

Company Registration No. 01038677

**OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS
LIMITED (formerly GRAHAM
PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)**

Annual report and financial statements

31 December 2017

WEDNESDAY



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17/10/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2017

CONTENTS	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	4
Independent auditors' report to the members of Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited	7
Profit and loss account	10
Statement of Comprehensive income	11
Balance sheet	12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes to the financial statements	14

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS for the year
ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS

R Commons
M I Harrison

SECRETARY

Broughton Secretaries Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

54 Portland Place
London
W1B 1DY

BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
28 George Street
Luton
LU1 2AE

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
3 Forbury Place, 23 Forbury Road,
Berkshire, Reading, RG1 3JH

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED **(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)**

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report on Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited (formerly Graham Packaging Plastics Limited) also referred to as “the company” for the year ended 31 December 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be the manufacture and distribution of plastic containers, mainly in Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) resin but also in polypropylene. These products were supplied to a variety of manufacturers in different sectors for filling with their products (food, drinks, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, automotive, etc.).

BUSINESS REVIEW AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The position of the company is as expected, this being a deficit before the pension liability for 2017 at £2,203,000 (2016: deficit £1,397,000).

Turnover in 2017 was £7,517,000 increasing from £6,940,000 in 2016.

The directors consider turnover and operating loss to be the key performance indicators used in assessing the performance of the business excluding any exceptional costs.

The increased turnover in 2017 was due to a change in manufacturing policy of a major customer, that was not budgeted, due to their decision to delay their change of product lines from a European country back to the United Kingdom due to favourable costs within the domestic market, and one customer changing their expected purchases following the decision to manufacture overseas due to cost pressures. These changes meant that the lower production volumes in 2017 were offset by higher product pricing to the customer.

The ongoing increased pressure on cost by the major supermarkets have affected the ability to pass on increased costs incurred by the business onto its customers and cost reductions have been made in the business in the year both in labour and other costs.

Distribution costs increased due to the higher volume of deliveries incurred but this was impacted favourably by additional reductions and the fuel surcharges reducing from transport suppliers compared to the prior year.

Total administration expenses increased in the year, mainly due to the increased intercompany charges incurred during the year.

The operating loss was £604,000 in 2017 compared with an operating loss of £958,000 in 2016. The loss has decreased mainly due to the exceptional costs in 2016 as a result of a customer warranty claim that was shown as an exceptional item but offset by higher Intercompany charges incurred.

Interest payable and other charges reduced in the year to £378,000 from £470,000. This was mainly due to the favourable foreign exchange change in 2017 with the exchange rate being more stable following the effect of the United Kingdom Referendum in June 2016.

The loss for the financial year after taxation amounted to £982,000 (2016: £1,428,000).

The company incurred research and development expenditure of £96,000 in the year (2016: £95,000); this relates to the cost of employees that are directly attributable to this expenditure and for any outside services involving research and development projects incurred.

The parent company of Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited during 2017 was Graham Packaging International Plastic Products Inc., based in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA. The company was controlled throughout the year by Graham Packaging International Plastic Products Inc., based in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA. Please see Note 20 for changes in the control of the Parent company.

On 30th April 2018 the entire share capital was acquired by Harrison Commons Holdings Limited.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company surround economic factors and social trends that may affect the competitive risk in the market place, the economic risk both domestically and internationally, funding risks at customers due to economic pressure on their funding budgets, the foreign currency risks mainly relating to the importation of raw materials, and ultimately the level of net income generated.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

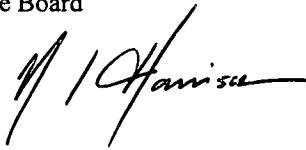
STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

The recent emphasis on changing legislation within the plastics industry has particularly looked at single use plastic containers, this may have an impact but the company already actively either recycles plastic resin waste internally and also purchases in recycled plastics for use in the manufacture of PET resin containers for some customers where specified. Other packaging materials are either purchased with recycled content if possible and also recycled internally wherever possible within the business if economically viable to do so,

Following the recent change of ownership the directors are aware of the Going Concern and other risks involved and these are noted in the Directors report.

The directors regularly review these risks and take mitigating actions when appropriate.

On behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Harrison', written over a horizontal line.

M Harrison
Director

17 October 2018

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED **(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)**

DIRECTORS' REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors expect the business to maintain and expand key customer relations in order to improve the long term financial performance of the company.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends (2016: £nil).

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and price risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles based on the parent company's policies so as to manage these risks. The company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. At the end of the year there were no derivatives either being used or in progress.

CASH FLOW RISK

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The use of foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts is governed by the company's policies approved by the board of directors. Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rate to ensure certainty of cash flows.

