

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Company Information

Director

M P Nicholls

Company secretary RB Lence

Registered office

Wakefield Road Featherstone Pontefract West Yorkshire WF7 5DE

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Central Square 29 Wellington Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS1 4DL

Director's Report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors of the company

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

M P Nicholls

Business review

Fair review of the business

The loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 amounts to £1,018,000 (2016: £3,308,000). No dividend was paid during the year (2016: £nil). The company had net liabilities at 31 December 2017 of £4,333,000 (2016: £3,315,000).

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A annual report includes details of the KPIs that are used across the group.

During 2017, LINPAC Senior Holdings Limited, the former ultimate parent of LINPAC Packaging China Holdings Limited, together with all of its subsidiaries, was acquired by and became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A., a company incorporated in Luxembourg. The ultimate parent company is Kleopatra Holdings 1 S.C.A. The new Group's results are consolidated within Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A. The ultimate controlling party is Strategic Value Partners LLP.

The immediate parent undertaking of Linpac Packaging China Holdings Limited remains Linpac Packaging Limited.

The smallest and largest group in which the Company is consolidated at 31 December 2017 is Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A, a company registered in Luxembourg. Copies of the financial statements are publicly available and upon request from RCS Luxembourg B 168851, 46A Avenue J. F. Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg.

Throughout these financial statements, the term 'Group' refers to Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A, which include those of the company, are discussed in the Directors' Report in Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A annual report, which does not form part of this report. Such risks are managed on a group basis.

Financial risk management

Management of the Group and the execution of its strategy are subject to a number of financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. These are formally reviewed by the Board and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them. This risk management process is carried out at a strategic and at an operational level, covering all primary disciplines within the Group's significant businesses.

Director's Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Currency risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk

Currency risk

The group experienced some currency volatility following the UK referendum on EU membership, however the effects on the bottom line were limited in the year. The group is well located geographically in relation to its markets, which also provides production flexibility, and has a relatively balanced revenue and cost portfolio, which creates a natural hedge. The group has some direct and indirect exposure to the UK market and will continue to monitor the effects of a UK withdrawal from the European Union.

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk principally arises from the cost flexing where interest is subject to variable rates dependent on the LIBOR (or equivalent applicable to the currency denomination).

Liquidity risk

By the use of established short term and longer term forecasting processes, the Group ensures that sufficient committed facilities are in place to meet the requirements of the business. This takes into account cash flows from operations and the Group's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. Sufficient liquidity headroom exists to meet current forecast requirements.

Future developments

The future development of the group is detailed in the Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A annual report.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The director has taken steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

The Audit and Finance Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Audit Committee") of the ultimate parent, Kleopatra Holdings 1 S.C.A has conducted a competitive process to select a firm to serve as the Group's independent accounting firm. The Audit Committee approved the engagement of Deloitte LLP who will be appointed after the resignation of PwC LLP.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 22 October 2018 and signed by its order by:

M P Nicholls

Director

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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.

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of LINPAC Packaging China Holdings Limited

Report on the financial statements Opinion

In our opinion, LINPAC Packaging China Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017; the income statement, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months

from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of LINPAC Packaging China Holdings Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

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

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of LINPAC Packaging China Holdings Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

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

Lee Wilkinson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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

Leeds

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Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2017

Administrative income/(expense) Exceptional administrative expense	Note	2017 £ 000 112 (1,415)	2016 £ 000 (75) (3,496)
Operating loss Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	5 6 _	(1,303) 339 -	(3,571) 317 (1)
Loss before taxation	_	(964)	(3,255)
Taxation on profit/(loss)	9	(54)	(53)
Loss for the financial year		(1,018)	(3,308)

There is no other comprehensive income for the year (2016: nil).

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

(Registration number: 05972505) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Fixed assets Investments	10	-	1,414
Current assets Debtors	11	5,538	5,244
Trade and other payables Income tax liability	13 9 <u> </u>	(9,855) (16)	(9,957) (16)
Net current liabilities		(9,871)	(9,973)
Net liabilities	_	(4,333)	(3,315)
Capital and reserves Profit and loss account	-	(4,333)	(3,315)
Total shareholders' deficit	_	(4,333)	(3,315)

The financial statements on pages 8 to 16 were approved by the director on 22 October 2018.

