Registered number: 01589762

Fiberweb Geosynthetics Limited

Report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

Contents

Company Information

Officers and professional advisers

Directors
M Siebert
A J M Van Der Steenhoven

Secretary
Intertrust (UK) Limited

Registered Office
Intertrust (UK) Limited
35 Great St Helen's
London
EC3A 6AP

Business Address
Blackwater Trading Estate
The Causeway
Maldon
Essex
CM9 4GG

Auditors
Lambert Chapman LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
3 Warnes Mill
Silk Way, Braintree
Essex, CM7 3GB

Bankers
Lloyds Bank PLC
25 Gresham Street
London, EC2V 7HN

Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of Fiberweb Geosynthetics Limited (the Company) is the manufacture and sale of non-woven geotextiles and extruded plastic net and printed film.

Business review

In October 2015, the company's parent, AVINTIV, Inc., was acquired by Berry Plastics Group, Inc.. AVINTIV's manufacturing facilities are strategically located worldwide near many key customers and also utilize similar key raw materials as Berry's existing business.

Turnover was £21,133,000 (2015 - £26,949,000) during the year and the loss before tax was £1,024,000 (2015 - loss of £1,259,000).

The performance in the year has weakened the balance sheet, decreasing total equity to £823,000 (2015 - £1,847,000). The loss in the year was compounded due to exceptional items incurred in the year, being intercompany loans written off following a group reorganisation. With cost restructuring and focusing on profitable and new lines it's expected that the company's performance will improve going forward.

The decrease in loss was due to a combination of factors affecting overall operational performance. These include start up R&D investment in using new production technology methods and staff to develop new products. In addition to this, a product rationalisation which took place in 2015 continued in 2016, where low or non-profitable products were dropped and production of profitable and new items became the main focus.

In response the Company has carried out some significant cost restructuring and is also focusing on improving production efficiency which will support Sales & Marketing initiatives to regain market share.

The directors believe that the restructuring that has already taken place combined with a Berry Global Inc. supported strategy to regain market share in core product areas should see the performance of the Company improve.

The key financial and other performance indicators for the year ended 31 December 2016 are summarised below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	Change %
Turnover	21,133	26,949	-22%
Gross profit	4,701	5,869	-20%
Tonnes sold	6,215	8,441	-26%

Turnover 2016 was lower than 2015. This was due primarily to product mix with more lower weight products being sold. Gross profit has remained consistent compared to the previous financial year.

Strategic Report (continued)

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies to regain market share in core product areas.

Investment in R&D to identify opportunities to develop new and existing products in niche markets areas.

Investment has increased in capital expenditure to achieve management strategy on cost savings with a focus on energy saving initiatives.

Post balance sheet events

The directors do not consider that any post balance sheet events have occurred that would materially affect these financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are shown below:

- *Price Risk:* The Company is exposed to commodity price risk, in relation to polymer price in particular. The Company manages this risk by purchasing raw materials from multiple suppliers where possible in order to maximize price competition.

- *Credit Risk:* The Company's principal financial assets are its bank balances and cash, and trade debtors. Provisions are made as required for any doubtful debts where there is an identified loss event which could give rise to a reduction in the recoverability of cash flows.
  The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of customers.

- *Cash Flow Risk:* A significant proportion of the Company's turnover is to companies in countries outside the UK and, as such, the Company is exposed to movements in exchange rates. The Company does not use foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge this but it does look at the net position of gains and losses to make a judgment as to whether the policy of not hedging remains valid.
  Interest rate risk stemming from group loans is mitigated through regular review of cash flow forecasts and through loan repayments to limit the interest payable.

- *Liquidity Risk:* In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that there are sufficient funds available for ongoing operations and future developments. The Company also has access to funds through its parent company.

- *Going concern risk/ funding risk:* The majority of the capital employed by the company is funded by long term intercompany loans amounting to £17m. These loans will only be repaid when the company has excess cash available.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

....