CREDIT RISK

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

LIQUIDITY RISK

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, and as a part of the acquisition agreement there was a cash injection payment agreed to be paid to the company as a part of the reimbursement of the shortfall between the actual and target cash amount .

The Sales and Purchase Agreement (SPA) also included ongoing support of certain non-operating expenses for pension fees, accounting and taxation costs.

PRICE RISK

The company is exposed to commodity price risk. Selling prices are reviewed and amended regularly for all customers and for customers with contracts this includes specific contractual conditions that enable the company to pass through any change in resin prices and reduces these risks to the company.

The company does not manage its exposure to commodity price risk due to cost benefit considerations.

The company has the support of the prior parent company in the SPA agreement to purchase some principal commodities under a larger European purchasing agreement so as to secure a favourable price, and so will pay an agreed small administration fee in return for this service.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

DIRECTORS' REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

GOING CONCERN

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for details regarding going concern.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

F Afarian (resigned 30/4/2018)

R Commons (appointed 30/4/2018)

M I Harrison (appointed 30/4/2018)

R Fernandez Del Carmen (resigned 30/4/2018)

T Reeves (resigned 30/4/2018)

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 30th April 2018 the entire share capital was acquired by Harrison Commons Holdings Limited.

Please see Note 20 for Changes in the control of the Parent company.

Directors Indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED **(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)**

DIRECTORS' REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland", 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 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors. Appropriate arrangements have been put into place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an annual general meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board

M Harrison
Director



17 October 2018

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

Independent auditors' report to the members of Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited (formerly Graham Packaging Plastics Limited)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited (formerly Graham Packaging Plastics Limited)'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 2017; the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 3 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The cash flow forecast includes cash receipts from customer contracts as per the director's forecasts and cash outflows to suppliers that should the timing not align may result in the company being unable to fulfil its debts as they fall due. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 3 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

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.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

With respect to the Strategic Report and 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.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

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

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and 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 the Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 6, 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.

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.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

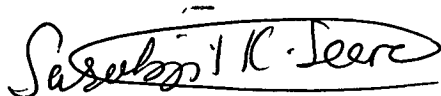
Other required reporting

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.



Sarabjit Seera (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Reading
17 October 2018

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Turnover	5	7,517	6,940
Cost of sales		(6,814)	(6,116)
Gross profit		703	824
Distribution costs		(361)	(347)
Administrative expenses before exceptional items		(946)	(594)
Exceptional items: charged against administrative expenses	7	-	(841)
Total administrative expenses		(946)	(1,435)
Operating loss	6	(604)	(958)
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(378)	(470)
Loss before taxation		(982)	(1,428)
Tax on loss	10	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(982)	(1,428)

The above results relate to the continuing operations of the company.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year	(982)	(1,428)
Other comprehensive income / (expense) :		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit obligation (note 19)	2,182	(4,137)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	1,200	(5,565)


OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	<u>767</u>	<u>646</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	12	623	567
Debtors	13	1,395	955
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>435</u>	<u>572</u>
		2,453	2,094
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(5,179)</u>	<u>(4,090)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(2,726)</u>	<u>(1,996)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		(1,959)	(1,350)
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(94)	(47)
Provision for other liabilities	18	(150)	-
Post-employment benefits	19	<u>(5,459)</u>	<u>(7,465)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(7,662)</u>	<u>(8,862)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	7,644	7,644
Share premium account		167	167
Capital redemption reserve		6,897	6,897
Accumulated losses		<u>(22,370)</u>	<u>(23,570)</u>
Total shareholders' deficit		<u>(7,662)</u>	<u>(8,862)</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements

The financial statements on pages 10 to 29 were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


M Harrison
Director

Registered number 01038677

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Accumulated Losses £'000	Total Shareholders' Deficit £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2016	7,644	167	6,897	(18,005)	(3,297)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(1,428)	(1,428)
Other comprehensive expense	-	-	-	(4,137)	(4,137)
Total Comprehensive Expense	-	-	-	(5,565)	(5,565)
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,644	167	6,897	(23,570)	(8,862)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(982)	(982)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,182	2,182
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Balance at 31 December 2017	7,644	167	6,897	(22,370)	(7,662)

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited, formerly Graham Packaging Plastics Limited (also referred to as “the company”), is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 54 Portland Place, London, England, W1B 1DY.

The principal activity of Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited is the manufacture and distribution of plastic containers, mainly in Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) resin but also in polypropylene.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The individual financial statements of Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 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 the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, Reynolds Group Holdings Limited

- i) from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- ii) from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- iii) from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102; and
- iv) from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.

