Vita International Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number 472253

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Vita International Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

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Directors and advisors for the year ended 31 December 2016

Directors

Mr J Cheele Mr D O'Riordan Miss G Rowland

Secretary

Vita Industrial (UK) Limited

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
101 Barbirolli Square
Lower Mosley Street
Manchester
M2 3PW

Registered office

Oldham Road Middleton Manchester M24 2DB

Registered number

472253

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be that of immediate parent of overseas investments of the Group (Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l. and its subsidiary companies). Investments are detailed in note 6 to the financial statements.

Business review

Results for the year ended 31 December 2016 were in line with expectations, following the distributable reserves planning during the year, which is explained below. The profit for the financial year was £37,839,339 (2015: loss £894,757) and at the year end the Company had net assets of £117,841,698 (2015: £230,002,359).

In 2016, the Company incurred exceptional expense of £85,931,000 relating to the impairment of its investment in Vita Investments North America Limited, triggered by the payment of a dividend by Vita Investments North America Limited to the Company (2015: £nil) and £3,336,922 relating to the impairment of its investment in Vita (Germany) GmbH (2015: £8,655,126 offset by exceptional income of £4,079,565 resulting from the reversal of the impairment in its investment in Vitafoam Romania S.R.L. in 2011).

As part of the Group's distributable reserves planning, several steps were carried out in January and February 2016, the objective of which was to remove certain "dividend blocks" and, if necessary, facilitate the remittance of cash to Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l. from Vita (Group) Unlimited and its subsidiaries.

On 27 January 2016, the Company undertook a capital reduction of £97,932,698 and reduced the capital redemption reserve of £12,025 to £nil by way of a directors' solvency statement.

On 2 February 2016, the Company received a distribution from its subsidiary Vita Investments North America Limited of £117,756,936, satisfied by a reduction in the intercompany loan payable by the Company to Vita Investments North America Limited. The Company subsequently impaired its investment in Vita Investments North America Limited by £85,913,000.

On 2 February 2016, there was a bonus issue in the Company of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each, followed by a capital reduction of the same by way of a solvency statement.

On 4 February 2016, the Company declared a dividend satisfied by the distribution of £150,000,000 of its intercompany loan receivable from Vita Industrial (UK) Limited to its parent company Vita (Group) Unlimited.

On 4 February 2016, there was a bonus issue in the Company of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each, followed by a capital reduction of the same by way of a solvency statement.

On 19 April 2016, the Company received a cash dividend of £7,134,930 (€ 9,000,000) from its subsidiary Vita Polymers Poland Sp.Zo.o. at an exchange rate of 1.2614.

Environment

The Company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by its activities. The Company operates in accordance with Group policies.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Group's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

Competitive pressure in the trading subsidiary undertakings, both within the UK and overseas, is a continuing risk for the Group. The Group manages this risk by providing value added services to its customers, having fast response times not only in supplying products but in handling all customer queries and by maintaining strong relationships with customers.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Financial risk management

The Group, of which the Company is a member, through its treasury activities seeks to reduce financial risk, ensure sufficient liquidity and manage surplus cash. The treasury department operates within parameters approved and monitored by the Group Board of Directors and restricts transactions to banks that have a defined minimum credit rating.

The treasury department does not take speculative financial positions and makes limited use of derivative financial instruments. The treasury department advises operational management on all financial risks and executes all major transactions in financial instruments. In the UK, the treasury department arranges all foreign currency forward contracts to hedge transactional exposures and ensures exposures are fully hedged as they arise and, where appropriate, hedges future exposures up to six months forward. In addition, the treasury department manages borrowings. At the year end the Company had no foreign currency forward contracts in place (2015: none).

The Group seeks to reduce credit risk through the use of credit insurance and pro-active credit control procedures.