A J M Van Der Steenhoven
Director
Date:26/9/2017

Directors' report
The Directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Going concern
The Company made a loss for the current and previous financial year. Berry Global Inc. has confirmed in writing to the directors that it will provide such financial support as might be necessary to ensure that the Company is a going concern and can meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. The Directors have also assessed the ability of the parent company to provide that support regarding the status of the long term intercompany payables. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Directors
The directors who held office during and subsequent to the year end were:
J K Greene (appointed 1 February 2016, resigned 8 May 2017)
M W Miles (appointed 1 February 2016, resigned 8 May 2017)
J D Rich (appointed 1 February 2016, resigned 23 June 2016)
N Hurt (resigned 8 May 2017)
M Siebert (appointed 8 May 2017)
A J M Van Der Steenhoven (appointed 8 May 2017)

Research and Development
The Company continues to invest in research & development to ensure it has a product range that is both competitive and compliant in the respective market.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the group's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors
In accordance with s485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Lambert Chapman LLP as the company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Information contained in Strategic report
The Directors have elected to disclose information relating to future developments and post balance sheet events in the Strategic report and as such further information on these areas can be found there.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

....
A J M Van Der Steenhoven
Director
Date: 26/9/2017

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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). 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FIBERWEB GEOSYNTHETICS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Fiberweb Geosynthetics Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 10-22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 auditor
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement as set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. *Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance* with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the financial statements:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and Driectors Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors Report have been prepared in accordance wjth applicable legal requirements.

In light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FIBERWEB GEOSYNTHETICS LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Lambert Chapman LLP

Nigel Whittle FCA CF (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Lambert Chapman LLP, Statutory Auditor
3 Warners Mill
Silk Way, Braintree
Essex, CM7 3GB
United Kingdom
Date 29/9/2017

Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	3	21,133	26,949
Cost of sales		(16,432)	(21,080)
Gross profit		**4,701**	**5,869**
Gross profit (%)		22.2%	21.8%
Distribution costs		(1,074)	(1,656)
Administrative expenses		(3,685)	(4,540)
Other operating income	4	65	2
Exceptional Item	5	(793)	-
Operating loss		**(786)**	**(325)**
Loss on ordinary activities before finance charges		**(786)**	**(325)**
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(238)	(934)
		(238)	(934)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		**(1,024)**	**(1,259)**
Taxation	10	-	-
Loss for the financial year		**(1,024)**	**(1,259)**

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gain or losses for the year other than the results above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year	(1,024)	(1,259)
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	(1,024)	(1,259)

The notes on page 14 to 22 form and integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position **Registration number: 01589762**
At 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	7,530	9,280
		7,530	**9,280**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	5,310	4,391
Trade and other receivables	13	8,903	9,990
Cash and cash equivalents		607	808
		14,820	15,189
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,585)	(5,778)
Net current assets		**10,235**	**9,411**
Total assets less current liabilities		**17,765**	**18,691**
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(16,942)	(16,844)
Net assets		**823**	**1,847**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	19	28	28
Share premium account	20	30	30
Profit and loss account		(19,235)	(18,211)
Capital Contribution		20,000	20,000
Shareholder's funds		**823**	**1,847**

These financial statements of Fiberweb Geosythetics Limited, registered number 01589762, were approved by the Board of Directors on ...../2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

....

A J M Van Der Steenhoven
Director
Date: 26/9/2017

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2015	**28**	**30**	**-**	**(16,952)**	**(16,894)**
Loss for the financial period	-	-	-	(1,259)	**(1,259)**
Capital contribution	-	-	20,000	0	**20,000**
At 31 December 2015	**28**	**30**	**20,000**	**(18,211)**	**1,847**
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(1,024)	**(1,024)**
At 31 December 2016	**28**	**30**	**20,000**	**(19,235)**	**823**

Capital contribution
During the year ended 31 December 2015, a loan of £20,000,000 attributed to the parent group undertaking was formally written off. This has been shown as a capital contribution.

The notes on page 14 to 22 form and integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information
Fiberweb Geosynthetics Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and registered in England. The registration number of the company is 01589762. The registered office is Intertrust (UK) Limited, 35 Great St Helen's, London, EC3A 6AP.

