Registration number: 468147

# Foseco International Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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## Contents

Company Information	:	:	1
Strategic Report			2
Directors Report		•	3
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities			4
Independent Auditor's Report	:		5 to 6
Profit and Loss Account			. 7
Statement of Comprehensive Income			8
Balance Sheet			. 9
Statement of Changes in Equity	•		10
Notes to the Financial Statements			11 to 21

## **Company Information**

Directors

Garry Smith

Michael Satterthwaite

Henry Knowles Kim Fong Siow

Sunderrajan Venkatraman

Company secretary

Michael Satterthwaite

Registered office

1 Midland Way Barlborough Links Barlborough

Chesterfield Derbyshire S43 4XA

Auditors

KPMG LLP

1 Sovereign Square Sovereign Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire

LS1 4DA

### Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### Fair review of the business

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Foseco Overseas Limited. The ultimate holding company is Vesuvius plc, a leading company operating on a world wide basis in Ceramics.

The Company's principal activities during the year were as follows

The development and licensing of consumable products, primarily for use in foundry and steel - making industries. Providing central resources for the Foundry sector of Vesuvius plc.

Other operating income predominantly consists of royalties received from other group companies in relation to the licensing of products developed by the Company. As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 7 operating profit has decreased by £3,321,000 to £3,961,000.

The balance sheet on page 9 shows that the Company's net assets have increased during the year by £3,310,000 to £29,471,000, this being the retained profit for the year.

Vesuvius plc manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason the Company's Directors believe that further key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of development, performance or position of the business. The performance of Vesuvius plc as a whole, which includes the Company, is discussed in the Vesuvius plc annual report, which does not form part of this report.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's Directors consider the risks for the Company to be covered by those presented in the Vesuvius plc annual report, which does not form part of this report.

Approved by the Board on 28 September 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Satterthwaite Company secretary

### Directors Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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

#### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Richard Sykes (resigned 31 March 2015)

Garry Smith

Michael Satterthwaite

Henry Knowles

Kim Fong Siow

Nicolas Mathei (appointed 27 February 2015 and resigned 7 September 2016)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

Sunderrajan Venkatraman (appointed 15 September 2016)

#### Research and development

The Company continues its commitment in the area of research and development in terms of both existing product lines and a range of new products on behalf of group companies. Expenditure on research and development during 2015 was £8,094,000 (2014: £7,459,000).

## Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken 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 auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 28 September 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Satterthwaite Company secretary

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the 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.

### Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Foseco International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, set out on pages 7 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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 and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors to the financial statements.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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. 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.

#### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

## Independent Auditor's Report

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Johnathan Pass (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

1 Sovereign Square Sovereign Street Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 4DA

Date: 269/2016

## Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	•	Note	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Turnover			-	-
Administrative expenses			(14,189)	(12,140)
Other operating income		. 4	18,150	19,422
Operating profit		. •	3,961	7,282
Other interest receivable and similar income		6	284	1,134
	٠.		284	1,134
Profit before tax			4,245	8,416
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		10	(935)	(835)
Profit for the year			3,310	7,581

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

				*	2015	2014
	•	:	:	Note	£ 000	£ 000
Profit for the year				_	3,310	7,581
Total comprehensive incom	ne for the year			_	3,310	7,581

## (Registration number: 468147) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

	137	Note	31 December 2015 £ 000	31 December 2014 £ 000
Non current assets			·	
Debtors	•	12	43,258	39,086
Deferred tax assets		10	71	101
			43,329	39,187
Current assets	÷			· .
Stocks		11	11	55
Debtors		12	4,075	4,623
Cash at bank and in hand		13	43	
		,	4,129	4,678
Creditors: Amounts falling due	within one year			
Trade and other payables		18	(3,622)	(3,215)
Loans and borrowings		15	-	(10)
Income tax liability		10	(620)	(620)
Creditors: Amounts falling due v	vithin one year		(4,242)	(3,845)
Net current (liabilities)/assets	:		(113)	: : 833
Total assets less current liabilitie	S ; :		43,216	40,020
Creditors: Amounts falling due	after more than one year			
Trade and other payables	•	18	(13,745)	(13,859)
Net assets			29,471	26,161
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital		14	11,000	11,000
Profit and loss account	<i>:</i> .		18,471	15,161
Shareholders' funds	·		29,471	26,161

Approved by the Board on 28 September 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

. Michael Satterthwaite

Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 9  $\,$ 

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2015	11,000	15,161	26,161
Profit for the year		3,310	3,310
Total comprehensive income	<del></del>	3,310	3,310
At 31 December 2015	11,000	18,471	29,471
₹ · · ·	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total
	2 000	T 000	£ 000
At 1 January 2014	11,000	57,580	68,580
At 1 January 2014 Profit for the year			
-		57,580	68,580
Profit for the year		57,580 7,581	68,580 7,581

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: 1 Midland Way

Barlborough Links Barlborough

Chesterfield

Derbyshire

S43 4XA

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 September 2016.

#### 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

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework 'FRS 101'. The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 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.

In the transition to FRS 101, the Company has applied IFRS 1 whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. The transition to FRS 101 had no effect on the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company.

