Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016



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STRATEGIC REPORT

For year ended 31 December 2016

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

Principal activities and business review

The Company acts as an intermediate holding Company within the Tessenderlo Chemie NV group.

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016 are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 6 and show a loss for the financial year of £805,811 (2015: £3,592,861).

The financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 is shown on the Statement of Financial Position on page 7. The directors consider that the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 was satisfactory.

Strategy and future developments

The Company is a non-trading intermediate holding Company. As such the directors do not expect any significant changes in the financial position of the Company for the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

Given the straightforward nature of the business the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPI's is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and execution of the Tessenderlo Chemie NV group's strategy, of which this Company forms a part, are subject to a number of risks. Key business risks impacting the companies subsidiary investments principally relate to market competition, both from a national and international perspective and the retention of suitably qualified employees. Business risks are reviewed regularly by the directors of the Tessenderlo Chemie NV group and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate their impact.

By order of the board

R Jones

Company Secretary 29 September 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year of £805,811 (2015: 3,592,861) has been transferred to reserves. The directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend during or in respect of the financial year (2015: £nil).

Going concern

The directors wish to draw attention to note 3 of these financial statements regarding the basis of accounting.

Future developments

The strategy and future developments in the business are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

SA Haspeslagh RJJ Dumont MS Mclellan M Evans

Company secretary

Richard Jones

Financial risk management policies

The directors have reviewed the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company. The Company does not as a regular policy enter into hedging instruments, as there is not believed to be any material exposure. It also does not enter into any speculative financial instruments. The directors do not consider there to be any material financial risks with liquidity risk and interest rate risk associated with intercompany debtors and creditors managed at a Tessenderlo group level.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), 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, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that

- As far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- The director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make him aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment was proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

R Jones

Company Secretary 29 September 2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Tessenderlo Holding UK 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 2016 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 and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited

Directors' remuneration

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.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

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 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 statements 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. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' report. We consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements

Jason Clarke (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Cardiff

29 September 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		£	£
	•		
Administrative expenses	•	(212,408)	(3,116,590)
~;	•		
		·	·
Operating (loss)/profit	•	(212,408)	(3,116,590)
Interest receivable and similar income	6a	· ·	848,167
Interest payable and similar expense	6b	(1,930,064)	(1,730,215)
	•		
Net interest expense	6	(962,698)	(882,048)
Loss before taxation	5	(1,175,106)	(3.998.638)
Tax on loss	. 7	369,295	405,777
		 .	
(Loss)/ Profit for the financial year		(805.811)	(3,592,861)
		•	
Other comprehensive loss/income:			
Actuarial (loss)/gain relating to pension scheme		(4,737,118)	1,583,146
Tax on actuarial gain/(loss) relating to pension schemes		. 839,678	(245,886)
Other common less in come for the year not of tour		(2 907 440)	1,337,260
Other comprehensive loss income for the year, net of tax		(3,897,440)	1,337,200
		(4.502.051)	(0.055.604)
Total comprehensive loss/income for the year		(4,703,251)	(2,255,601)
•	•		·

All activities derive from continuing operations in the current and prior year.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2016

Company number: 3514787

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets Investments	8		26,582,176		26,582,176
Current assets Debtors (including £nil due after 1 year (2015: £nil) Cash at bank and in hand	.9	28,132,787 1,862,294		21,708,579 874,315	•
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	29,995,081 (23,841,011)	\$	22,582,894 (14,659,474)	
Net current assets	•		6,154,070	 -	7,923,420
Total assets less current liabilities			32,736,246	•	34,505,596
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	II		(17,000,000)		(18,000,000)
Pension asset/(liability) Provisions for liabilities	13 14		(1,344,230) 22 8, 519		3,436,817 (618,627)
Net assets	· .•		14,620,535		19,323,786
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Retained earnings	. 15		1,000,035 13,620,500		1,000,035 18,323,751
Total Shareholders' funds			14,620,535		19,323,786

The financial statements on pages 6 to 24 of Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited, registered number 03514787, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 19 May 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

R Dymont

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called-up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total shareholders fund £
D. I	1 000 025	20.570.252	21 570 297
Balance as at 1 January 2015	1,000,035	20,579,352	21,579,387
Loss for the financial year Actuarial gain relating to pension scheme Tax on actuarial gain relating to pension scheme	- - -	(3,592,861) 1,583,146 (245,886)	(3,592,861) 1,583,146 (245,886)
			· <u>· ·</u>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(2,255,601)	(2,255,601)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	1,000,035	18,323,751	19,323,786
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Balance as at 1 January 2016	1,000,035	18,323,751	19,323,786
Loss for the financial year Actuarial gain/loss relating to pension scheme Tax on actuarial loss relating to pension	- - -	(805,811) (4,737,118) 839,678	(805,811) (4,737,118) 839,678
scheme			
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,703,251	4,703,251
Balance as at 31 December 2016	1,000,035	13,620,500	14,620,535