Going concern

In considering the appropriate basis on which to prepare the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the company can continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. As at 31 December 2017, the company had a cash balance of £435,000 (31 December 2016: £572,000). The directors have prepared a detailed cash flow forecast for the period to 31 November 2019, which shows that the company has sufficient working capital for the forecast period.

Following the acquisition of Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited (OPS) in May 2018, the Director has put in place practices and support to allow the business to continue to trade for the foreseeable future.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited (OPS) formerly Graham Plastic Packaging Limited is located in Chalgrove, Oxfordshire. The company employs 52 people and manufactures rigid plastic packaging utilising a variety of ESBM & ISBM technologies.

Prior to the acquisition by the director on 30th April 2018, the business had had an increasing dependency on a number of key contracts and had become less successful in attracting new business. As of 30th April 2018, the business was operating with un-utilised capacity and a limited sales team.

The director has prepared a detailed cashflow forecast for the period to 31 December 2019. This highlights two key vulnerabilities:

1. Operating in a high volume, low margin manufacturing industry there is a potential for a cash shortfall during general operations. To mitigate this risk the Director has taken day-to-day governance of finances and has altered several payments from quarterly to monthly to manage the monthly cashflow variance.
2. Reliance on large accounts. There is an implied risk that as the company currently has three accounts which currently account for approximately 63% of its sales (Sept 2018 Rest of the Year forecast) and a payment issue or failure in production would therefore have a substantial impact on the company's ability to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due. This may cast doubt as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Director considers that the company can prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis as:

- 1) Payment issue is considered unlikely as the key accounts are with large companies where there are good contracted relationships, it also has secure supply agreements for the three key costs resin, electricity and heads of terms for lease costs at a manageable cost for at least 12 months from the date of signing.
- 2) Financial support from previous owner for defined benefit pension liability contributions and expenses for at least 12 months from the date of signing.
- 3) Regarding a failure in production, other than a one-off event in 2016, the company has a positive record for quality and production efficiency.
- 4) A cash balance of £958,390 as at 31st August 2018.

Since May 2018, the Director has seen opportunities to secure new business enhanced by the uncertainty surrounding Brexit and therefore assert the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is attributable to the manufacture and distribution of plastic containers, bottles and closures. The company recognises revenue on product sales in the period when the sales process is complete. This generally occurs when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with terms of an agreement of sale, under which title and risk of loss have been transferred, collectability is reasonably assured and pricing is fixed or determinable. For a small percentage of sales where title and risk of loss pass at point of delivery, the company recognises revenue upon delivery to the customer, assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Sales are recorded net of discounts, allowances and returns. Sales allowances are recorded as a reduction to sales following agreements that have been made with customers.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

ii) Defined Contribution pension plans

The company operates a Defined Contribution plan for its employees. A Defined Contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

iii) Defined Benefit Pension plan

The company operates a Defined Benefit plan for certain employees. A Defined Benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including age, length of service and remuneration. A Defined Benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a Defined Contribution plan.

The asset / liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Defined Benefit plan is the fair value of the plan assets at the reporting date less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in pounds sterling and that have terms approximating the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the Defined Benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises: (a) the increase in pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and (b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as 'finance expense'.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Research and development costs

Research and product development expenditures are written off as incurred.

Taxation

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

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

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

(ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant and machinery	7.5% - 20% per annum
Equipment and vehicles	20% - 33% per annum

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the profit and loss account and included in administrative expenses.

Moulds and related costs

Moulds and related costs are included as fixed assets and depreciated over varying periods up to a maximum of 5 years depending upon their useful life and the length of the customer contracts.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

Depreciation is on a straight line basis commencing in the month in which the mould is first used.

Assets in the course of construction

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost.

This asset cost is not depreciated until it is available for use in the business.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale	Purchase cost on a first in, first out basis
---	--

Work in progress and finished goods	Cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity
-------------------------------------	---

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Recoverable tooling

The company works in partnership with various customers and this may involve the agreement to purchase, or for the exclusive right to use, tooling for containers. These agreements to purchase vary depending on the specific agreement agreed with the customer. Amounts paid by customers under these agreements are stated within the balance sheet in deferred income and are recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the contract.

Share capital

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

Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Related parties

In accordance with the exemption available under section 33.1A of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures', transactions with other owned group undertakings ultimately owned by Packaging Holdings Limited have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Exceptional items

The company classifies certain one off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as 'exceptional items'. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company financial statements are presented in pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

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

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

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and amount owed to fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leased assets

At inception the Company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The 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.