During the year, the Company has split out the amounts owed by/to group undertakings into current and non-current, to be in line with the expected repayment timeframe.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### Summary of disclosure exemptions

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

- A Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Vesuvius plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next twelve months. Accordingly, they continue to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2015 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss as an expense as incurred. The Company has not incurred any development costs that satisfy all criteria allowing the costs to be capitalised as an intangible fixed asset.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### Other operating income

Other operating income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

#### Other interest receivable and similar income.

Other interest receivable and similar income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred 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 current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the director's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

#### Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans contributions are paid publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory or contractual basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as an asset.

#### Derivatives and hedging

The Company uses derivative financial instruments in the form of forward foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps to manage the effects of its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates on its borrowings. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. The method of recognising the gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item hedged.

The fair value of forward foreign currency contracts is calculated using quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the balance sheet date, taking into account current interest rates and the creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

## 3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors do not believe that there are any major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities.

4	Other operating income		
	The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:		
	Royalty income from group undertakings	2015 £ 000 18,150	2014 £ 000 19,422
5	Operating profit		
	Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	Research and development cost	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
	Operating lease expense - other	8,094 197	7,459 . 181
	operating lease expense - other		. 101
6	Other interest receivable and similar income		
	i i	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
	Other finance income	284	1,134
7	Staff costs		
	The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:		
		2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
	Wages and salaries	2,086	2,185
	Social security costs	204	158
•	Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	304	308
	The average number of persons employed by the company (including direct	2,594	2,651
	category was as follows:	Junio Juli	,
		2015 No.	2014 No.
	Sales, marketing and distribution	22	22

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

8	Directors' remuneration	:		,;
	The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:			
			2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
	Remuneration	•	98	98
	Contributions paid to money purchase schemes		16	16
	4	· =	114	. 114
9	Auditors' remuneration			
			2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
	Audit of the financial statements	- -	13	13
				·
10	Income tax			
•	Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement	•		• .
		:	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
	Foreign tax	:	905	902
	Deferred taxation			
	Arising from origination and reversal of temporary different	ences	30	(67)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2014 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%).

835

The differences are reconciled below:

Tax expense in the income statement

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Profit before tax	4,245	8,416
Corporation tax at standard rate	860	1,809
Increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances depreciation	*	(4)
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	59	4
Increase (decrease) arising from group relief tax reconciliation	. <b>-</b>	(879)
Increase (decrease) from effect of foreign tax rates	. 905	902
Increase (decrease) from effects of double taxation relief	(897)	(902)
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	8	(95)
Total tax charge	935	835

Further UK corporation tax rate reductions to 19% from 1st April 2017 and 18% from 1st April 2020 were substantively enacted on 26th October 2015.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Deferred tax movement during the year:	;	:	
	At 1 January 2015 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2015 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation Other items	30 71	(7)	23 48
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	101	(30)	71
		-	<del></del>
Deferred tax movement during the prior year:			
	At 1 January 2014 £ 000	Recognised in income	At 31 December 2014 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation Other items	34	(4) 71	30 71
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	34	67	101
11 Inventories	•		
: ·	3	December 2015	31 December 2014
Finished goods and goods for resale	<i>:</i> =	£ 000	£ 000
12 Trade and other receivables			
Non-current trade and other receivables		1 December 2015 £ 000	31 December 2014 £ 000
Receivables from related parties		43,258	39,086
	. 3	1 December 2015	31 December 2014
Current trade and other receivables Receivables from related parties		£ 000	£ 000
Prepayments		4,010 65	4,518 105
Total current trade and other receivables		4,075	4,623

#### Credit Risk

The exposure to credit risk is limited to current trade and other receivables disclosed above and cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 13 below,

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

13 Cash and cash equivalents	;		:	. :
		·	31 December 2015 £ 000	31 December 2014 £ 000
Cash at bank			. 43	٤
Bank overdrafts		·	<u> </u>	(10)
Cash and cash equivalents in statement	of cash flows		43	(10)
14 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shar	es	<i>5</i>		
	201:		20	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
15 Loans and borrowings				
			31 December 2015 £ 000	31 December 2014 £ 000
Current loans and borrowings Bank overdrafts	:		£ 000	10 <sup>-1</sup>
Dank overdrans			<del>-</del>	= 10
16 Obligations under leases and hire pur	chase contracts			
Operating leases				•
The total future value of minimum lease	payments is as follows	:	•	
;	:		2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Within one year			188	164
In two to five years			341	442
			529	606

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £197,000 (2014 - £181,000)

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

### 17 Pension and other schemes

### Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £304,000 (2014 - £308,000).

#### 18 Trade and other payables

	·	31 December 2015 £ 000	31 December 2014 £ 000
Non-current trade and other payables			
Accrued expenses		240	354
Amounts due to related parties		13,505	13,505
		13,745	13,859
	٠.	31 December 2015 £ 000	31 December 2014 £ 000
Current trade and other payables			
Trade payables	:	590	: 689
Accrued expenses	1	392	. 880
Amounts due to related parties		-> ≫ 2,556	1,574
Social security and other taxes		84	72
	•	3,622	3,215
•	•		. **
19 Dividends			
	. :	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Final dividend of £Nil (2014 - £4.5455) per ordinary share		- -	50,000

#### 20 Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Vesuvius plc, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the Vesuvius plc group.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Foseco Overseas Limited.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Vesuvius plc. These financial statements are available upon request from the Company Secretary, Vesuvius plc, 165 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AE