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The Company produces monthly reporting packs containing its financial results and these are consolidated into the total numbers for submission to the Group for review. The Key Performance Indicators on which the Group focuses are:

- Margin (MOP = Margin over Polymer)
- EBITDA
- Working Capital
- · Operating Cash Flow

The four KPIs are measured in absolute terms and, in addition, working capital is also measured on days sales outstanding, days purchases outstanding and days inventory in hand. The Group has confirmed through its reviews that the KPIs have been running at a level consistent with expectations and have satisfied the Group's relevant banking covenants.

On behalf of the Board

Mr D O'Riordan

Director

2 May 2017

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

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

Political and charitable contributions

No political or charitable donations were made by the Company during the current or prior year.

Future developments

The principal activity of the Company continues to be that of immediate parent of overseas investments of the Group.

Dividends

On 4 February 2016, the directors declared a dividend of £150,000,000 to the Company's immediate parent Vita (Group) Unlimited by transferring an intercompany receivable held with another Group company, Vita Industrial (UK) Limited (2015: £nil).

Financial risk management

Financial risk management is described in the Strategic report on page 3.

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are described in the Accounting policies on page 11.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Company's going concern status using all available information and considered the foreseeable future. Following this assessment the directors conclude that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Directors

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

Mr G L Maundrell (resigned 14 December 2016)

Mr J H Menendez (resigned 14 December 2016)

Mr J D Meltham (resigned 14 December 2016)

Mr J Cheele (appointed 14 December 2016)

Mr D O'Riordan (appointed 14 December 2016)

Miss G Rowland (appointed 14 December 2016)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have 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.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved under section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 the following applies:

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

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Mr D O'Riordan

Director 2 May 2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of Vita International Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Vita International Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its 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.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual report"), comprise:

- the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the Profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- · the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the accounting policies; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinions on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Vita International Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Simon White (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Price patechave Capos LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Manchester

2 May 2017

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Administrative (expenses)/income before exceptional items	1	(617,682)	369,243
Exceptional expense item -net impairment charges	1	(89,267,922)	(4,575,561)
Administrative expenses		(89,885,604)	(4,206,318)
Operating loss	1	(89,885,604)	(4,206,318)
Income from shares in group undertakings		124,891,866	<u>-</u>
Profit/(loss) before interest and taxation		35,006,262	(4,206,318)
Interest receivable and similar income	3	3,332,480	3,997,651
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(448,001)	(1,325,576)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		37,890,741	(1,534,243)
Tax on profit/(loss)	5	(51,402)	639,486
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	12	37,839,339	(894,757)

All results are generated from continuing operations.

The accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

The Company incurred no income or expense other than that recognised in the Profit and loss account above in either the current or prior year, and therefore no separate Statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	6	58,431,247	147,385,267
Current assets			
Debtors (including £119,038,178 (2015: £260,203,893) amounts falling due after more than one year)	8	138,251,132	276,847,529
Cash at bank and in hand		405,963	8,213
		138,657,095	276,855,742
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,646,883)	(6,730,765)
Net current assets		136,010,212	270,124,977
Total assets less current liabilities		194,441,459	417,510,244
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(76,599,761)	(187,507,885)
Net assets		117,841,698	230,002,359
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	875,939	875,939
Share premium account	12	-	. 97,932,698
Capital redemption reserve	12	-	12,025
Profit and loss account	12	116,965,759	131,181,697
Total shareholder's funds		117,841,698	230,002,359

The accounting policies and notes on pages form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 20 were approved by the board of directors on 2 May 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr D O'Riordan Director 2 May 2017

Vita International Limited Registered number 472253

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total shareholder's funds
•	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	875,939	97,932,698	12,025	132,076,454	230,897,116
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive expense	-	<u>-</u>	-	(894,757)	(894,757)
At 31 December 2015	875,939	97,932,698	12,025	131,181,697	230,002,359
Capital reduction	-	(97,932,698)	(12,025)	97,944,723	-
Bonus issue of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each	268,196,659	-	-	(268,196,659)	-
Capital reduction of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each	(268,196,659)	-	-	268,196,659	
Bonus issue of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each	34,816,341	-	-	(34,816,341)	-
Capital reduction of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each	(34,816,341)	-	-	34,816,341	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	37,839,339	37,839,339
At 31 December 2016	875,939		_	116,965,759	117,841,698

