Ardagh Glass Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Registered number: 00567801

THURSDAY
AEHP3V4P
A06 18/12/2025 #232
COMPANIES HOUSE

Ardagh Glass Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Contents **Page(s)**

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024	1 - 8
Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024	9 – 11
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Ardagh Glass Limited	12 - 14
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2024	15
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2024	16
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024	17
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2024	18
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024	19 – 39

Ardagh Glass Limited

Directors and Advisors

Directors
M Dick
J Clarke
S M Santon
G Methven

Registered office
Headlands Lane
Knottingley
West Yorkshire
WF11 0HP

Independent auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Central Square
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL

Solicitors
DLA Piper UK LLP
Princes Exchange
Princes Square
Leeds
LS1 4BY

Bankers
Citibank NA
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB

Ardagh Glass Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present the strategic report and the audited financial statements of Ardagh Glass Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024. These financial statements are prepared under United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

Review of business

The Company's principal activity during the year was the manufacture of glass containers.

The Company is a limited company, domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom (England). The Company has four plants in the United Kingdom and no overseas branches. The registered office is also the principal place of business with the address as set out on the previous page.

Development and performance during the year

The financial results of the Company show a profit for the financial year of £35,862,000 (2023: £37,653,000).

The Company continues to invest in world class manufacturing facilities with capital expenditure for the financial year of £34,490,000 (2023: £75,706,000) and continues to focus on product quality and customer service in order to maintain its position as a leading UK manufacturer of glass containers.

The Company's key performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2024	2023	**Change**
Turnover £'000	**470,399**	561,835	-16.27%
Operating profit £'000	**42,695**	47,129	-9.41%
Finished goods stock £'000	**61,908**	73,465	-15.73%
EBITDA £'000	**77,948**	82,172	-5.14%

Turnover decreased by 16.27% during the year, primarily due to the pass-through of lower input costs to customers. This reduction has also led to a lower valuation of finished goods stock as at 31 December 2024. Consequently, both operating profit and EBITDA have declined as a result of the reduced turnover and stock valuation.

Position at the year end

At the balance sheet date, the Company has net assets (after including a retirement benefit obligation) of £491,794,000 (2023: £480,479,000).

The Company has a net retirement benefit obligation at the year-end of £74,570,000 (2023: £72,730,000), an increase of 2.53% in the net liability. The Company has agreed with the scheme's trustees to make a contribution to the scheme during 2025 of £19,325,000 (2023: during 2024 £19,200,000).

The net book value of tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2024, at £234,377,000 (2023: £234,866,000), has decreased by 0.21% during the year. At the balance sheet date, the Company's third-party debtors £51,297,000 (2023: £63,491,000) have decreased by 19.21% during the year which is linked to the reduction in turnover. Finished goods stocks decreased by 15.73% year on year due to lower input costs.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks

The principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks within the business are linked to the relative volatility of energy and raw material prices and the degree to which capacity in the UK market restricts the ability to recover higher costs from customers. Consumer preferences may also change and demand for existing products may decline or be replaced by other products, which the Company does not produce. As a result, sales volumes and profitability may decline. The Company continuously monitors market conditions in order to respond to changes in demand.

The Company's operations also expose it to a variety of business and financial risks such as foreign exchange rate volatility and higher energy prices. Ardagh Group S.A., the Company's intermediate parent undertaking, has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company (and the group) by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs for the group as a whole.

Commodity price risk

Production costs are sensitive to the price of energy. Our main energy exposure is to the cost of gas and electricity. These energy costs have experienced significant volatility in recent years with a corresponding effect on our production costs.

As a result of the volatility of gas and electricity prices, the Company has either included energy pass-through clauses in our sales contracts or developed an active hedging strategy to fix a significant proportion of our energy costs through contractual arrangements directly with our suppliers; where there is no energy clause in the sales contract.

Where pass through contracts do not exist, the Company policy is to purchase gas and electricity by entering into forward price fixing arrangements with suppliers for the bulk of our anticipated requirements for the year ahead. Such contracts are used exclusively to obtain delivery of our anticipated energy supplies. The Company does not net settle, nor do we sell within a short period of time after taking delivery. The Company avails of the own use exemption and, therefore, these contracts are treated as executory contracts.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. Company policy is to extend credit to customers of good credit standing. Credit risk is managed on an on-going basis, by experienced people within the Company. The Company's policy for the management of credit risk in relation to trade receivables involves periodically assessing the financial reliability of customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Provisions are made, where deemed necessary, and the utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Management does not expect any significant counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Section 172(1) statement

Directors are required by Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, Section 172 requires Directors to have regard to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly between members of the Company.

The Directors give careful consideration to these factors in discharging their duties.

Stakeholders

The Directors engage with key stakeholders to understand their needs, and to establish and maintain a positive relationship. Based on the ISO 26000 guidelines regarding stakeholders, the Directors have identified the Company's stakeholders and a monitoring process has been in place since 2012.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

To translate stakeholders' interests into management processes, core stakeholder groups have been linked with organisational structures, communication activities and procedures, amongst others. These processes help the Company constantly improve stakeholder relationships by using the shared value concept.

The identified stakeholders, and the respective ways in which the Board engages with those stakeholders, are:

- Industry associations: Membership of industry associations around the world enable the Board to monitor developments with regard to legislation and to voice its opinion. Engagement achieved through regular exchanges with key associations.
- Employees: The Company engages with employees through continuous and regular dialogue with employees individually and collectively through works councils at facility-level, personal development reviews, and an ethics hotline.
- National and local authorities: These are engaged through permitting and compliance reviews.
- Community: Engagement involves projects, active exchange with the local community, and engagement in local activities.
- Suppliers: The Company relies on suppliers, and the availability of goods and services in the market influences the Company's strategy and how it operates. Relationships with suppliers facilitate engagement on sustainability, efficiency, and innovation.
- Ultimate shareholders of Ardagh Group: The Board engages with the shareholders through ongoing dialogue, timely reporting, conference participation, and individual engagement.
- Customers: Engagement with customers is achieved through ongoing dialogue with customers to deliver sustainability improvements, including through innovation and lightweighting, and through timely feedback on customer surveys.
- Media: The Company actively engages with media to promote Ardagh and the Group's sustainability credentials.

Governance

The Board is aware of its duty under Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of members as a whole. The Group's stakeholder engagement activities help to inform the Board's decisions, by ensuring the Directors are aware of stakeholders' interests. The Board takes a long-term view in reaching key decisions, and, when taking decisions, the Board looks to act in the interests of stakeholders as a whole and to ensure all stakeholders are fairly treated.

Environment

The environmental impact of the Company's products, facilities, and supply chain are continually assessed by the Board. The group-wide Environmental Policy is part of the group sustainability strategy and supports the achievement of the group sustainability targets.

Energy management is a core component of our sustainability strategy. In the glass production process, melting accounts for a significant proportion of the total energy consumption. Furnace rebuilds, preventative maintenance, waste heat recovery, air and batch preheating, operational excellence programmes, cullet content increase, and continuous emission monitoring are some of the measures that we have taken to improve the energy efficiency of our glass melting process.

Non-financial and sustainability information statement

Active Risk Management and Responsibilities

Ardagh Group S.A., of which the Company is a subsidiary group company, has adopted a top-down and a bottom-up approach to manage risk.

The top-down approach considers groupwide enterprise level risks, which, should they be unaddressed, could have the potential to exceed Ardagh's capacity to bear risks.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

An Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy has been implemented and a governance structure has been set up. The ERM Committee oversees the top-down approach to assess enterprise level risks and, as defined in the Committee Charter, is composed of Chief Executive Officers of operating businesses ("OB") and functions, who own the risks in their respective OB or functional area.