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited ("the Company") is a private Company limited by shares and it is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is A6 Severn Road, Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Wales, CF37 5SQ. The registered number of the Company is 3514787.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding Company, with investments held in Tessenderlo Chemie NV UK group companies.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principle accounting polices applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the companies accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Going Concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing financial risks, are set out in the strategic report and directors' report. The financial position of the Company, its liquidity position and borrowing facilities are shown in the financial statements on pages 6 to 24.

The directors have considered the twelve month period from the date of approval of these financial statements and are satisfied that the Company remains a going concern. The directors have considered the Company's financial position, forecast cash flows and the availability of financial support from its intermediate parent Company within the group structure. The directors rely on the continuing support of Tessenderlo Chemie NV to enable the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due and to continue to trade and based on this ongoing support the directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, if certain conditions, have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. The Company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of Tessenderlo Chemie NV which are publicly available.

As a qualifying entity, the Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102:
- ii) from the requirement to present certain financial instrument disclosures, as required by sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102;
- from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102; and
- iv) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.

(d) Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited as an individual Company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements available under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tessenderlo Chemie NV which prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that incorporate the results of the Company. See note 17 for further details.

(e) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate, when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and pension benefits.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is rendered.

(ii) Defined Benefits pension plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for certain group employees, which is now closed. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including age, length of service and remuneration.

For the defined benefit scheme, the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount in other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Company in separate trustee-administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each reporting date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(h) Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies is held at historical cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Impairment of non-current financial assets

At each reporting date non-current financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Impairment of non-current financial assets (continued)

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank and in hand and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

(k) Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price.

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 amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts due to group companies and loans from fellow group companies are initial recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. The costs are deducted from the liability recognised and will therefore be included in the calculation of amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. They will consequently be recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the life of the debt instrument.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

(I) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(m) Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption granted under paragraph 33.1A of FRS102 on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Tessenderlo Chemie NV.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The estimates and assumption that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

(i) Defined benefit pension scheme

The Company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain group employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including: life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Actuaries on behalf of management estimate these factors in determining the net pension asset in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. See note 13 for the disclosures relating to the defined benefit pension scheme.

(ii)Impairment of intercompany debtors

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of inter-Company debtors. When assessing impairment of intercompany debtors, management considered factors including the financial position, profitability and cash generating position of the intercompany counterparty along with the age profile of the debt and historical cash collection experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

5. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

(Loss)/profit before tax is stated after		2016	2015
charging/(crediting):	•	£	· £
		•	
			** ***
Management Charges		30,000	30,000
Pension NPPC administration fee		168,012	152,406
Intercompany debtor impairment		-	2,900,000
		•	

The Company has no employees. The directors are remunerated by other related companies and it is not practicable to quantify the directors' services to this Company. Accordingly the above details include no emoluments in respect of the directors (2015: £nil).

Audit fees amounting to £5,000 (2015: £6,000) are payable to the Company's auditors. The remuneration of the Company's auditors for the provision of non-audit assurance related services to the Company was £nil (2015: £1,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

6. NET INTEREST EXPENSE

(a) Interest receivable and similar income	. ·	
	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on short loans to group undertakings Interest on long loans to group undertakings Other income Pension financing income	831,565 11,718 124,083	706,128 60,001 18,038 64,000
Total interest income on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss	967,366	848,167
Total interest receivable and similar income	967,366	848,167
(b) Interest payable and similar expenses	2016 £	2015 £
Interest payable on overdrafts and bank loans Interest payable on short term loans from group undertakings Interest payable on long term loans from group undertakings	(65,050) (478,932) (1,386,082)	(59,752) (209,573) (1,460,890)
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit and loss	(1,930,064)	(1,730,215)
Net interest expense	(962,698)	(882,048)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

7. TAX ON LOSS

(a) Tax credit/expense included in profit or loss	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax Adjustments in respect of prior years	(394,892) 33,065	(359,713) (30,390)
Total current tax	(361,827)	(390,103)
Deferred Tax:	•	
Origination and reversal of timing differences Impact of change in tax rate	(7,468)	(15,674)
Total deferred tax rate	(7,468)	(15,674)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(369,295))	(405,777)
	2016 £	2015 £
(b) Tax (income)/expense included in other comprehensive income		•
Comment toy	• -	-
Current tax Deferred tax	(839,678)	245,886
Total tax (income)/expense included in other comprehensive income	(839,678)	245,886

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

7. TAX ON LOSS (CONTINUED)

(c) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2015: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2016 of 20% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(1,175,106)	(3,998,638)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 20% (2015 20.25%)	(235,021)	(809,724)
Effects of:		
Income not subject to tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years Re-measurement of deferred tax – change in UK tax rate	(168,657) 33,065 1,318	(155,141) 587,250 (30,390) 2,228
Total charge for the year	(369,295)	(405,777)

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2015 which was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2018.