Accounting policies

Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Vita International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 2 May 2017 and the balance sheet was signed on behalf of the board by Mr D O'Riordan. Vita International Limited is a private limited company and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, in particular, Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 (the Act), as applicable to companies using FRS 101. FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a "qualifying entity", as defined in the standard, which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted IFRS.

The results of Vita International Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l., a company incorporated in Luxembourg. Copies of their financial statements can be obtained from Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l., 5, Rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The financial statements are prepared in Sterling.

These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared, on the going concern basis, using the historical cost convention, as stated in the accounting policies.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 14 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

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

- IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"
- IAS 7, "Statement of cash flows"
- The requirements of IAS 24, "Related party disclosures" to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to financial statements pertain primarily to investments, which are described in further detail below.

Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are initially stated at cost. Foreign equity investments that are wholly or partially hedged using foreign currency borrowings are regarded as currency assets to the extent that they are so hedged. Differences on the retranslation of foreign currency investments are taken to reserves. Provision is made for any impairment.

Dividends received/paid

Dividends are accounted for on a receivable/payable basis.

Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment reviews

Where circumstances indicate that there may have been an impairment of the carrying value of an investment, intangible or tangible fixed asset, an impairment review is carried out using cash flows calculated from budgets and projections approved by the board which are discounted at the Group's risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital calculated from equity market data and borrowing costs. The impairment cost, if material, is booked as an exceptional item in arriving at operating loss.

Taxation

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate after adjusting for double taxation relief in respect of overseas taxation.

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. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

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 substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at actual exchange rates as of the date of the transaction (or where appropriate, at the rate of exchange in a related foreign currency forward contract). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year end (or, where appropriate, at the rate of exchange in a related foreign currency forward contract). Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the Profit and loss account.

Cash flow statement

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l., which produces consolidated financial statements that are publicly available. Consequently, the Company is exempt from the requirement of IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" to prepare a cash flow statement.

Exceptional items

Items which are both material and non-recurring in nature are presented as exceptional items in arriving at operating profit so as to provide a better indication of the Company's underlying business performance and are shown separately on the face of the Profit and loss account.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest income and expense is recognised in the Profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments" are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement - Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria of IAS 39. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts, together with any costs or fees incurred, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current investments.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise receivables, cash and commercial paper in the balance sheet.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date — the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the Profit and loss account. Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the Profit and loss account within interest income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Operating loss

Auditors' remuneration of £3,000 (2015: £3,000) for statutory audit services was borne by Vita Industrial (UK) Limited, a fellow Group undertaking. The auditors received no remuneration for non-audit services (2015: £nil).

Administrative income includes exchange losses of £503,921 (2015: gains of £475,089) on foreign currency balances.

In 2016, the Company incurred exceptional expense of £85,931,000 relating to the impairment of its investment in Vita Investments North America Limited (2015: £nil) and £3,336,922 relating to the impairment of its investment in Vita (Germany) GmbH (2015: £8,655,126 offset by exceptional income of £4,079,565 resulting from the reversal of the impairment in its investment in Vitafoam Romania S.R.L. in 2011).

2 Directors and employees

The directors received no emoluments for their services to the Company in the year and the preceding year. There were no employees in the year (2015: none).