The bottom-up approach considers risks at a local level. These risks have a limited impact on the enterprise but are potentially material to the Company.

An Operational Risk & Insurance Committee structure has been established as the governance body composed of the operating business and functional representatives as defined in the Committee Charter. The Operational Risk & Insurance Committee reports into the ERM Committee.

Risk identification is the first step of the risk management process. It is essential for awareness of potential material risks and to initiate treatment actions to mitigate them.

As part of the ERM top-down approach, new risks are identified from external emerging risk reports, audit findings, investigations, or incidents. As part of the bottom-up approach risks are identified by the operations when reviewing their operational risk assessments ("ORA") on a biennial basis. OBs use local weather and natural disaster alert mechanisms to identify approaching natural hazard events (such as windstorms, flooding, wildfires or black ice) and to initiate emergency preparedness of respective facilities at risk.

By conducting or reviewing existing risk assessments Ardagh can identify and manage its risks effectively, prioritise actions and thereby reducing the likelihood and impact of negative outcomes. When assessing risks, it considers top-down and bottom-up perspectives to its business. The Group Risk Team is responsible to support operating businesses and functions in their risk assessments.

ERM risk assessment is an important part of the overall ERM process and defined by the ERM policy. The risks and their potential impacts are assessed on enterprise level annually. The ERM risk assessment is overseen and conducted by the ERM Committee, that decides on what level of risk to tolerate and what risks to reduce by treatment actions.

ORAs are used by the Company at the plant level. Operational risks are assessed and reviewed every second year or after material operational changes, in the Ardagh Risk Management System ("ARMS") ORAs document the analysis of inherent, current and, based on the risk tolerance, future risk exposure. Each ORA must be validated by the accountable plant leadership. OBs' risk leaders ensure that the outcome of their OB's ORAs is reviewed and presented to the OB's leadership to ensure alignment on risk tolerance and treatment actions.

Ardagh monitors risks on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are effectively managed. This involves identifying and assessing risks, implementing appropriate action plans, and reviewing the effectiveness of risk controls on a regular basis.

Following the top-down approach, the ERM Committee is responsible to monitor enterprise level risks. The Audit Committee of the Board is updated with regular risk updates and annually provided with an ERM risk report.

The Operational Risk & Insurance committee oversees the monitoring of operational and insurance risks.

Incident and risk reports are issued and provided to the OBs for management reviews in the areas of health and safety, environmental management, property loss and business interruption incidents, risk engineering and insurance findings and operational Risk Assessments. OBs monitor plant exposure from security or natural peril event alerts.

Risks related to climate change

Climate change may adversely affect the Company's ability to conduct our business, including the availability and cost of resources required for our production processes.

There continues to be a growing concern that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases ("GHG") in the atmosphere may have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather and precipitation patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather conditions and natural disasters.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

The impact of climate change presents immediate and long-term risks of loss arising from climate change to us, and the markets in which we operate, which are expected to increase over time.

Climate risks consist of physical risks and transition risks, either of which may materially adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.

Our operations could be exposed to physical risks resulting from chronic and acute climate change and extreme weather-related events, such as increased storms, drought, fires, hurricanes, tornadoes or floods, which may directly damage our physical assets (such as facilities and materials) or otherwise impact their value or productivity, cause raw material shortages (including energy supply) and supply chain disruptions (including delivery) and increase production cost and health and safety risks, among other risks.

In addition, unseasonal extreme weather can reduce demand for certain beverages, or can adversely impact fruit and vegetable crop harvests and, as a result, our products.

We are not able to accurately predict the timeframe or the materiality of any potential losses or costs associated with the effects of climate change, and the impact of climate change may also vary by geographic location and other circumstances, including weather patterns.

We could also be exposed to transition risks resulting from changes in policy, technology and market preference to address climate change, such as carbon pricing policies, including increased prices for certain fuels, including natural gas and the introduction of a carbon tax, and power generation shifts from fossil fuels to renewable energy, which may lead to changes in the value of assets. In addition, measures to address climate change through laws and regulations, for example by requiring reductions in emissions of GHGs or introducing compliance schemes, could create economic risks and uncertainties for our businesses, by increasing GHG-related costs, such as the cost of abatement equipment to reduce emissions to comply with legal requirements on GHG emissions or required technological standards, or reducing demand for our products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company consumes significant amounts of raw materials in the manufacturing process, in particular, silica sand, limestone and soda ash (natural or synthetic). Recycled glass is a key raw material that is used in varying percentages, depending on the type of glass manufactured and the availability of recycled glass in a particular market.

The price, quality and availability of recycled glass varies widely from one region to another and is dependent on a number of factors, including glass collection and its effectiveness and the distance of our production sites to population centres where the waste glass is collected and processed. The demand for secondary materials in general is increasing due to more ambitious CO_2 legislation and customers, consumers and legislators seeking higher levels of recycled content to meet consumer aspirations and therefore recycled glass is becoming more scarce. Any significant increase in the price of the raw materials we use to manufacture glass could have a material negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In 2022, Ardagh Group S.A. received approval from the SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative) for GHG emission reduction targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% and to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 12% by 2030. The Company's operations are covered in these targets. Our glass production process generates significant CO_2 emissions.

The Company's ability to meet our sustainability targets also depends to an extent on market or competitive conditions that are outside our control, as well as expectations and assumptions that are necessarily uncertain. Failure to meet our SBTi targets and reduce our emissions, or failure to meet any of our other sustainability targets, could result in increased costs for us in the form of carbon taxes, and could have a material adverse effect our reputation, customer and investor relationships, or ability to access capital on favourable terms, particularly given investors' focus on environmental, social and governmental matters. Failure to transition to low carbon manufacturing in the future could result in dedicated action by climate activists which could cause reputational damage or business interruption.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Opportunities and Resilience

Sustainability is a core part of Ardagh Group S.A. and as such the Company's business, and our sustainability strategy is built upon three pillars – Emissions, Ecology and Social, which focuses on reducing our GHG emissions and ecological impact, while supporting our people and the communities where we do business. Our focus on sustainability has been recognized by various external organisations. In 2024, we were awarded a Gold rating from EcoVadis, which includes reviewing the business strategy and action in relation to Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable procurement. The Company's facilities also subscribe to SEDEX and have completed reporting up to 2024 for all UK facilities In addition, Ardagh Glass Packaging, which includes the Company, received a B rating for both water management and climate change from CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project).

Ardagh's social pillar of our sustainability strategy embodies our commitment to build a safe, diverse, equal and inclusive workforce, focused on customer satisfaction and improving the communities we do business in. Our people and community strategy includes Health and Safety, Human Rights, Culture, Employee engagement and community action. Full details of our social strategy can be found at https://www.ardaghgroup.com/esg/social/.

Ardagh also provides annual training to all employees of the Company in relation to Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption in line with our Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy, 2024, previously included in the company Code of Conduct applicable to all employees (https://www.ardaghgroup.com/uploads/AG-Code-of-Conduct-EN-UK.pdf).

In 2022 Ardagh Group S.A. conducted a climate scenario Analysis in partnership with KPMG to evaluate 4°C and 1.5°C scenario pathways representing a "Business-as-usual" and a "Paris-aligned" trajectory.

Regarding physical risks all sites of Ardagh Group S.A. have been analysed and priority sites identified for business continuity importance, two of them belonging specifically to the Company (Barnsley and Doncaster). Ardagh's exposure to future physical hazards are sea level rise and riverine flooding although in general these are considered relatively low risk even in the event of a 4°C scenario. Neither of the Company's priority sites are affected.