(i) Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. See note 19 for the disclosures relating to the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

5. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
United Kingdom	6,945	6,469
Rest of Europe	423	355
Rest of World	149	116
	7,517	6,940

All turnover is derived from the one class of continuing business, which is the sale of goods.

6. OPERATING LOSS

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Operating loss is stated after charging :		
Wages and salaries	1,691	1,733
Social security costs	184	181
Other pension costs - Defined Benefit Scheme (note 19)	361	253
Other pension costs - defined contribution scheme	20	16
Staff costs	2,256	2,183
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	5	3
Inventory recognised as an expense	5,353	5,176
Impairment of tangible assets	180	103
Research and development – current year	96	95
Operating lease charges:	488	484
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	46	43
Fees payable to the company's auditors for tax services	8	8

7. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

In 2017 the company was affected by a customer claim under its warranty. This claim arose as a result of manufactured inventory and products that had been shipped to the customer's warehouses in 2016. This resulted in costs being incurred both in the manufacturing plant and also at the customer. The provision was accrued in the company's financial statements as of 31 December 2016. The Customer claim was settled with the customer in 2017.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

8. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The monthly average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
By activity		
Administrative staff	3	3
Manufacturing	44	46
Sales and marketing	3	3
	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>

The directors received emoluments from other group companies and their emoluments are included in the financial statements of those companies, which make no recharge to Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited. The directors in 2017 are directors of a number of group companies and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the group companies. Accordingly, the staff costs include no costs in relation to the directors.

There were no directors within the company Pension Scheme as of 31st December 2017 (none: 2016).

9. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Foreign exchange losses	129	304
Net finance costs on Pension Scheme liabilities (Note 19)	187	125
Intercompany interest	62	41
	<u>378</u>	<u>470</u>

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OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

10. TAX ON LOSS

There is no current or deferred tax charge for the current or previous year.

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2016: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19.25% (2016: 20.0%).

The differences are reconciled below:

Factors affecting current tax charge	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Loss before taxation	(982)	(1,428)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate in the UK 19.25% (2016: 20.0%)	(189)	(285)
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income	(12)	(5)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	54	49
Unutilised losses	147	241
Total current tax charge	-	-

The company has an unprovided deferred tax asset of approximately £340,000 (2016: £416,000) in respect of fixed asset timing differences, £936,000 (2016: £806,000) in respect of losses carried forward and £949,000 (2016: £1,269,000) in respect of the pension fund liability.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to uncertainty that the company will have sufficient taxable profits against which the assets may be utilised in the foreseeable future.

The tax rate for the current year is lower than the prior year due to changes in the UK Corporation tax rate, which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017. Further reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates were substantially enacted as part of the 2016 Finance Bill. These reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. The unrecognised deferred tax asset reflect these changes.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

11. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £'000	Equipment and vehicles £'000	Assets in construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	12,903	1,078	266	14,247
Additions	79	30	368	477
Disposals	-	(9)	-	(9)
Transfers	602	-	(602)	-
At 31 December 2017	13,584	1,099	32	14,715
Accumulated depreciation & impairment				
At 1 January 2017	12,650	951	-	13,601
Provided during the year	108	63	-	171
Disposals	-	(4)	-	(4)
Impairment	180	-	-	180
At 31 December 2017	12,938	1,010	-	13,948
Net book value	646	89	32	767
At 31 December 2017				
At 31 December 2016	253	127	266	646

12. INVENTORIES

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	167	105
Finished goods	456	462
	623	567

The directors consider that there is no material difference between the value of stock as stated above and its replacement cost. The value of Inventory is stated net of Inventory provisions. The provisions relating to Finished Goods held as of 31 December 2017 were £109,000 (2016: £205,000)

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

13. DEBTORS

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade debtors	1,108	754
Amounts owed by group undertakings	68	32
Prepayments and accrued income	219	169
	<u>1,395</u>	<u>955</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £24,000 (2016: £165,000).

All amounts owed bear no interest. All amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed repayment date.

14. CREDITORS - AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade creditors	550	499
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,036	2,441
Taxation and social security	62	57
Accruals and deferred income	531	1,093
	<u>5,179</u>	<u>4,090</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, and have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

The intercompany loans repayable to group companies, totalling £4,004,000 (2016: £2,399,000) included in the above amounts owed to group undertakings, accrue interest at an average interest rate of 2.00% (2016: 2.02%) The remaining balances do not accrue interest.

All intercompany loans were forgiven in February 2018 prior to the change in the ownership of the company (note 21)

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
7,643,801 (2016: 7,643,801) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>7,644</u>	<u>7,644</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

16. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements relating to Assets under construction amounted to £10,000 (2016: £8,000).