The Finance Act 2016 which was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016 included further legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. As the change was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

The above changes to the rate of corporation tax will impact the amount of future cash tax payments to be made by the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3.	Investments		:			2016 £	2015 £
· ·	As at 1 January					26,582,176	27,582,176
	Purchase price adjustmen	t				<u>-</u>	(1,000,000)
	At 31 December					26,582,176	26,582,176
٠.				, ,			
• •	Analysed as:				٠	2016 £	2015 £
	P B Gelatins UK Limited DYKA UK Limited		· · · · ·			3,732,176 22,850,000	3,732,176 22,850,000
					,	26,582,176	26,582,176

The purchase price adjustment relates to final settlement of the acquisition balance sheet position and purchase price consideration associated with the prior year acquisition of DYKA UK Limited.

Fixed asset investments comprise equity shares in the trading entities PB Gelatins UK Limited and DYKA UK Limited and the non trading entity Britphos Limited. The Company's direct and indirect subsidiary undertakings, all of which are wholly owned through 100% holdings of their respective issued ordinary share capital, are as follows:

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Class and percentage of shares held
PB Gelatins UK Limited	England and Wales	Manufacture and sale of photographic and pharmaceutical gelatines.	100% ordinary
Dyka UK Ltd	England and Wales	Producer and supplier of plastic pipe systems	100% ordinary
John Davidson(Pipes)	England and Wales	Producer and supplier of plastic pipe systems	100% ordinary
Limited* Britphos Limited	England and Wales	Ceased trading in March 2011.	100% ordinary
*indirectly held			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

9.	DEBTORS	2016	2015
		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	27,250,736	21,008,367
	Amounts owed by group undertakings - group relief	882,051	700,212
			9
٠.			
		28,132,787	21,708,579
		<u> </u>	·•

Amounts owed by group undertakings include impairment provisions of £2,900,000 (2015: £2,900,000).

Amounts owed by group undertakings includes £nil (2015: £nil) falling due after more than one year.

Amounts owed by group undertakings have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest accrues daily at a rate of LIBOR + 0.9%.

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings Amounts owed to group undertakings – group relief Accruals and deferred income	23,635,218 160,511 45,282	14,457,282 195,192 7,000
	23,841,011	14,659,474

Amounts due to group undertakings consist of loans totalling £21,742,243 which have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest accrues daily at a rate of LIBOR + 0.9%.

Amounts due to group undertakings consist of loans totalling £1,000,000 repayable on 31 July 2017. Interest accrues at a rate of 7.44% per annum.

Amounts due to group undertakings consist of loans totalling £211,552 which have no fixed date of repayment, are repayable on demand and accrue no interest.

Amounts due to group undertakings include loan interest totalling £681,423 payable on 30 June 2017.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	•	• .	•	2016	2015
			*.	. £	£
Amounts owed to group undertak	ings	•	17	000,000	18,000,000

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS

•					2016	2015
			•		£	£
				i *		•
Amounts	owed to group und	ertakings		•	-	14,000,000

Amounts due to group undertakings falling due after one year consist of loans totalling £17,000,000 with £1,000,000 repayable annually on 31 July 2018, 2019 and 2020 with £14,000,000 repayable on 31 July 2021. No security is provided against the loan and interest is charged at a rate of 7.44% per annum.

13. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

On the 31 March 2012 a staff pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay was closed to future accrual of benefits. Prior to closure, the final salary scheme was merged on 31 December 2007 with the schemes of other Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited subsidiaries. Tessenderlo Holding UK Limited is the principle employer. Assets are held in a separately administered fund. The scheme provides retirement benefits on the basis of members final salary. The plan is administered by an independent trustee, who is responsible for ensuring that the plan is sufficiently funded to meet current and future obligations. The latest actuarial valuation of the scheme took place on 1 January 2014.