The Emissions pillar of our sustainability strategy aligns to the SBTi and aims to minimize Ardagh's GHG emissions and other potential emissions to air. We are targeting to reduce our Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2020 baseline, in line with the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015, under which select governments pledged to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. These targets were approved by the SBTi in 2022. For 2024 the SBTi targets show progression to target of 38% for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and 68% progression to target of Scope 3 emissions.

For details regarding targets, metrics, and KPI monitoring, we refer to the annually updated, Sustainability Report for the Ardagh Group (https://www.ardaghgroup.com/pdf/pdfs/sustainability-report.pdf).

The Company is committed to both reduce its energy consumption and to switch to more sustainable sources of energy for its own operations (scopes 1 and 2). The Company currently purchases 100% CO_2 free electricity. Ardagh is also working on reducing the energy consumption throughout its value chain (scope 3), through working with its suppliers and logistic partners, reducing its consumption of raw materials and sourcing recycled glass (which requires less energy during the manufacturing of packaging containers).

In line with meeting Ardagh's SBTi targets, the Company has reduced absolute gas consumption by 8.5% and overall CO_2 production (Scope 1) by 6.6% on the 2020 baseline. In the 2024 financial year the Company reduced absolute gas consumption by 2.9% and overall CO_2 production by 1.4%.

As an energy intensive business, we strive to continuously improve our energy baseline. To realise this and be compliant with local requirements (especially those from various regional emission trading schemes) we have implemented ISO 50001 management systems in all the Company's manufacturing facilities.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Ardagh is committed to use raw materials that are sustainably and ethically sourced. Ardagh's suppliers must comply with the organisation's Responsible Procurement Policy that outlines requirements for Ardagh's suppliers regarding key social, ethical and environmental topics. For example, suppliers are required to have waste management processes in place, to move away from non-renewable energy sources when feasible and to conduct a suitable supply chain risk assessment to ensure they manage their supply chain responsibly. To ensure compliance with the Responsible Procurement Policy Ardagh has implemented a supplier assessment process. Depending on the outcome of the risk assessment, Ardagh may request an onsite sustainability assessment. We define the basic principles in our Responsible Procurement Policy to ensure that all suppliers are engaged in our GHG emission reduction efforts. However, it is not feasible to assess all suppliers due to the complexity of data gathering among all supply chains. Therefore, these suppliers were selected based on strategic importance and our critical category.

Our emissions pillar has focused on renewables projects, with major solar developments in our facility in Scotland, in addition to significant facilities upgrades resulting in greater energy efficiency.

Ardagh Group S.A. has also invested in researching technologies that provide opportunities for the Company. A NextGen furnace, based in Germany and owned by Ardagh Glass GmbH, is a potentially industry transforming project reducing emissions by up to 60% through the use of up to 80% electricity for the melting process. This technology, if successful, may provide emission reducing opportunities for the Company's future furnace developments.

In 2022, Ardagh announced a partnership with a leading spirits producer in our Ardagh Glass Limmared AB facility where we intend to replace 20% of our natural gas with green hydrogen. Successful implementation of this process may provide opportunities to utilise the same methods in Ardagh Glass Limited's manufacturing sites to reduce our CO_2.

In 2024 Ardagh successfully completed an industrial fuel switching trial to produce glass packaging using biofuel in the furnace at its Knottingley, UK facility. Funded by the UK Government's Net Zero Innovation Portfolio programme and led by Glass Futures (the UK-based Global Centre of Excellence for glass R&D, Innovation and Training) this innovative trial brought together several manufacturers in both the glass and ceramics sectors. The goal was to evaluate the feasibility of using alternative liquid bio-derived fuels in the glass melting process with the aim of completely replacing natural gas with lower-carbon biofuel in the furnace. Liquid bio-derived fuels replaced 100% of natural gas, producing 4.1 million glass containers and reducing CO_2 emissions by 242 tonnes over seven days, demonstrating that lower-carbon glass packaging can be produced at commercial scale without compromising quality or efficiency.

We are also dependent on enabling conditions that fall under the responsibility of the Government. A necessary prerequisite for enabling the electrification of glass melting is a secure, permanent, and uninterrupted supply of the required electrical power capacity at the required energy level. Additionally, the electrical energy must be generated from renewable sources to avoid shifting CO_2 emissions from the site to the electricity power supplier.

In the longer term, for maximum decarbonisation, the proportion of natural gas in a NextGen furnace must be replaced by hydrogen. A prerequisite for this is the establishment of hydrogen infrastructure.

Ardagh Group S.A, is monitoring emerging technology based on the Technology Readiness Level and evaluates such technology for usage in the Company operations, e.g., the possible use of fully electric melting based on the site conditions.

Our active engagement with industrial associations on UK and global level means we are able to gain necessary knowledge to prepare our business for future climate-related regulations.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

Disclosures are made below of the Company's energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions in line with the requirements of the government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting, effective 1 April 2020.

Energy consumption is measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh). A financial approach has been applied and the actual consumption is provided by energy suppliers and consists of the following:

- Electricity purchased by the Company for its own use, including for the purposes of transport;
- Gas usage from stationary or mobile activities for which the Company is responsible; and
- Consumption of fuel for the purposes of transport where the Company is responsible for purchasing fuel.

For CO_2 emissions, an operational approach has been followed. The actual CO_2 emissions recorded have been reported with the 2024 conversion factor applied.

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

We have followed the UK Government environmental reporting guidance, and we have used the UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting in determining the energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

	2024	2023
Energy consumption in kWh used to calculate emissions	1,810,274,021	1,807,612,320
Emissions from purchased electricity (tCO_2e)	-	-
Emissions from combustion of gas (tCO_2e)	269,684	277,249
Emissions from combustion for process purposes (tCO_2e)	80,815	78,256
Total emissions (tCO_2e)	350,499	355,505
Intensity ratio: tCO_2e per £1m revenue	745.11	632.76

In a bid to become more energy efficient, a number of energy projects were carried out throughout 2024:

- Furnace repairs; and
- General optimisation projects such as LED lighting and replacing parts with more efficient models.

In addition, the Company is accredited to ISO 50001 (Energy Management).

Culture and values

Culture, values, and standards underpin how the Company creates and sustains value over the longer term and are key elements of how it maintains a reputation for high standards of business conduct. They also guide and assist in decision-making, and thereby help promote the Company's success, recognising, amongst other things, the likely consequences of any decision in the long term and wider stakeholder considerations. The Board sets the values and standards, required of all employees, through the Company's Code of Conduct.

Approved by and signed on behalf of the Board

J Clarke
Director
16 December 2025

Ardagh Glass Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024

Directors

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

M Rozmus (Resigned 24 June 2024)
M Dick
J Clarke
J M Petersson (Resigned 24 June 2024)
S M Santon
H Bonne (Resigned 24 June 2024)
G Methven

Future developments

Demand for the Company's products remains strong. The Company will continue to invest in world class manufacturing facilities and will continue to focus on product quality and customer service in order to maintain its position as a leading UK manufacturer of glass containers.

Dividends

During the year the Company paid an interim dividend of £10,000,000 (2023: £10,000,001). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2023: £nil).

Political and charitable donations

Charitable donations totalling £92,614 (2023: £81,433) were made to local and national charities. The Company made no political donations during 2024 (2023: £nil).

Research and development

The Company recognised £539,000 (2023: £541,000) as an expense in the year, in relation to research and development. The Company participates in research and development activities in conjunction with its fellow undertakings in the group.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

Disclosures for Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting are included in the Strategic Report above.