The company's principal activity is that of the manufacture and sale of non-woven geotextiles and extruded plastics net and printed film. The principal place of business is Blackwater Trading Estate, Maldon, Essex, CM9 4GG

2. Accounting policies
Statement of Compliance

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS 102) applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

Basis of preparation

a) These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £'000.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements afforded by part 14 Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Berry Plastic Group, Inc. which prepares consolidated financial statements that are publicly available.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:
- The requirements of section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and section 3 Financial statement presentation: paragraph 3.17(d);
- The requirements of Basic Financial Instruments paragraphs 41b, 11.41, 11.41e, 11.41f, 11.42, 11.48aiii, 11.48aiv and 11.48b
- Requirements of section 33 Related Party Disclosures; paragraph 33.7.

b) Reporting period

These financial statements present the results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016. The comparative period is for the period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.

c) Going Concern

The Company has made a loss in the year to 31 December 2016. The Directors consider that the Company is an integral part of Berry Plastics Group, Inc.'s structure and strategy. After making enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Directors have obtained a Letter of Support from Berry Plastics Group, Inc. who is confirming to provide financial support to assist the company in meeting its liabilities. Accordingly, directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

d) Revenue Recognition

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when goods have been successfully delivered to customers and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the delivery will flow to the entity.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

e) Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the Company is expected to benefit.

f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost. Depreciation is provided on the cost of property, plant and equipment less estimated residual value and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Leasehold land and property	over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	10% and 25%
Motor vehicles	25%

g) Related party transactions
The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fiberweb Holdings Limited. The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with other members of the group. There are no other related party transactions other than those within the group.

h) Financial instruments

1) Cash at bank and in hand:
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

2) Short term debtors and creditors
Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in administrative expenses.

3) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings
All interest-bearing loans and borrowings are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance cost in the statement of comprehensive income.

i) Stock and work in progress

Finished goods and raw material stocks as well as work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. A provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

j) Pension and post-retirement benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Differences between contributions payable and contributions paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments on the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

k) The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The Group establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

l) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that:

where there are differences between amounts that can be deducted for tax for assets(other than goodwill) and liabilities compared with the amounts that are recognised for those assets and liabilities in a business combination a deferred tax liability /(asset) shall be recognised. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of the deferred tax recognised: and

unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

m) Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or at the agreed contractual rate. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. All differences on exchange are taken to the profit and loss account.

n) Cash flow statement

In accordance with FRS 102, these accounts do not include a cash flow statement as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary and its ultimate parent company's accounts include a consolidated cash flow statement and are publicly available.

o) Financial instruments
Cash at bank and in hand:
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

p) Accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The management's judgements have not been viewed to have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. Turnover

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
The turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		
United Kingdom	13,939	16,145
Europe	5,826	7,962
North America	845	2,190
Rest of the world	523	652
	21,133	26,949

4. Other operating income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Scrap sales	65	2
	65	2

5. Exceptional item

During the year ended 31 December 2016, an intercompany loan for £793,045 owed by Boddingtons International Limited and Boddingtons International Holdings Limited was written off following a group reorganisation.

Boddingtons International Limited and Boddingtons International Holdings Limited were dissolved at Companies House on 29 November 2016 and 5 March 2013 respectively.

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fee payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the annual year end accounts	21	47
	21	47

7. Directors remuneration

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	168	189
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	10	10
	178	199

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

8. Employees and employee costs

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	4,201	6,179
Social security and other costs	461	622
Other pension costs	75	118
	4,737	6,919

The amount recognised as an expense in respect of the Company's defined contribution pension scheme was £75,000 (2015; £118,000),

The total amount recognised as an expense in respect of termination benefits was £275,501 (2015; £167,396).

