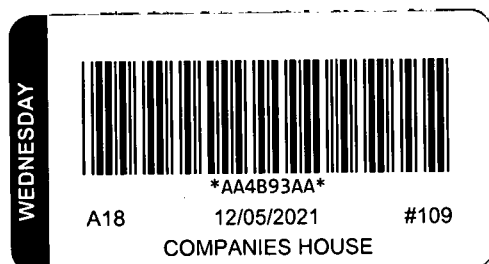


Akzo Nobel Finance (2) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2019

Registered number 9889324



Contents

	Page(s)
Directors' Report	1-2
Independent auditors' report to the members of Akzo Nobel Finance (2) Limited	3-5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Balance Sheet	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9-13

Directors' Report

The directors present their Directors' Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal Activities

The Company's principal activity is to provide financing to its immediate parent entity.

Business Review

The Company made a loss for the financial year of €627,853,000 (2018: profit of €11,905,000) during the financial year and has net assets of €10,971,000 (2018: €619,501,000) as at 31 December 2019.

On 11 December 2019, the Company released the full loan principal and accrued interest due from its immediate parent, AkzoNobel Finance Limited. The balance released was USD 693,018,294 with an accrued interest receivable of USD 16,023,697. The total released was valued at €639,686,041 and was charged to the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income. The outstanding loan balance between the parties following the release is zero.

On 11 December 2019, the Company reduced its share capital amounting to USD 657,328,744 by reducing the nominal value of each Ordinary Share from USD 1.00 to USD 0.000000001521. Following the reduction, the issued share capital of the Company was 657,328,744 Ordinary Shares with a total value of USD 1.00. The reduction in Share Capital was recorded as a credit to Other Distributable Reserves.

Strategic Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and is therefore exempt from preparing a Strategic Report.

Dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: Nil).

Going Concern

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2020, global financial markets have experienced, and may continue to experience significant volatility and there are significant consequences for the global economy from travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The extent and duration of the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and the sectors in which the Company and its fellow group companies operate is uncertain at this time.

As of the signing date of these financial statements management was not aware of any material adverse effects on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 as a result of COVID-19. Management will continue to monitor the situation and the impact on the Company.

Akzo Nobel N.V., the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, has provided notification that it shall continue to provide financial and other support to the Company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and thereafter for the foreseeable future to enable it to continue to trade. On this basis the directors, having made appropriate enquiries, consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and it is therefore appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial statements.

Directors

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

S. Ray
M. Smalley
J. Keane
D. Turner (Resigned 1 September 2020)
B. Williams (Appointed 1 September 2020)

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations during the current financial year (2018: nil).

Directors' Report (continued)

Financial Risk Management

Financial risk includes price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. These are addressed and managed at a group level as disclosed in the AkzoNobel Report 2019, pages 107 to 110 and may be obtained from Velperweg 76, PO Box 9300, 6800 SB Arnhem, The Netherlands.

An overall risk management program seeks to identify, assess and if necessary, mitigate these financial risks in order to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Future developments

The directors are of the opinion that the Company is in a position to continue its principal activities during 2020.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations


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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have been appointed as the Company's auditors, holding office until to the end of the next period for appointing auditors in accordance with section 485(4c) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board


M. Smalley
Director

The AkzoNobel Building
Wexham Road
Slough
United Kingdom
SL2 5DS

10 May 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of Akzo Nobel Finance (2) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Akzo Nobel Finance (2) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its 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 Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 where:

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Akzo Nobel Finance (2) 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 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Akzo Nobel Finance (2) 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.