Employees

The Company is committed to employment policies which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of gender, race, colour, disability, or marital status. The Company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the Company. If members of staff become disabled the Company continues employment, either in the same or an alternative position, with appropriate retraining being given if necessary.

The Company systematically provides employees with information on matters of concern to them, consulting them or their representatives regularly, so that their views can be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests. Employee involvement in the Company is encouraged, as achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the Company plays a major role in maintaining its position in the market. The Company encourages the involvement of employees by means of consultative procedures enabling management and other employees to discuss matters of mutual interest, including health and safety. Through these procedures, departmental channels and the online news centre, employees are kept informed about the Company's activities.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Directors' indemnity

The Company has entered into indemnity arrangements for the benefit of all its directors in relation to certain losses and liabilities which they may incur to third parties in the course of acting as directors of the Company and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. This qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the financial year and at the date of approval of these financial statements.

Financial risk management

An overview of the Company's financial risk management is provided in the principal risks section within the Strategic Report above.

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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under Company law, 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 101, 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 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

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.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Stakeholder engagement

Engagement with employees and other stakeholders is summarised in the "Section 172(1) Statement" section within the Strategic Report.

Going concern

The Company is part of Ardagh Group's cash pooling arrangement that is administered through Ardagh Treasury Limited, a fellow group company, which acts as an internal bank for Ardagh Group S.A. subsidiaries. Under the cash pooling arrangements, all balances are typically 'swept' to Ardagh Treasury Limited at the end of business on each day. However, a cash balance is retained in the Company at the year end and swept to Ardagh Treasury Limited shortly after. If there is a negative balance on such bank account at the end of a business day a balance will be 'swept' in from Ardagh Treasury Limited to clear the balance. The Company is wholly dependent on this cash pooling arrangement for access to the cash flows necessary for the day-to-day running of the Company and to support the going concern assertion.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, together with the strong net asset position, current and anticipated levels of available liquidity the Board has formed the judgment that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, the Board has taken into account all available information about a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Independent auditors

An elective resolution has been passed to maintain PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors until such time as the Board decides otherwise.

On behalf of the Board

J Clarke
Director
16 December 2025

Independent auditors' report to the members of Ardagh Glass Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Ardagh Glass Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 2024; the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Ardagh Glass Limited (continued)

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.

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 our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires 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 2024 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 directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK employment laws and health and safety regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as UK tax legislation and the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting journal entries to manipulate financial

Independent auditors' report to the members of Ardagh Glass Limited (continued)

performance and bias within management's estimates and assumptions. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiries with management around known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, claims and litigation, and instances of fraud;
- Understanding and evaluating management's controls that are designed to prevent and detect irregularities in the control environment;
- Identifying and testing journal entries using a risk based targeting approach for unexpected account combinations impacting revenue or improving earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, including the assumptions affecting accruals and provisions;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing; and
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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.

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 obtained 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.

Sarah Allen (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Leeds
16 December 2025

Ardagh Glass Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	As restated* 2023 £'000
Turnover	2	**470,399**	561,835
Cost of sales		**(406,936)**	(485,814)
Gross profit		**63,463**	76,021
Administrative expenses		**(44,213)**	(44,823)
Other income		**23,445**	15,931
Operating profit	3	**42,695**	47,129
Analysed as			
EBITDA		**77,948**	82,172
Depreciation	3	**(34,979)**	(30,988)
Amortisation of government grants	3	**268**	219
Exceptional costs	3	**(542)**	(4,274)
Operating profit	3	**42,695**	47,129
Interest receivable and similar income	4	**13,090**	11,931
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	**(7,846)**	(9,714)
Foreign exchange gain on intercompany balances	4	**188**	257
Profit before taxation		**48,127**	49,603
Tax on profit	5	**(12,265)**	(11,950)
Profit for the financial year		**35,862**	37,653

* During the current year it was identified that certain recharges made by the Company had been offset against Administrative expenses. This has been corrected retrospectively, see note 22 for further details.

All of the results in 2024 and 2023 relate to those of continuing operations.

EBITDA is defined as earnings generated from glass manufacture and distribution operations before interest, tax depreciation, amortisation of government grants, and exceptional costs.

The notes on pages 19 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ardagh Glass Limited
Registered number: 00567801

Ardagh Glass Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Profit for the financial year		**35,862**	37,653
Other comprehensive (expense)/income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	17	**(19,396)**	6,034
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	13	**4,849**	(1,508)
Other comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year, net of tax		**(14,547)**	4,526
Total comprehensive income the year		**21,315**	42,179

Cumulative remeasurement losses on the pension scheme amount to £133,718,000 (2023: £114,322,000) recognised directly in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The notes on pages 19 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ardagh Glass Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	**234,377**	234,866
Investments in subsidiaries	7	**-**	-
		234,377	234,866
Current assets			
Stocks	8	**81,816**	96,076
Debtors	9	**334,132**	333,084
Cash at bank and in hand	10	**63,739**	63,024
		479,687	492,184
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	11	**(114,315)**	(144,575)
Net current assets		**365,372**	347,609
Total assets less current liabilities		**599,749**	582,475
Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year	12	**(27,420)**	(28,951)
Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions for liabilities	14	**(5,965)**	(315)
Retirement benefit obligations	17	**(74,570)**	(72,730)
Net assets		**491,794**	480,479
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	15	**23,243**	23,243
Share premium account		**6,264**	6,264
Profit and loss account		**462,287**	450,972
Total shareholders' funds		**491,794**	480,479

The notes on pages 19 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company (registered number: 00567801) on pages 15 to 39 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Clarke
Director

Ardagh Glass Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2023	**23,243**	**6,264**	**418,862**	**448,369**
Profit for the financial year	-	-	37,653	37,653
IFRS 16 liability alignment	-	-	(69)	(69)
Actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligation (note 17)	-	-	6,034	6,034
Deferred tax on actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligation	-	-	(1,508)	(1,508)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	42,110	42,110
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 20)	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
At 31 December 2023	**23,243**	**6,264**	**450,972**	**480,479**
At 1 January 2024	**23,243**	**6,264**	**450,972**	**480,479**
Profit for the financial year	-	-	35,862	35,862
Actuarial loss on retirement benefit obligation (note 17)	-	-	(19,396)	(19,396)
Deferred tax on actuarial loss on retirement benefit obligation (note 13)	-	-	4,849	4,849
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	21,315	21,315
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 20)	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
At 31 December 2024	**23,243**	**6,264**	**462,287**	**491,794**

The notes on pages 19 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ardagh Glass Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

1 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies adopted 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. These financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

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

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 21 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

The disclosure exemptions adopted by the Company in accordance with FRS 101 are as follows:

- Statement of cash flows (IAS 1.10(d))
- Capital risk management (IAS 1.134-136)
- Related party transactions (IAS 24)
- Financial instruments (IFRS 7)
- Accounting policies issued but not yet effective (IAS 8.30-31)
- Change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification (IAS 1 para 40A-D)

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. A summary of the accounting policies is set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The key accounting policies for the Company pertain primarily to turnover recognition, pensions and provisions which are described in further detail below.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ardagh Group S.A. and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Ardagh Group S.A. which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions, and judgments

The preparation of financial information in conformity with IFRS requires the use of critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are subject to continual re-evaluation. However, actual outcomes may differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are set out below.