The average number of employees (including directors) during the period was:

	2016	2015
Production:	127	148
Administration:	30	42
	157	190

9. Finance income / costs

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest payable to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	238	934
External interest payable	-	-
	238	934

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

a) Tax on profit / (loss) ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Total Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	-	-

b) Factors affecting the current tax credit:

The tax charge is made up as follows		
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(1,024)	(1,259)
Tax at the standard rate of corporation tax of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	(205)	(255)
Factors affecting charge for the period		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	48	187
Capital allowances less than / (in excess of) depreciation	462	295
Losses brought forward	(305)	(227)
Current tax charge/(credit)	-	-

c) A deferred tax asset has not been recognised because the directors are unable to ascertain whether it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

d) Factors Affecting Future Tax Charges
At the Summer Budget 2015, the Government announced legislation setting the corporation tax main rate (for all profit except ring fence profit) at 19% for the years starting 1 April 2017, 2018 and 2019.

At the Spring Budget 2016 , the Government announced a further reduction in the corporation tax rate (for all profit except ring fence profit) to 17% for the financial years beginning 1 April 2020 which has not yet been substantively enacted and consequently the effect is not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

11. Tangible Assets **Property, plant and equipment**	**Leasehold Land and Buildings £'000**	**Plant and Machinery £'000**	**Motor Vehicles £'000**	**Total 2016 £'000**
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	335	16,287	25	16,647
Additions	232	328	-	560
At 31 December 2016	567	16,615	25	17,207
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	153	7,189	25	7,367
Charge for the year	23	2,287	-	2,310
At 31 December 2016	176	9,476	25	9,677
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	**391**	**7,139**	**-**	**7,530**
At 31 December 2015	182	9,098	-	9,280

12. Inventories

	2016 £'000	**2015 £'000**
Work in progress	83	38
Raw materials	483	560
Finished goods	4,744	3,793
	5,310	4,391

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of inventories and their replacement cost.

13. Trade and other receivables

	2016 £'000	**2015 £'000**
Trade receivables	4,416	4,297
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,006	5,165
Other receivables	21	28
VAT receivable	-	67
Prepayments and accrued income	460	433
	8,903	9,990

The amounts owed by group undertakings are subject to no interest, included within amounts owed by group undertakings is £2,942,805 due over one year (2015: £3,908,223).

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

14. Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	**2016 £'000**	**2015 £'000**
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,252	2,097
Trade creditors	2,012	2,594
Other taxes and social security costs	335	3
Accruals and deferred income	986	1,084
	4,585	5,778

15. Trade and other payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	**2016 £'000**	**2015 £'000**
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,942	16,844
	16,942	16,844

The amounts owed to group undertakings incur interest at 0-5.37%. (2015: 0-5.37%).

These loans will only be repaid when the company has excess cash available.

16. Lease commitments

At 31 December 2016 future minimum rentals under non cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	Land and Buildings		**Other leases**	
	31 December 2016 £'000	**31 December 2015 £'000**	**31 December 2016 £'000**	**31 December 2015 £'000**
Operating leases which expire:				
Year 1	875	1,068	132	149
Years 2,3,4	4,509	4,931	64	43
Year 5+	6,997	7,052	-	-
At the end of the period	**12,381**	**13,051**	**196**	**192**

Land and buildings relates to two 20 year period leases. Maldon - expiring May 2031 and Aberdare expiring November 2022.

Other leases includes Vehicle leasing expiring December 2017 and Forklift Trucks expiring August 2018.

The total amount of operating lease payments recognised as an expense for the year was £1,205,769 (2015; £1,208,746).

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2016

17. Foreign echange differences

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
(Profit)/ loss on foreign currency transactions		
(Profit)/ loss on foreign exchange rate variance	485	(239)
	485	(239)

18. Ultimate parent company

As at 31 December 2016 the Company's immediate parent company is Fiberweb Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent company is Berry Plastic Group, Inc., a company incorporated in the USA.

Berry Plastic Group, Inc. is the smallest and the largest group which prepares group financial statements incorporating the financial statements of the Company. These group financial statements are available to the public from the Berry Plastics Group, Inc. at 101 Oakley Street, Evansville, Indiana, 47710, USA.

19. Share Capital

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
28,461 (2015: 28,461) ordinary shares of £1 each	28	28

20. Reserves

Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium account includes any premiums received on the issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

21. Subsequent event

There have been no events subsequent to the 31 December 2016 which require disclose in the Financial statement other than the changes to directors.