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts receivable from group undertakings	3,332,480	3,997,651
	22.03.03	

4 Interest payable and similar expenses

Amounts payable to group undertakings	448,001	1,325,576
	£	£
	2016	2015

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

5 Tax on profit/(loss)

w	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 20% (2015: 20.25%)	144,630	155,931
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(93,228)	(795,417)
Tax on profit/(loss)	51,402	(639,486)

The tax assessed for the year differs from (2015: differs from) the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	37,890,741	(1,534,243)
Tax on profit/(loss) before taxation at standard UK Corporation Tax rate of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	7,578,148	(310,684)
Net (income)/expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(7,433,518)	466,615
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(93,228)	(795,417)
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	51,402	(639,486)

The Company has no unrecognised deferred tax assets (2015: £nil).

On 16 March 2016 the UK Chancellor announced a further reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 (instead of 18% as previously announced). This change became substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. As such the deferred tax assets and liabilities have been re-measured accordingly.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

6 Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	269,198,000
Additions	35,056
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	269,233,056
Additions	313,902
At 31 December 2016	269,546,958
Impairments	
At 1 January 2015	117,272,228
Impairment in the year	4,575,561
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	121,847,789
Impairment in the year	89,267,922
At 31 December 2016	211,115,711
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	58,431,247
At 31 December 2015	147,385,267

On 21 December 2015, the Company increased its investment in Litraco NV through a payment of cash of EUR 50,000 at an exchange rate of 1.4263.

On 19 October 2016, the Company increased its investment in Vitafoam RS d.o.o. Beograd with a cash injection of €350,000 at an exchange rate of 1.115.

On 2 February 2016, the Company impaired its investment in Vita Investments North America Limited by £85,931,000, as part of the Group's distributable reserves planning.

In 2016, the Company also impaired its investment in Vita (Germany) GmbH) by £3,336,922.

The financial statements contain information about Vita International Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

6 Investments (continued)

The directors consider the net book value of the investments to be supported by their underlying assets. The investments at the end of 2016 are as follows (* indicates held indirectly):

Subsidiary undertakings	Registered office	% shares held by Company	Principal activity
Vita (Germany) GmbH	Donaustr. 51; 87700 Memmingen, Germany	100%	Parent company
Deutsche Vita Polymere GmbH	Bamberger Strasse 58, 96215 Lichtenfels, Germany	*100%	Parent company
Metzeler Schaum GmbH	Donaustr. 51; 87700 Memmingen, Germany	*100%	Cellular foam products
Metzeler Schaum Unt GmbH	Donaustr. 51; 87700 Memmingen, Germany	*100%	Cellular foam products
Radium Latex GmbH	Triftenstrasse 81, 32791 Lage, Germany	*100%	Cellular foam products
Veenendaal Schaumstoffwerk GmbH	Bamberger Strasse 58, 96215 Lichtenfels, Germany	*100%	Cellular foam products
Koepp Schaum GmbH	Rheingaustraße 19, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany	*100%	Cellular foam products
Metzeler Slovakia S.R.O.	Pol'ná 7/4156, Senec 903 01, Slovakia	99.97%	Cellular foam products
Vita Polymers Poland Sp.Zo.o	ul.Sienkiewicza 31/33; 56-120 Brzeg Dolny, Poland	100%	Cellular foam products
UAB Vita Baltic International	Jurgiskes, LT-62181 Alytus, Lithuania	*100%	Cellular foam products
Vitafoam Hungary KFT	HU-7030 Paks. 8806/2 hrsz, Hungary	*100%	Cellular foam products
Vitafoam Albania SHPK	Elbasan, Bradashesh, Elbasan-Metalurgjik, Rr. Mozge, zona kadastrale 8526, Albania	*100%	Cellular foam products
Vitafoam RS d.o.o. Beograd	Udarne desetine 32, 11271 Belgrade, Serbia	100%	Cellular foam products
Vitafoam Bulgaria EOOD	Plovdiv 4003, ul. Vasil Levski 172, Bulgaria	*100%	Cellular foam products
Vitafoam Romania S.R.L	545200 Ludus, Str. 1 Mai Nr. 34, Jud. Mures, Romania	44.59%	Cellular foam products
Litraco NV	Pater Eudore Devroyestraat, 1040 Etterbeek, Belgium	100%	Nonwoven products
Vita Lithuania (UK)	Oldham Road, Middleton, Manchester, M24	100%	Inter-group financing
Limited	2DB, United Kingdom		company
Vita Investments North	Oldham Road, Middleton, Manchester, M24	100%	Parent company
America Limited	2DB, United Kingdom		
Pathway Holdings Limited	Oldham Road, Middleton, Manchester, M24 2DB, United Kingdom	*80%	Parent company
Metzeler Schaum Inc	8343 Douglas Ave Ste 400 Dallas, TX 75225, USA	*100%	Cellular foam products
Vitafoam Inc	8343 Douglas Ave Ste 400 Dallas, TX 75225, USA	*100%	Nonwoven products