Critical accounting judgements: Lease term

Several lease agreements include renewal and termination options. The Company assesses all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a renewal option, or not exercise a termination option. Renewal options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the conclusion is that the lease is reasonably certain to be renewed (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting judgements: Lease term (continued)

exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Company. Included in the lease liability are cash flows of £4,175,000, which would not be incurred if the break clauses in the leases were enacted.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions in applying the Company's accounting policies: Measurement of employee benefit obligations

The Company follows guidance of IAS 19 to determine the present value of its obligations to current and past employees in respect of defined benefit pension obligations. The Company values its liabilities, with the assistance of professional actuaries, to ensure consistency in the quality of the key assumptions underlying the valuations. The critical assumptions and estimates applied are discussed in detail in Note 17.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The impact of new standards, amendments to existing standards, and interpretations issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 have been assessed by the Directors; no new standards or amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2024 are currently relevant for the Company. The Directors' assessment of the impact of new standards, which are not yet effective and which have not been early adopted by the Company, on the financial statements and disclosures is on-going.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and supplies invoiced to the UK and overseas. Turnover is recognised when control of goods and supplies has transferred to the customer. The Company recognises turnover when control passes to the customer, predominantly on dispatch of the goods, net of any related customer rebates, cash discounts and value added taxes. Turnover is recognised based on prices specified in contracts with customers.

The Company usually enters into framework agreements with its customers, which establish the terms under which individual orders to purchase goods or services may be placed. As the framework agreements do not identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred, they do not create enforceable rights and obligations on a standalone basis. Therefore, the Company has concluded that only individual purchase orders create enforceable rights and obligations and meet the definition of a contract in IFRS 15. The individual purchase orders have, in general, a duration of one year or less and, as such, the Company does not disclose any information about remaining performance obligations under these contracts. The Company's payment terms are in line with customary business practice, which can vary by customer and region. The Company has availed of the practical expedient from considering the existence of a significant financing component as, based on past experience, we expect that, at contract inception, the period between when a promised good is transferred to the customer and when the customer pays for that good will be one year or less. The Company has a specific contract with a customer, which guarantees the customer a minimum level of supply from the Company from a dedicated production facility at Barnsley. At the end of the year a price adjustment is made based on actual input costs for the year.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. The company leases warehouses, plant and machinery, equipment and vehicles.

At the lease commencement date or the effective date of a lease modification, the Company recognises a lease liability as the present value of expected future lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate unless the rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable, excluding any amounts which are variable based on the usage of the underlying asset and a right-of-use asset generally at the same amount plus any directly attributable costs. The Company combines lease and non-lease components and accounts for them as a single lease component. Extension options or periods after termination options are considered by management if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended or not terminated.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets) is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost represents the original purchase price of the asset and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. No provision is made for depreciation on freehold land. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost less estimated residual value of assets on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives, commencing when the assets are first brought into use.

The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Freehold buildings	50 years
Plant, machinery, and equipment	3 – 20 years
Equipment and vehicles	3 – 10 years
Moulds	1 – 3 years
Pallets	5 years
Assets under construction	Not depreciated until brought into use and reclassified into one of the classes above

The Company presents right-of-use assets within the same financial statement line item as the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned and depreciates the same over the expected lease term.

The residual values and the remaining useful economic lives are reviewed on an annual basis.

Assets are tested for impairment wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Stock

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs include expenditure which is incurred in the normal course of business in bringing the product to its present location and condition and a due proportion of labour and overhead expenses. The costing methodology used for raw materials and finished goods is standard cost, engineering spares and ancillary mould equipment are valued at weighted average cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and estimated selling costs.

Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving, and defective stock.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise deposits with banks and bank and cash balances. In the Balance Sheet, bank overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities. The Company is part of Ardagh Group's cash pooling arrangement that is administered through Ardagh Treasury Limited, a fellow group company, which acts as an internal bank for Ardagh Group S.A. subsidiaries. Under the cash pooling arrangements, all balances are typically 'swept' to Ardagh Treasury Limited at the end of business on each day. However, a cash balance is retained in the Company at the year end and swept to Ardagh Treasury Limited shortly after.

Employee benefit costs

The Company accounts for pensions under IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' (revised). In respect of defined benefit plans (pension plans that define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation), obligations are measured at discounted present value whilst plan assets are recorded at fair value. The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the net of the plan obligations and assets. No allowance is made in the past service liability in respect of either the future expenses of running the schemes or for non-service related death in service benefits which may arise in the future. The operating costs of such plans are charged to operating profit and the finance costs are recognised as financial income or an expense as appropriate. Service costs are spread systematically over the lives of employees and financing costs are recognised in the periods in which they arise. Remeasurements are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Payments to defined contribution schemes (pension plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity) are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefit costs (continued)

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high quality (AA rated) bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions; additional information is disclosed in note 17.

Current taxation

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. 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.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill, or arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Repairs and renewals

All expenditure on repairs and renewals is expensed as incurred.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest receivable and similar income comprises interest income on amounts owing by group companies and net foreign currency translation gains.

Interest payable and similar expenses comprises interest expense on borrowings, lease liabilities, net foreign currency translation losses, net interest cost of net pension plan liabilities, and other finance expenses.

Other Income

The Company provides administrative services to group undertakings. These services are recharged on a cost-plus basis, with the costs comprising directly attributable expenses and an appropriate share of overheads, together with a mark-up. Other income excludes any amounts recharged by the Company that will become a cost component of management charges recharged to the Company. Income from management recharges is recognised in the period in which the related services are provided. Balances outstanding at the year-end are included within Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings, are unsecured, interest-free, and settled in the normal course of business.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Other creditors are measured at amortised cost and are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements once they have been authorised and the Company is committed to making the payment. Interim dividends are recorded when paid.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange in force at the time they arise. Both the functional and presentational currency is sterling.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Translation differences are taken to the Profit and Loss Account.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised initially at fair value less provision for impairment. Debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within the same period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of individual debtors, probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy, and financial reorganisation are also considered when measuring expected credit losses.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account within "administrative expenses".

When a debtor is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against "administrative expenses" in the Profit and Loss Account.

The company may enter into supply chain finance arrangements to manage working capital. These arrangements typically involve a finance provider paying the Company on behalf of a customer on a non-recourse basis with the customer making the payment to the finance provider.

Other debtors consist of amounts due from group companies, prepayments, and corporation tax receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those items which the directors consider necessary to disclose separately for the users of the financial statements to obtain a full understanding of the result for the year.

Borrowings

Costs of borrowing are expensed directly in the Profit and Loss Account under the effective interest method.

Government grants

Capital government grants are recorded when they are received, and are presented as deferred income. They are amortised to the income statement over the life of the asset to which they represent a contribution. The company will comply with the conditions attached to them. Any amount which is expected to be repaid is not amortised.

The relevant grant should be considered as part of the cost of the asset in the event of impairment or disposal.

Going concern

The Company is part of Ardagh Group's cash pooling arrangement that is administered through Ardagh Treasury Limited, a fellow group company, which acts as an internal bank for Ardagh Group S.A. subsidiaries. Under the cash pooling arrangements, all balances are typically 'swept' to Ardagh Treasury Limited at the end of business on each day. If there is a negative balance on such bank account at the end of a business day a balance will be 'swept' in from Ardagh Treasury Limited to clear the balance. However, a cash balance is retained in the Company at the year end and swept to Ardagh Treasury Limited shortly after. The Company is wholly dependent on this cash pooling arrangement for access to the cash flows necessary for the day-to-day running of the Company and to support the going concern assertion.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, together with current and anticipated levels of available liquidity, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date when these financial statements were authorised for issue. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2 Turnover

The directors consider that the operations of the Company fall into one business class, being the manufacture of glass containers.