Miles Saunders (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Reading
10 May 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 €000	2018 €000
Other operating expenses	6	(639,686)	-
Interest receivable and similar income	6	14,609	14,698
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	6	(625,077)	14,698
Tax on profit	7	(2,776)	(2,793)
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		(627,853)	11,905
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign exchange gain on translation from functional currency to presentation currency		19,323	27,668
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(608,530)	39,573

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 €000	2018 €000
Current assets			
Debtors	8	20,233	625,988
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(9,262)	(6,487)
Net current assets		<u>10,971</u>	<u>619,501</u>
Net assets		<u>10,971</u>	<u>619,501</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	-	628,311
Other distributable reserves		628,311	-
Accumulated deficit		(617,340)	(8,810)
Total shareholders' funds		<u>10,971</u>	<u>619,501</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 6 to 13 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 10 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



J. Keane
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Other distributable reserves	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' funds
	€000	€000	€000	€000
Balance at 1 January 2018	799,540	-	(48,383)	751,157
Profit for the financial year	-	-	11,905	11,905
Foreign exchange gain on translation from functional currency to presentation currency	-	-	27,668	27,668
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	39,573	39,573
Reduction in issued share capital	(171,229)	-	-	(171,229)
Balance at 31 December 2018	628,311	-	(8,810)	619,501

	Called up share capital	Other distributable reserves	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' funds
	€000	€000	€000	€000
Balance at 1 January 2019	628,311	-	(8,810)	619,501
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(627,853)	(627,853)
Foreign exchange gain on translation from functional currency to presentation currency	-	-	19,323	19,323
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(608,530)	(608,530)
Reduction in issued share capital	(628,311)	628,311	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	628,311	(617,340)	10,971

On 11 December 2019, the Company released the full loan principal and accrued interest due from its immediate parent, AkzoNobel Finance Limited. The balance released was USD 693,018,294 with an accrued interest receivable of USD 16,023,697. The total released was valued at €639,686,041 and was charged to the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income. The outstanding loan balance between the parties following the release is zero.

On 11 December 2019 the Company reduced its share capital by reducing the nominal value of each Ordinary Share from USD 1.00 to USD 0.000000001521. Following the reduction, the issued share capital of the Company was 657,328,744 Ordinary Shares with a total value of USD 1.00. The reduction in Share Capital was recorded as a credit to Other Distributable Reserves.

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Akzo Nobel Finance (2) Limited (the “Company”) is a private Company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The Company registration number is 9889324 and the registered office address is The AkzoNobel Building, Wexham Road, Slough, United Kingdom SL2 5DS.

2 Accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (“FRS 101”) under historical cost convention in Euro. The amendments to FRS 101 (2013/14 Cycle) issued in July 2014 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (“Adopted IFRSs”), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Akzo Nobel N.V. includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Akzo Nobel N.V. are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Velperweg 76, PO Box 9300, 6800 SB Arnhem, The Netherlands.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Statement of Compliance with IFRS;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions entered in to between two or more wholly owned members of a group;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Akzo Nobel N.V. include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures

In accordance with Section 414B of The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors’ Report) Regulations 2013, the Company is exempt from preparing a Strategic Report.

2.2 Going concern

Akzo Nobel N.V., the Company’s ultimate parent undertaking, has provided notification that it shall continue to provide financial and other support to the Company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and thereafter for the foreseeable future to enable it to continue to trade. On this basis the directors, having made appropriate enquiries, consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and it is therefore appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial statements.

2.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

In 2019 the most significant change in accounting policies adopted by the AkzoNobel Group relates to adoption of IFRS 16 “Leases”. IFRS 16 replaces the previous standard on lessee accounting for leases. It requires lessees to bring most leases on balance sheet in a single lease accounting model, recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The implementation of IFRS 16 has not led to a recognition of right-of-use assets and a lease liability as at 1 January 2019.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency is United States Dollar (\$).

The Company's financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is in line with the parent companies presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation to the presentational currency are recognised in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

Amounts receivable are amounts due from group companies for 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.

Amounts receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

The impairment is calculated using the simplified approach which requires recognition of lifetime expected credit loss (no tracking of changes in credit risk).

2.6 Creditors

Amounts payable are amounts due to group companies for services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business.

Amounts payable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original

2.8 Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.8 Current and deferred tax *(continued)*

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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.

(a) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience.

4 Auditors' Remuneration

	2019 €000	2018 €000
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditors	9	11

The auditors' remuneration was borne by another group company and not recharged.