M P Nicholls Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total shareholders' deficit £ 000
At 1 January 2016 Loss for the financial year	(3,308)	(3,308)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(3,308)	(3,308)
At 31 December 2016	(3,315)	(3,315)
	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total shareholders' deficit £ 000
At 1 January 2017 Loss for the financial year	(3,315) (1,018)	(3,315) (1,018)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,018)	(1,018)
At 31 December 2017	(4,333)	(4,333)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in UK.

The address of its registered office is:

Wakefield Road

Featherstone

Pontefract

West Yorkshire

WF7 5DE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 22 October 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies 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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with the FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1
- Paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B-D, 40A-D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Going concern

The directors of the company's ultimate parent company, Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A, have indicated to the directors of the company, in writing, that it is their present intention to continue to support the company to enable it to meet its obligations as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the 2017 financial statements, and the financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2017 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Consolidation

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of LINPAC Finance Limited and of its ultimate parent, Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A which are publically available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates in effect at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 profit and loss that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items which are not taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings, associates and joint ventures are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. Impairment reviews are performed by the directors where there has been an indication of potential impairment, such as producing a loss in the financial year under review and where that loss is forecast to continue.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Debtors

Debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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.

Impairment of investments and loans

Investments and loans are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When assessing whether there is an impairment of investments, management considers the investments recoverability of the amount which is estimated.

4 Exceptional administrative expenses

	Provision against investment in subsidiary	2017 £ 000 (1,415)	£ 000 (3,496)
5	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2017	2016
	•	£ 000	£ 000
	Group loans	339	317

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Group loans		1

7 Directors' and employee information

The company has no employees (2016: none) and 1 Director (2016: 1). The director received no remuneration for his services to the company (2016: £nil). His costs are borne by LINPAC Group Holdings Limited, a fellow Group undertaking.

8 Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements of £3,500 (2016: £3,500) have been borne by the parent company, LINPAC Packaging Limited and not recharged.

9 Tax on profit/(loss)

Tax charged in the income statement

•	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	54	53

The tax on profit/(loss) before taxation for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Loss before taxation	(964)	(3,255)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(185)	(651)
Impairment of investment	272	699
Group relief tax reconciliation	(17)	20
Transfer pricing adjustments	(69)	(68)
Overseas tax suffered	53	53
Total tax charge	54	53

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

9 Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

Changes to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 had already been enacted on 26 October 2015 and a further reduction to the UK corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016, which was substantially enacted on 6 September 2016.

10 Investments

Subsidiaries	£ 000
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	4,910
Provision At 1 January 2017 Provision in year	3,496 1,414
At 31 December 2017	4,910
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	

In the opinion of the director, the aggregate value of the company's investments in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the aggregate amount included in the statement of financial position.

Details of the subsidiary as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Registered address	Activity	incorporation	% of Share Capital owned
LINPAC Packaging (Changzhou) Co Limited	No 16, Fengqi Road, Wujin High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, Changzhou City, Jiangsu	Plastic conversion	China	100

11 Debtors

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	811	638
Group loans	4,727	4,606
	5,538	5,244

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed date of repayment whereas group loans are unsecured, with interest charged at a combination of fixed rate and floating rate of 3% margin above LIBOR. There is no fixed date of repayment for the group loans.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

12 Called up share capital

	2017	•	2016	
Allotted and fully paid:	Number	£ 000	Number	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each				-
13 Trade and other payables				
			2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Amounts owed to group undertaking	ngs		270	402
Group loans		_	9,585	9,555
			9,855	9,957

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed date of repayment whereas group loans are unsecured, interest charged at a combination of fixed rate and floating rate of a margin above LIBOR. There is no fixed date of repayment for the group loans.

14 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is LINPAC Packaging Limited.

The ultimate parent is Kleopatra Holdings 1 S.C.A.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A, a company incorporated in Luxembourg and the controlling party and the only party which consolidates the financial statements of the Company. These financial statements therefore provide information about the Company as an individual undertaking. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent, Kleopatra Holdings 2 S.C.A, are available upon request from 46A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, Luxembourg, 1855.

The ultimate controlling party is Strategic Value Partners LLC. As at 31 December 2017 they manage funds holding 92.93% (2016: 87.26%) of the equity.