The analysis of turnover by geographical destination is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	**449,288**	536,216
Other European Countries	**16,802**	19,171
Rest of the World	**4,309**	6,448
	470,399	561,835

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Operating profit

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
The following items have been charged/(credited) in arriving at operating profit:		
Employee benefit expenses (note 16)	**95,477**	88,713
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment:		
- owned	**26,043**	24,043
- right of use assets	**8,936**	6,945
Foreign exchange gains	**(352)**	(312)
Exceptional Costs: Redundancy costs (2023: Redundancy costs)	**542**	4,274
Amortisation of government grants	**(268)**	(219)
Inventory recognised as an expense	**17,933**	9,647
Repairs and maintenance costs on property, plant and equipment	**12,842**	13,224
Research and development expenditure	**539**	541
Services provided by the Company's auditors:		
- Fees payable for the audit of the Company's and immediate parent company's financial statements	**354**	301

4 Interest receivable and similar income, Interest payable and similar expenses, and Foreign exchange gain on intercompany balances

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges:		
Interest payable on supply chain finance	**2,776**	3,258
Finance charges	**64**	381
Interest payable on balances with group undertakings	**63**	18
Interest payable on lease liabilities	**1,949**	1,867
Other finance costs (note 17)	**2,994**	4,190
	7,846	9,714
Interest receivable and similar income:		
Interest receivable on balances with group and parent undertakings	**(12,821)**	(11,854)
Other interest receivable	**(269)**	(77)
	(13,090)	(11,931)
Foreign exchange gain on intercompany balances	**(188)**	(257)
Net interest receivable	**(5,432)**	(2,474)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

5 Tax on profit

Tax expense included in profit or loss:	**2024**	2023
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
- UK corporation tax on profits for the year	**5,463**	2,915
- Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**(3,337)**	(1,369)
Total current tax	**2,126**	1,546
Deferred tax:		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**6,783**	9,344
- Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**3,356**	1,060
Total deferred tax	**10,139**	10,404
Tax on profit	**12,265**	11,950
Tax income included in other comprehensive income:		
Deferred tax: credit on actuarial loss (2023: charge on gain) in year (note 13)	**(4,849)**	1,508

The tax expense for the year is higher (2023: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2024 of 25% (2023: 23.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Profit before tax	**48,127**	49,603
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 23.5%)	**12,031**	11,667
Effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	**(55)**	(52)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**378**	91
Difference in applicable rates for current and deferred tax	**-**	553
Payment received for unrecognised tax losses utilised by group company	**(108)**	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years – current tax	**(3,337)**	(1,369)
Adjustment in respect of prior years – deferred tax	**3,356**	1,060
Tax charge	**12,265**	11,950

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). There has been no change to corporation tax rates for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. For the financial year ended 31 December 2024 the weighted average tax rate is 25% (31 December 2023 weighted average tax rate was 23.5%). Deferred taxes at the balance sheet data are measured at 25%.

The Company belongs to a group that is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in the United Kingdom, the jurisdiction in which the Company is incorporated, and has effect for fiscal years starting on or after 31 December 2023. The Company performed an impact assessment of the OECD transitional safe harbour rules and concluded that it should not be subject to top-up tax for the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

6 Tangible Assets

	Land and buildings	Plant machinery and equipment	Equipment and vehicles	Moulds	Pallets	Assets under construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost							
At 1 January 2024, as reported	131,647	342,986	10,154	15,239	6,950	60,625	567,601
Restatement*	(12,478)	(3,273)	(1,636)	-	-	-	(17,387)
At 1 January 2024	119,169	339,713	8,518	15,239	6,950	60,625	550,214
Additions	5,729	12,436	1,481	3,517	342	10,985	34,490
Disposals	(7,230)	(18,831)	(729)	(6,249)	(199)	-	(33,238)
Category transfers	43	57,380	544	-	-	(57,967)	-
At 31 December 2024	117,711	390,698	9,814	12,507	7,093	13,643	551,466
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2024, as reported	69,054	242,723	6,450	10,645	3,863	-	332,735
Restatement*	(12,478)	(3,273)	(1,636)	-	-		(17,387)
At 1 January 2024	56,576	239,450	4,814	10,645	3,863	-	315,348
Charge for the year	8,512	19,826	1,185	3,878	1,578	-	34,979
Disposals	(7,230)	(18,831)	(729)	(6,249)	(199)	-	(33,238)
At 31 December 2024	**57,858**	**240,445**	**5,270**	**8,274**	**5,242**	-	**317,089**
Net book value 31 December 2024	**59,853**	**150,253**	**4,544**	**4,233**	**1,851**	**13,643**	**234,377**
31 December 2023	62,593	100,263	3,704	4,594	3,087	60,625	234,866

*During the year it was identified that right of use assets which had ended in 2023 and prior had not been disposed on completion of the lease period. These assets were fully depreciated and had net book values of £nil. A correction has been made in the above table to correct the cost and accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024, there is no impact to the net book values.

Included in property, plant and equipment are the following:

- Land at £8,345,000 (2023: £8,345,000) on which no depreciation is provided. Of which £60,000 (2023: £60,000) is short leasehold and £8,285,000 (2023: £8,285,000) is freehold.
- Assets amounting to £160,396,000 (2023: £163,889,000) which are fully depreciated but still in use.

The below tables shows information relating to right of use assets:

Right of use assets	Land and buildings £'000	Plant machinery and equipment £'000	Equipment and vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Net book value on 1 January 2024	20,936	3,556	1,523	26,015
Additions for the year	5,014	491	1,197	6,702
Depreciation for the year	(6,658)	(1,493)	(785)	(8,936)
Net book value on 31 December 2024	19,292	2,554	1,935	23,781

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

6 Tangible Assets (continued)

Lease liabilities	31 December 2024 £'000	31 December 2023 £'000
Current Liabilities (note 11)	5,760	5,945
Non-Current Liabilities (note 12)	25,065	26,760

Interest expense for the year is £1,949,000 (2023: £1,867,000), refer to note 4.
The total cash outflow for leases in the year (including interest payments) was £10,367,000 (2023: £8,412,000).

7 Investments in subsidiaries

Details of the Company's holdings in subsidiary undertakings are shown below:

Name of Company	% held	Country of incorporation or registration	Nature of business
Ardagh Services (UK) Limited*	100%	England and Wales	Dormant company

*Investment value is £1 (2023: £1). The registered office of the company above is Headlands Lane, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, WF11 0HP.

8 Stocks

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	**7,538**	9,730
Engineering spares	**6,984**	7,946
Ancillary mould equipment	**5,386**	4,935
Finished goods	**61,908**	73,465
	81,816	96,076

Included above are finished goods of £8,914,000 (2023: £17,701,509) carried at net realisable value being lower than cost.

Stocks are stated after provisions of £14,411,000 (2023: £14,034,000).

The Company pledged inventory totalling £70,327,000 (2023: £84,942,000) as security for the Ardagh Group S.A. Global Asset Backed Loan Facility.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

9 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	**51,297**	63,491
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	**60,246**	41,510
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	**208,236**	219,802
Intercompany trade receivables	**6,295**	2,540
Prepayments and accrued income	**5,574**	2,426
Current income tax asset	**2,484**	3,157
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	**-**	158
	334,132	333,084

The amounts owed by the UK parent undertaking are unsecured and with interest payable on £110,920,000 (2023: £110,920,000) at 6.066% (2023: 6.353%) and £97,316,000 (2023: £108,882,000) interest free. These balances have no fixed repayment terms.

Amounts owed by fellow group companies include Ardagh Treasury Limited £60,246,000 (2023: £41,510,000) which is unsecured, has no fixed repayment terms, and bears interest at rates between 4.529% and 6.641% (2023: between 5.02% and 6.87%).

Debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2023: £nil).

10 Cash at bank and in hand

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**63,739**	63,024

11 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade creditors	**63,690**	94,047
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	**9,395**	8,927
Lease liabilities	**5,760**	5,945
Taxation and social security	**8,705**	15,221
Pallet deposits	**2,761**	2,140
Accruals	**23,737**	18,075
Deferred income	**267**	220
	114,315	144,575

Creditors are stated at book value which approximates their fair value. The Company has no derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts owed to group undertakings relate to trading items settled on standard commercial terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

12 Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year

As at 31 December 2024	Between 1-2 years £'000	Between 2-5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Lease liabilities	5,268	6,046	13,751	**25,065**
Deferred income	176	169	2,010	**2,355**
Total	**5,444**	**6,215**	**15,761**	**27,420**

As at 31 December 2023	Between 1-2 years £'000	Between 2-5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Lease liabilities	4,353	7,420	14,987	**26,760**
Deferred income	220	145	1,826	**2,191**
Total	**4,573**	**7,565**	**16,813**	**28,951**

The note above analyses the Company's creditors - amounts falling due after one year into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

13 Deferred tax liabilities and assets

The provision for deferred tax consists of the following deferred tax liabilities/(assets):

Movement on deferred taxation balance in the year	Fixed asset timing differences 2024 £'000	Short term timing differences 2024 £'000	Tax losses 2024 £'000	Retirement benefits 2024 £'000	2024 £'000
At 1 January	18,389	(364)	-	(18,183)	**(158)**
Profit and Loss Account (note 5)	9,231	(821)	(2,660)	4,389	**10,139**
(Credited)/charged directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(4,849)	**(4,849)**
At 31 December	27,620	(1,185)	(2,660)	(18,643)	**5,132**

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Deferred tax asset on retirement benefit obligations	**(18,643)**	(18,183)
Deferred tax asset on short term timing differences	**(1,185)**	(364)
Deferred tax asset on tax losses	**(2,660)**	-
Deferred tax asset on fixed asset timing differences	**(1,405)**	(1,474)
Deferred tax liability on fixed asset timing differences	**29,025**	19,863
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	**5,132**	(158)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued

14 Provisions for liabilities

	Legal Provision £'000	Accrued holiday pay entitlement £'000	Deferred tax liability £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2024	-	315	-	315
Charge for the year	500	69	5,132	5,701
Utilised in the year	-	(51)	-	(51)
At 31 December 2024	500	333	5,132	5,965

15 Called-up share capital

Authorised	**2024**	2023
	£'000	£'000
24,000,000 (2023: 24,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	**24,000**	24,000

Issued and fully paid	**Number of**	**2024**	Number of	2023
At 31 December	**shares**	**£'000**	shares	£'000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**23,243,000**	**23,243**	23,243,000	23,243

16 Employees and directors

Employee benefit expenses during the year	**2024**	2023
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	**81,803**	74,813
Social security costs	**7,904**	8,230
Other pension costs (note 17)	**5,770**	5,670
	95,477	88,713

Average monthly number of people (including executive directors) employed	**2024 Number**	Restated 2023 Number
Manufacturing	**1,267**	1,361
Administration & marketing	**191**	194*
	1,458	1,555

* The 2023 number stated there were 96 employees; this omitted 98 employees that provide services to the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

16 Employees and directors (continued)

Directors	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	**1,567**	1,690
Company contributions to directors' pension	**117**	103
	1,684	1,793

Aggregate emoluments (including Company contributions to director's pension) for the highest paid director were £988,000 (2023: £733,000). This includes pension contributions in the year of £68,000 (2023: £58,000).

Post-employment benefits are accruing for 4 (2023: 4) directors under a defined contribution scheme.

17 Retirement benefit obligations

The Company sponsors two sections of a defined benefit pension scheme in the UK – The Rockware Section and the Redfearn Section of the Ardagh (UK) 2017 Pension Scheme. In addition, the Company sponsors one defined contribution pension scheme – The Ardagh DC Pension Scheme. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company, being invested with professional investment managers.

Each plan is each governed by a board of trustees, which includes members who are independent of the Company. The trustees are responsible for managing the operation, funding and investment strategy. The plans are subject to the UK regulatory framework, the requirements of the Pensions Regulator and are subject to a statutory funding objective.

The key risks of the plans are as follows:

(a) Asset volatility

The plans' liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The plans hold a significant proportion of growth assets, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term while providing volatility in the short term. The assets of each plan are managed on a fiduciary basis. The fiduciary manager invests in a broad range of growth assets to help manage risk with allocations adapted actively in response to changing market conditions.

(b) Changes in bond yields

A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the value of the plans' liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the plans' bond holdings.

(c) Life expectancy

The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

(d) Inflation risk

The majority of the plans' obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although in most cases, benefits are subject to caps on the level of inflation increases, which provides the plan with protection against extreme inflation). The majority of the plans' assets are either loosely correlated with inflation (e.g. equities) or unaffected (e.g. fixed interest bonds). 100% of the assets of each plan are hedged against interest rate and inflation risk.

Notes to the Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

17 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

In general trustees manage and set required contributions based on independent actuarial advice in accordance with UK regulations. There is a risk that changes in funding discount rates, price inflation, asset returns of life expectancy assumptions could lead to a material deficit. Given the long-term time horizon of the plans, the assumptions used are uncertain. The assumptions can also be volatile from year to year due to changes in investment market conditions. A higher funding deficit could lead to additional funding requirements in future years. Any deficit relative to the actuarial funding purposes, which may differ from the position on an accounting basis, will generally be financed over a period that ensures the contributions are reasonably affordable to the Company and in line with UK regulations.

A full actuarial valuation of the Rockware Section and the Redfearn Section was carried out as at 5 April 2024 by a qualified independent actuary. These valuations were updated by an actuary to reflect the pension scheme assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

The Rockware Section closed to future accrual with effect from 31 March 2013 and all active members at that date became deferred members. The Redfearn Section closed to future accrual from 30 September 2015 and all active members at that date became deferred members.

The assets and liabilities within each section continues to be held and managed separately by the Trustee Company.

As at 31 December 2024, the plans had nil active members (2023: nil), 893 (2023: 1,092) deferred members and 988 (2023: 885) pensioners (including dependents).

The weighted average duration of the liabilities in the Company's defined benefit pension plans is 11 years (2023: 13 years).

Pension costs for defined contribution schemes are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Defined contribution schemes	**5,770**	5,670

The Company expects to contribute £5,950,000 to the group pension scheme in 2025 (2023: £5,900,000 in 2024).

In calculating the liabilities of the defined benefit scheme, the following financial assumptions have been used:

Rockware Section

	2024	2023
Discount rate	**5.50%**	4.80%
RPI	**3.0%**	2.95%
Pension-in payment increases	**2.35%**	2.25%
Post retirement mortality assumption	**S4PxA_H table**	S3PA_H table
Life expectancy of current pensioners (years)		
• Male	**19.5**	19.7
• Female	**22.1**	22.4
Life expectancy of future pensioners (years)		
• Male	**20.9**	21.1
• Female	**24.3**	23.9

Notes to the Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

17 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Redfearn Section

	2024	2023
Discount rate	**5.60%**	4.80%
RPI	**2.95%**	2.90%
Pension-in payment increases	**2.95%**	2.95%
Post retirement mortality assumption	**S4PxA_H table**	S3PA_H table
Life expectancy of current pensioners (years)		
• Male	**19.1**	19.1
• Female	**21.8**	21.8
Life expectancy of future pensioners (years)		
• Male	**19.7**	20.4
• Female	**23.2**	23.3

The sensitivities of the scheme are as follows:

- If the discount rate were to decrease by 50 basis points from management estimates, the carrying amount of the pension obligations would increase by an estimated £14.5 million (2023: £17.7 million). If the discount rate were to increase by 50 basis points, the carrying amount of the pension obligations would decrease by an estimated £13.1 million (2023: £15.9 million).