The company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Payments due:		
Not later than one year	457	548
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,198	461
	<u>1,655</u>	<u>1,009</u>

17. CREDITORS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Deferred revenue due after one year	94	47
	<u>94</u>	<u>47</u>

The Company has contracted deferred revenue agreements that are due to be repaid after one year of £94,000 (2016: £47,000)

18. PROVISION FOR OTHER LIABILITIES

	Dilapidation provision £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2017	-	-
Additions dealt in profit or loss	150	150
At 31 December 2017	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>

As a part of ongoing lease commitments, the company has estimated an amount for dilapidations.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

19. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The company operates a Defined Benefit Scheme for its employees.

The Pension Scheme is funded by the payment of contributions to separately administered trust funds.

The company made contributions of £392,000 in the year (2016: £362,000).

The company has agreed to contribute into the Pension Scheme at an agreed contribution rate of 22.9% based on any eligible scheme members on an ongoing basis for a three year period which commenced from October 2016.

The most recent independent actuarial valuation as at 6 April 2015 showed that the market value of the Pension Scheme assets was £7.6 million and that the actuarial value of those represented 66% of the benefits that had accrued to members after allowing for future increases in earnings. The valuation was updated at 13 October 2016. The Pension Scheme was valued in accordance with the projected unit method.

The mortality assumptions used are based on the S1PA table with CMI 2016 mortality improvements subject to a 1% minimum to the annual improvement. The previous mortality improvements used at the previous year end were S1PA improvements of 1.25%.

The most significant assumptions affecting the valuations are as follows:

	2017	2016
	%	%
Main assumptions:		
Rate of increase in salaries	2.4	2.7
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.7	3.8
Discount rate	2.4	2.6
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.2	2.5

A 13 year recovery plan for the deficit includes deficit recovery contributions of £175,000 per year for 13 years from April 2016. The company expects to contribute £381,000 to the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme in the year to 31 December 2018.

	Assets	Liabilities	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2017	8,625	(16,090)	(7,465)
Benefits paid	(187)	167	(20)
Employer contributions	392	-	392
Current service cost	-	(361)	(361)
Interest income / (expense)	227	(414)	(187)
Remeasurement gains / (losses)			
- Actuarial gain / (losses)	-	1,529	1,529
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	653	-	653
At 31 December 2017	9,710	(15,169)	(5,459)

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

19 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Total cost recognised as expenses:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current service cost	361	253
Interest cost	187	125
	<u>548</u>	<u>378</u>

The fair value of the plan assets at 31 December was:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Equities	6,087	5,392
Bonds	1,064	931
Property	1,257	1,167
Other	1,302	1,135
	<u>9,710</u>	<u>8,625</u>

Reconciliation of Pension Scheme assets and liabilities

The overall expected long term return on plan assets is a weighted average of the expected long term returns for equity securities, debt securities and other assets. This leads to an overall expected rate of return, weighted by asset allocation, of 5.7% for the year to 31 December 2017.

An analysis of the defined benefit cost charged to the profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2017 is as follows:

The expected return on Pension Scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The total return on the Pension Scheme assets in the year was £880,000 (2016: £705,000).

The amount of actuarial gain / (losses) that have been recognised in other comprehensive income is a gain of £2,182,000 (2016: loss of £4,137,000).

20. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate shareholder was Graham Packaging International Plastic Products Inc., an entity registered in the U.S.A. The ultimate parent entity of the company was Packaging Holdings Limited (New Zealand), an entity that is wholly owned by Mr. Graeme Hart. The consolidated financial statements for Reynolds Group Holdings Limited (address: at Level Nine, 148 Quay Street, Auckland, 1140, New Zealand) which include the company, Graham Packaging Plastics Limited is available at the following website: <http://www.reynoldsgroupholdings.com>

On 28th February 2018 the entire share capital was acquired by Harrison Commons Holdings Limited.

On 30th April 2018 Marc Harrison acquired all the shares in Harrison Commons Holdings Limited, therefore became the ultimate controlling party.

OXFORD PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(formerly GRAHAM PACKAGING PLASTICS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Change in Ownership of the Group

On 28th February 2018 Harrison Commons Holdings Limited (previously called Ivex Holdings Limited) acquired all the shares in the company

On 30th April 2018 Marc Harrison acquired all the shares in Harrison Commons Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the U.K.

On 30th April 2018 Harrison Commons Holdings Limited then became the ultimate parent undertaking.

On 9th May 2018 the company changed its name from Graham Packaging Plastics Limited to Oxford Packaging Solutions Limited

Change in Creditors - Group undertakings

On 28 February 2018 the company was forgiven a loan of Euro 3,945,870 (£3,497,225) with a related party.