The key assumptions used by the independent qualified actuaries, Buck Consultants Limited in updating the latest valuation of the scheme for section 28 of FRS 102 purposes were as follows:

	2016	٠.	2015
	%	٠.	%
Inflation (RPI)	3:35	•	3.25
Inflation (CPI)	2.35		2.25
Pension increases (RPI max 5% min 3%)	3.75		3.70
Pension increases (RPI max 5%)	3.20		3.10
Pension increases (CPI max 5%)	2.35		2.25
Pension increases (CPI max 3%)	2.10		2.05
Pension increases (CPI max 2.5%)	1.90		1.90
Discount rate at 31 December	2.55		3.70

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

13. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Mortality assumptions are based on the following:

Non pensioners: S1PXA CMI 2013 1.25% male, 1.00% female trends from 2003 (2015: S1PXA CMI 2013 1.25% male, 1.00% female trend from 2003)

Pensioners: 90% S1PMA/80% S1PFA CMI 2013 1.25% male, 1.00% female trend from 2008 (2015: 90% S1PMA/80% S1PFA CMI 2013 1.25% male, 1.00% female trend from 2008)

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of this defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
Current service cost Interest on the net defined benefit asset	168,012 (124,083)	152,406 (65,329)
Expense/(income) in statement of comprehensive income	43,929	87,077
Actual return on scheme assets	4,890,753	1,059,198
Actual return on scheme assets	=====	
Analysis of amount recognised in other comprehensive income:	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Actual return less expected return on assets Experience gains and (losses) on liabilities Changes in assumptions	3,516,844 595,210 (8,849,172)	(248,264) 305,243 1,524,838
Actuarial (loss)/profit recognised in other comprehensive income	(4,737,118)	1,581,817

The amount included in the statement of financial position arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	Value at 31 December 2016 £	Value at 31 December 2015
Fair value of scheme assets Present value of defined benefit obligations (Liability)Surplus in scheme	41,203,000 (42,547,230) (1,344,230)	37,938,316 (34,501,499) 3,436,817
(Liabilty)/Asset recognised in the statement of financial position	(1,344,230)	3,436,817

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

13. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

			31 December
		• •	2016
	•		£
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Opening defined benefit obligation			34,501,499
Current service costs	·		168,012
Interest on pension liabilities			1,249,826
Actuarial gains on scheme liabilities		•	8,253,962
Net benefits paid out		•	(1,626,069)
		•	
		•	40.547.020
Closing defined benefit obligation		•	42,547,230
	•	ï	
Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were	as follows:		•
Movements in the rail value of scheme assets were	as follows.		
			31 December
	•		2016
			. £
			•
Opening fair value of plan assets	•	•	37,938,316
Expected return on scheme assets			1,373,909
Actuarial gains on scheme assets	:		3,516,844
Net benefits paid out		•	(1,626,069)
The second para say	•		(1,020,000)
	•		
Closing fair value of plan assets	•		41,203,000
	•		
	Value at		Value at
	31 December		31 December
	2016	•	2015
	£ 2010		£ £
	~		~
UK equity instruments	3,654,634	•	4,227,555
Overseas equity instruments	6,304,860		5,603,968
Fixed interest gilts	4,800,529	•	4,301,000
Index linked gilts	.,000,022		9,536
Corporate bonds	12,961,890		11,037,543
Cash	1,322,993	•	1,177,049
Diversified growth fund	11,037,369	:	10,702,055
Insured pensions	1,120,725		879,610
F	-,,	* * *	
	41 222 222		27.020.216
	41,203,000		37,938,316
	• .		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 December 2016

14. PROV	/ISIONS	FOR O	THER	LIABILITIES
	•			•

	•		2016 £	2015 £
Deferred taxation				
At 1 January		: '	618,627	388,415
(Credit) in profit or loss		•	(7,468)	(15,674)
(Credit)/debit in other comprehensive income			(839,678)	245,886
At 31 December			(228,519)	618,627
	•			

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2016 £	2015 £
Issued, called up and fully paid		
1,000,035 (2015: 1,000,035) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,035	1,000,035
	·	

16. RELATED PARTIES

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions under the terms of paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 which does not require disclosure of transactions between a subsidiary and other group undertakings, where 100% of the Company's voting rights are controlled within the group and the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent Company are publicly available.

17. CONTROLLING PARTIES

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Tessenderlo Chemie NV, a Company registered in Belgium which owns 60% share capital. Tessenderlo NL Holding BV also registered in Belgium owns 40% share capital.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Tessenderlo Chemie NV, a Company registered in Belgium. The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of these companies. Copies of these financial statements are publicly available and may be obtained from Tessenderlo Chemie NV website.