Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2007

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# REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007

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## OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

#### DIRECTORS

T C Hallowell (USA) S Kolakowski (Poland) M Manry (France) M Burgess (USA)

#### **SECRETARY**

Clifford Chance Secretaries Limited 10 Upper Bank Street London E14 5JJ

## REGISTERED OFFICE

10 Upper Bank Street London E14 5JJ

#### BANKERS

National Westminster Bank plc Spring Gardens Manchester M60 2DB

#### **SOLICITORS**

Allington Hughes 10 Grosvenor Road Wrexham LL11 1SD

## **AUDITORS**

Deloitte & Touche LLP Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Liverpool United Kingdom

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under Section 246 (4) of the Companies Act 1985

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is to provide employee services to other group companies

#### REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

A summary of the trading results is given on page 5 The loss for the year of £20,319 (2006 £40,441 profit) has been withdrawn from (2006 transferred to) reserves. The directors expect a satisfactory performance from the company in the coming year. No dividend is proposed (2006 £ml)

#### **DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS**

The following directors have held office during the year and thereafter

J Hamilton	(USA)	(resigned 1 January 2007)
R Prevot	(USA)	(resigned 30 April 2008)
N Le Cam	(France)	(resigned 11 April 2008)
G Lu	(USA)	(resigned 1 January 2008)
T C Hallowell	(USA)	(appointed 30 April 2008)
M Burgess	(USA)	(appointed 1 January 2007)
S Kolakowski	(Poland)	(appointed 1 January 2008)
M Manry	(France)	(appointed 11 April 2008)

The directors had no interests in the shares of the company during the year

#### **ELECTIVE RESOLUTIONS**

On 27 October 2004, the following elective resolutions were passed

- (1) pursuant to section 252 and 379A of the Companies Act 1985, the requirement to lay accounts and reports before the company in General Meeting is dispensed with,
- (11) pursuant to section 366A and 379A of the Companies Act 1985, the requirement to hold the company's Annual General Meeting is dispensed with, and
- (iii) pursuant to section 379A and 386 of the Companies Act 1985, the requirement to appoint auditors annually is dispensed with

Although accounts and reports will not be laid before the company in a General Meeting in future, any member may requisition a General Meeting under section 253 of the Companies Act 1985 by notice in writing to the company at its Registered Office made before the expiring of a period of 28 days from the day on which the accounts and reports were sent to members

#### **AUDITORS**

In the case of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when the report is approved

- so far as each is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 1985) of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s234ZA of the Companies Act 1985

Deloitte & Touche LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board on Uctober 26 th  $_{2008}$ 

Director MARC MANRY

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#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, 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 proper accounting records that 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 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRAHAM PACKAGING EUROPEAN SERVICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Graham Packaging European Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2007 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 11. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

## Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report, as described in the contents section, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any further information outside the Annual Report

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted
  Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its loss for the year
  then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Deboilte L'Touche LLP

Liverpool, United Kingdom

29 october 2008

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 31 December 2007

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	1, 3	748,701 (751,503)	816,488 (731,140)
GROSS (LOSS)/PROFIT		(2,802)	85,348
Administrative expenses		(25,846)	(27,574)
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT AND (LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	4	(28,648)	57,774
Tax credit/(charge) on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	5	8,329	(17,333)
(LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	9	(20,319)	40,441

The above results all derive from continuing activities

There have been no recognised gains and losses attributable to the shareholders other than the loss for the current year and profit for the prior year and accordingly, no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

## **BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2007**

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash	6	175,835 12,641	372,616 8,605
		188,476	381,221
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	7	(99,901)	(272,327)
NET ASSETS		88,575	108,894
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss account	9	88,574	108,893
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		88,575	108,894

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 26th 2008

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

DIRECTOR MARC MANRY

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 31 December 2007

#### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in the current and prior year, are described below.

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services, net of VAT and trade discounts, and is recognised at the point at which the service is provided

#### Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

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

#### Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Graham Packaging Holding Co LP (incorporated in the US, see note 11) and is included in the consolidated financial statements of that company, which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 1.

#### Paneione

The company contributes towards employees' private pensions. All payments are in respect of defined contribution schemes and are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate

## 2. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

	2007	2000
Directors emoluments	£	£
Emoluments for qualifying services	-	-
• • •		

The directors are remunerated by other group companies

It is not practical to allocate their emoluments in respect of services to this company

2006

2007

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 31 December 2007

## 2 INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES (continued)

		2007	2006
	Employee costs during the year:	£	£
	Wages and salaries	364,385	298,598
	Social security costs	40,485 27,581	35,707 24,869
	Pension costs	<del></del>	
		432,451	359,174
	Average number of employees (including	2007	2006
	directors).	No	No
	Consultancy	9	9
3.	TURNOVER		
		2007	2006
	Geographical analysis of turnover.	£	£
	Europe	546,377	549,867
	USA	188,205	266,621
	South America	14,119	
		748,701	816,488
4	OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		
	,	2007	2006
	O and the Character of the state of after abandance	£	£
	Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging Auditors remuneration		
	- audit of the company's annual financial statements	7,000	7,000
	- tax compliance	1,600	-
5	TAX ON (LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
	1120 UT (4000)	2007	2006
		£	£
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax (credit)/charge	(14,163)	17,336
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,655	
	Total current tax (credit)/charge	(11,508)	17,336
	Deferred tax	5 72 4	(2)
	Movement in short tem timing differences	5,734 (2,555)	(3)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods		
	Total tax (credit)/charge on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(8,329)	17,333
		<del> </del>	

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 31 December 2007

Other debtors

Prepayments

Corporation tax receivable

#### TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued) 5

## Factors affecting tax charge for the current period

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2006 equal to) that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 30% (2006 30%) The differences are explained below

	2007 %	2006 %
Standard tax rate for year as a percentage of (losses)/profits	(30)	30
Effect of  Movement in short term timing differences  Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(19)	- -
Current tax rate for year as a percentage of (losses)/profits	(40)	30

## Factors that may affect the future tax charge

A deferred tax asset of £nil (2006 £3,179) in relation to short-term timing difference has been recognised (note 6) A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in relation to the following as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered

	evidence that the asset will be recovered		
		2007 £	2006 £
	Losses	41	-
	Short term timing differences	456	
		497	<u>-</u>
6	DEBTORS		
		2007 £	2006 £
	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	139,112	345,471
	Deferred tax (note 5)	12 922	3,179
	Other debtors	12,823	15,617

#### CREDITORS. AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR 7.

	2007 £	2006 £
Trade creditors Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Accruals	26,238 - - 10,123 63,540	17,472 190,000 8,669 8,736 47,450
	99,901	272,327

8,349

372,616

7,333

16,567

175,835

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS Year ended 31 December 2007

#### 8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2007 £	2006 £
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Called an allested and fully paid	<del> </del>	<del></del>
Called up, allotted and fully paid	1	1
1 ordinary share of £1 each		
RESERVES		
		Profit
		and loss
		account
		£
At 1 January 2007		108,893
Loss for the year		(20,319)
At 31 December 2007		88,574

## 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 8 not to disclose transactions with entities that are part of the same group

#### 11 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Graham Packaging Company L P, which is incorporated in the US

The ultimate controlling party is Blackstone Capital Partners III Merchant Bank Fund LP, which is incorporated in the US  $\,$ 

The parent company into which these accounts are consolidated is Graham Packaging Holding Co LP, which is also incorporated in the US. The Graham Packaging Holding Co LP financial statements are publicly available from the Securities and Exchange Commission website at www sec gov