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

7 Income from shares in group undertakings

In 2016, the Company received dividends of £124,891,866 from subsidiary undertakings (2015: £nil).

8 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings (including £119,038,178 (2015: £260,203,893) falling due after more than one year)	138,239,357	276,847,529
Other debtors	11,775	-
	138,251,132	276,847,529

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and interest is charged on a floating rate basis. The rates are linked to the LIBOR (or equivalent) for the currency of each loan, and an appropriate margin is added.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	408,108
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,447,529	6,116,888
Corporation tax	144,630	155,931
Accruals and deferred income	54,724	49,838
	2,646,883	6,730,765

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable 45 days after the end of the month in which they arose.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	76,599,761	187,507,885

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and interest is charged on a floating rate basis. The rates are linked to the LIBOR (or equivalent) for the currency of each loan, and an appropriate margin is added.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

11 Called up share capital

	Called up Share capital £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£
At 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015 – 875,939 ordinary shares of £1each	875,939
Bonus issue of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each	268,196,659
Capital reduction of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each	(268,196,659)
Bonus issue of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each	34,816,341
Capital reduction of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each	(34,816,341)
At 31 December 2016 – 875,939 ordinary shares of £1 each	875,939

On 2 February 2016, there was a bonus issue in the Company of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each, followed by a capital reduction of the same by way of a solvency statement.

On 4 February 2016, there was a bonus issue in the Company of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each, followed by a capital reduction of the same by way of a solvency statement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2016

12 Reserves

	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	97,932,698	12,025	132,076,454
Loss for the financial year		<u>-</u>	(894,757)
At 31 December 2015	97,932,698	12,025	131,181,697
Capital reduction	(97,932,698	(12,025)	97,944,723
Bonus issue of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-	(268, 196, 659)
Capital reduction of 268,196,659 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-	268,196,659
Bonus issue of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-	(34,816,341)
Capital reduction of 34,816,341 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-	34,816,341
Dividends paid	-	-	(150,000,000)
Profit for the financial year	<u>-</u>		37,839,339
At 31 December 2016	-	-	116,965,759

On 27 January 2016, the Company undertook a capital reduction of £97,932,698 and reduced the capital redemption reserve of £12,025 to £nil by way of a directors' solvency statement.

On 4 February 2016, the Company declared a dividend satisfied by the distribution of £150,000,000 of its intercompany loan receivable from Vita Industrial (UK) Limited to its parent company Vita (Group) Unlimited.

13 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 3(C) from the provisions of IAS 24, 'Related Party Disclosures', from disclosing related party transactions with fellow Group companies on the grounds that throughout the year it was a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by the Vita (Lux III) S. àr.l., whose financial statements are publicly available. There were no other related party transactions.

14 Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Vita (Group) Unlimited.

Vita (Lux III) S.àr.l. is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2016. The consolidated financial statements may be obtained from 5, Rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg.

The Company's ultimate controlling party is TPG Partners IV-AIV, LP, a partnership located in the Cayman Islands. The ultimate parent company is Vita Cayman Limited.