5 Directors and employees

The directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company for the period as their services to the Company are incidental to their services to the group. The present directors are employed by, and receive remuneration for services from, a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company.

No individuals were employed by the Company during the year.

6 (Loss)/Profit before taxation

(Loss)/Profit before taxation is stated after charging

	2019 €000	2018 €000
Other operating expenses (note 8)	(639,686)	-
Interest receivable from group undertakings	14,609	14,698

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Tax on (loss)/profit

Recognised in statement of comprehensive income	2019 €000	2018 €000
Analysis of charge in year		
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on (expense)/ income for the year	<u>(2,776)</u>	<u>(2,793)</u>
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	2018 €000	2018 €000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(625,077)	14,698
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%)	118,765	(2,793)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(121,541)	-
Total tax expense	<u>(2,776)</u>	<u>(2,793)</u>

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

In the Summer 2015 Budget Statement this rate was reduced from 20% to 19% effective 1 April 2017, with a further reduction to 18% effective 1 April 2020, and In the March 2016 Budget Statement it was announced this rate would reduce from 18% to 17% effective 1 April 2020. All of these changes have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

As a result of these changes, the effective current tax rate applicable for 2017 was 19.25% and the rate applicable for 2018 and 2019 was 19.0%. The rate applied to deferred tax balances is 17% as these balances are not expected to be utilised until after this rate takes effect.

In the Budget Statement on March 2020 the corporation rate tax was confirmed as 19% and the previously substantively enacted rate change to 17% from April 2020 was over written with this 19% tax rate. This change had not been substantively enacted as per these financial statements balance sheet date and has no impact on these financial statements.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. As the change had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

8 Debtors

	2019 €000	2018 €000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>20,233</u>	<u>625,988</u>
Due within one year	20,233	19,869
Due after more than one year	-	735,007
	<u>20,233</u>	<u>754,851</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings include a balance of €20,233,000 (2018: €5,023,000) that is repayable on demand. Interest is charged monthly based on 1 month LIBOR plus a spread of +15 basis points.

Amounts owed by group undertakings due within one year includes unpaid interest of €nil (2018: €14,846,000) on an intercompany loan.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Debtors (continued)

Amounts owed by group undertakings due after more than one year include an intercompany loan of €nil (2018: €606,119,000).

On 11 December 2019, the Company released the full loan principal and accrued interest due from its immediate parent, AkzoNobel Finance Limited. The balance released was USD 693,018,294 with an accrued interest receivable of USD 16,023,697. The total released was valued at €639,686,041 and was charged to the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income. The outstanding loan balance between the parties following the release is zero.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 €000	2018 €000
Group relief payable	(9,262)	(6,487)

Group relief will be received from fellow group companies for equivalent consideration.

10 Called up share capital

	2019 €000	2018 €000
<i>Authorised, allotted, issued and fully paid</i>		
657,328,744 ordinary shares of \$0.000000001521 (2018: 657,328,744 shares of \$1)	-	628,311

On 11 December 2019 the Company reduced its share capital by reducing the nominal value of each Ordinary Share from USD 1.00 to USD 0.000000001521. Following the reduction, the issued share capital of the Company was 657,328,744 Ordinary Shares with a total value of USD 1.00.

All share capital is classified as shareholders' funds. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

11 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the Company is a member

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Akzo Nobel Finance Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by the ultimate parent company, Akzo Nobel N.V., incorporated in the Netherlands. Copies of the Akzo Nobel N.V. Annual Report and Financial Statements are available to the public and may be obtained from Velperweg 76, PO Box 9300, 6800 SB Arnhem, The Netherlands.

12 Post balance sheet events

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2020, global financial markets have experienced, and may continue to experience significant volatility and there are significant consequences for the global economy from travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The extent and duration of the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and the sectors in which the Company and its fellow group companies operate is uncertain at this time.

As of the signing date of these financial statements management was not aware of any material adverse effects on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 as a result of COVID-19. Management will continue to monitor the situation and the impact on the Company.