reporting Standard 2 'Share Based Payment' has been applied to all grants of equity instruments after 7 November 2002 that were not fully vested as of January 2006.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the preparation of the financial statements, management makes certain judgements and estimates that impact the financial statements. While these judgements are continually reviewed the facts and circumstances underlying these judgements may change resulting in a change to the estimates that could impact the results of the company. In particular:

Revenue and margin recognition
Judgements are made on an ongoing basis with regard to the recoverability of amounts due, liabilities arising and the requirement for forward loss provisions. Regular forecasts are compiled on the outcomes of these types of contracts, which require assessments and judgements relating to the recovery of pre-contract costs, changes in work scopes, contract programmes and maintenance liabilities.

Carrying value of trade and other receivables
Allowance for doubtful debt and provisions against other receivables and the carrying value of accrued income, are made on a specific basis, based on estimates of irrecoverability determined by market knowledge and past experience.

3. **TURNOVER**

The Company's turnover arose within the UK and was derived from its activity of the surveying, record management and removal of asbestos materials.

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4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees employed by the company (including directors) was;	2016 Number	2015 Number
Production staff	18	32
Administration staff	9	17
	27	49

The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,441	1,933
Social security costs	158	185
Other pension costs:		
- Defined benefit scheme (accounted for as defined contribution)	42	45
- Defined contribution scheme	42	45
	1,683	2,208

During the year Messrs Bruce, Tucker and Tilford were remunerated for their services to the group by Interserve Industrial Services Limited. Their remuneration is disclosed in the accounts of that company. It is not considered practicable to allocate their remuneration between the companies of which they are directors.

5. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Operating profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Depreciation on owned assets	4	8
Operating lease rentals:		
- Land and buildings	48	54
- Other	140	165
Hire of plant and machinery	123	247
Other hire	13	2
Remuneration payable to auditor:		
- Fees payable to the company's auditor for the annual audit of the company's accounts *	-	-
- Fees payable to the company's auditor for other services	-	-

* Audit fees of £1,038 have been borne by Interservefm Limited for 2016 (2015: £1,627).

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6. TAXATION

Analysis of tax expense

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax:		
Corporation Tax	120	266
Prior year Tax Adjustment	-	2
Total current tax	120	268
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax - current year	2	1
Deferred tax - prior period adjustment	-	(2)
Total deferred tax	2	(1)
Total tax expense in statement of total comprehensive income	122	267

Factors affecting the tax expense
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit before income tax	596	1,320
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	119	267
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible/income not taxable for tax purposes	-	1
Share based remuneration tax deduction	-	(1)
Change in rate of deferred tax	3	-
Tax expense	122	267

7. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer software £'000
COST	
Additions	19
At 31 December 2016	19
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2016	19

continued...

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Totals £'000
COST			
At 1 January 2016	82	50	132
Additions	-	6	6
At 31 December 2016	82	56	138
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2016	82	43	125
Charge for year	-	4	4
At 31 December 2016	82	47	129
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2016	-	9	9
At 31 December 2015	-	7	7

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade debtors	129	22
Intra Group trade balances	501	361
Corporation tax	6	-
Deferred tax asset	17	19
Prepayments and accrued income	187	562
	840	964

	Deferred Tax £'000
At 1 January 2016	19
Statement of total comprehensive income charge	(2)
At 31 December 2016	17

The deferred tax asset represents unclaimed capital allowances. The directors expect that these capital allowances will be utilised in future periods.

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	130	82
Corporation tax	-	196
Social security and other taxes	11	7
Other creditors	7	13
Intra group trade balances	198	461
Accrued expenses	179	474
	525	1,233

continued...

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2016	2015
	£'s	£'s
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
1 ordinary share of £1 (2015: £1)	1	1

12. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party, and parent company of the largest and smallest group which includes the company and for which group financial statements are prepared, is Interserve Plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The company's immediate parent company is Interserve Specialist Services (Holdings) Limited.

The consolidated financial statements of Interserve Plc are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Interserve House, Ruscombe Park, Twyford, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 9JU. No other group financial statements include the results of the company.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2016 there were contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees given in the ordinary course of business. The company has given guarantees covering banking facilities made available to its ultimate parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings. At 31 December 2016 these amounted to £3,507,000 (2015: £3,638,000).

14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 paragraph 8(k) and not disclosed transactions with group undertakings as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Interserve plc.