- If the inflation rate were to decrease by 50 basis points from management estimates, the carrying amount of the pension obligations would decrease by an estimated £12.4 million (2023: £13.6 million). If the inflation rate were to increase by 50 basis points, the carrying amount of the pension obligations would increase by an estimated £13.4 million (2023: £14.6 million).

- If life expectancy were to decrease by one year from management estimates, the carrying amount of the pension obligations would increase by an estimated £7.1 million (2023: £6.9 million).

Notes to the Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

17 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The major categories of assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:

		2024		2023
Asset category	%	£'000	%	£'000
Equities and hedge funds	**14.9%**	**24,769**	20.8%	37,521
• Quoted	**14.5%**	**24,181**	5.1%	9,236
• Unquoted	**0.4%**	**588**	15.7%	28,285
Investment funds - Return Seeking Credit	**11.3%**	**18,887**	13.9%	25,118
• Quoted	**9.1%**	**15,218**	1.0%	1,838
• Unquoted	**2.2%**	**3,669**	12.9%	23,280
Bonds	**63.8%**	**106,322**	55.0%	99,382
• Quoted	**71.9%**	**119,807**	63.9%	115,433
• Unquoted	**(8.1%)**	**(13,485)**	(8.9%)	(16,051)
Others	**2.0%**	**3,262**	2.1%	3,848
• Quoted	**0.0%**	**-**	0.0%	-
• Unquoted	**2.0%**	**3,262**	2.1%	3,848
Cash	**8.0%**	**13,337**	8.2%	14,740
• Quoted	**7.9%**	**13,103**	6.2%	11,197
• Unquoted	**0.1%**	**234**	2.0%	3,543
Total	**100%**	**166,577**	100%	180,609

The pension schemes hedge their liabilities to mitigate the impact of interest rate and inflation movements. Rockware and Redfearn both hedge 100% of the assets. This hedge is achieved through a combination of gilt instruments together with interest rate and inflation swaps. These liability hedging assets are grouped under 'Bonds'.

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are determined as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Fair value of plan assets	**166,577**	180,609
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(241,147)**	(253,339)
Liability in the balance sheet	**(74,570)**	(72,730)

The amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Interest on defined benefit obligation	**11,638**	12,399
Interest on defined benefit asset	**(8,644)**	(8,209)
Total included within the Profit and Loss Account (note 4)	**2,994**	4,190

The total charge is included in interest payable and similar charges .

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

17 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Change in the defined benefit obligation:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Present value of defined benefit obligation at start of year	**253,339**	257,444
Past service cost	**240**	247
Interest cost	**11,638**	12,399
Remeasurement gain – changes in demographic assumptions	**(3,107)**	(7,250)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss – changes in financial assumptions	**(19,760)**	4,552
Remeasurement loss – changes in experience	**15,131**	1,936
Benefit payments	**(16,334)**	(15,989)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at end of year	**241,147**	253,339

The defined benefit cost for the fiscal years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 include a past service cost due to the augmentation of member benefits following redundancy.

Change in plan assets:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Fair value of plan assets at start of year	**180,609**	163,917
Interest income	**8,644**	8,209
Remeasurement (loss)/gain – return on plan assets	**(27,132)**	5,272
Benefits payments	**(16,334)**	(15,989)
Employer contributions	**20,790**	19,200
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	**166,577**	180,609

Amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation	**7,736**	762
Remeasurement (loss)/gain on plan assets	**(27,132)**	5,272
Remeasurement (loss)/gain	**(19,396)**	6,034
Deferred tax on remeasurements	**4,849**	(1,508)
Net remeasurement (loss)/gain in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(14,547)**	4,526

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

17 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The history of experience gains/(losses):

	2024	2023
Experience (losses)/gains on plan assets (£'000)	**(27,132)**	5,272
Percentage of plan assets	**16.3%**	2.9%
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation (£'000)	**7,736**	762
Percentage of plan obligation	**3.2%**	0.3%
Fair value of plan assets (£'000)	**166,577**	180,609
Present value of plan obligation (£'000)	**(241,147)**	(253,339)
Net deficit (£'000)	**(74,570)**	(72,730)

The Company has agreed with the scheme's trustees to make a contribution to the scheme, during 2025, of £19,325,000.

The liabilities of the scheme are gradually settled over time until all members have left. As per the wind-up rule, any remaining assets must be distributed to the companies in the scheme.

In June 2023, the UK High Court (Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited) ruled that certain historical amendments, made between 6 April 1997 and 5 April 2016, for contracted-out defined benefit pension plans were invalid if they were not accompanied by the correct actuarial confirmation. In June 2025, the Government announced a plan to introduce legislation to allow schemes to retrospectively obtain written actuarial confirmation of these historical amendments. We have no reason to believe such confirmations could not be obtained, should they be required, and hence do not expect any additional liability to arise

18 Contingent liabilities

The Company has an ongoing obligation to provide death benefits to former employees, who have been made redundant, as part of their severance packages.

The benefits provided are payable if the employee dies during a specific period after being made redundant:

- If the employee was within ten years of normal retirement age at the age of redundancy, taken to be 65, up to the normal retirement age; or
- For one year.

The amount of the death benefit payable is two times the employee's salary at the date of redundancy. The directors intend to take out annual insurance cover to meet any future liabilities in this respect and have already taken out life assurance for the year ending 31 December 2024. In the event that these obligations are not insured in the future, the Company's total contingent liability in this respect at 31 December is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	**320**	941
Within two to three years	**169**	436
Within three to five years	**768**	768
After 5 years	**1,078**	892
	2,335	3,037

The above liability will either crystallise or lapse over the next ten years.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

18 Contingent liabilities (continued)

Charges and guarantees

The Company is a joint guarantor on a senior secured basis for the senior secured debt of Ardagh Group S.A., an intermediate parent of the Company. As at 31 December 2024, Ardagh Group S.A. had $3,313 million (2023: $3,273 million) of senior secured debt outstanding (€790 million Senior Secured Loan due 2029, $1,215 million 4.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2026, €439 million 2.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2026, €790 million 2.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2026). The Senior Secured debt is guaranteed on a senior basis by Ardagh Group S.A.

The Company is a joint guarantor on a senior subordinated basis for the senior debt of Ardagh Group S.A., an intermediate parent of the Company. As at 31 December 2024, Ardagh Group S.A. had $2,301 million (2023: $2,309 million) of Senior debt outstanding (£400 million 4.750% Senior Notes due 2027, $800 million 5.250% Senior Notes due 2027, $1,000 million 5.250% Senior Notes due 2027). The Senior debt is guaranteed on a senior basis by Ardagh Group S.A.

The Directors do not expect a loss to arise as a result of the above guarantee.

19 Capital and other financial commitments

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Contracts placed for future acquisition of tangible assets not provided in the financial statements	**6,115**	3,693

The Company holds an HMRC duty deferment guarantee with Citibank NA for the value of £50,000 (2023: £50,000).

20 Dividends

During the year the Company paid an interim dividend of £nil to Ardagh Glass (UK) Limited (2023: £1) and an interim dividend of £10,000,000 (2023: £10,000,000) to Ardagh Holdings (UK) Limited. The Directors do not propose a final dividend (2023: £nil). Following a group simplification on 19 December 2023, Ardagh Glass (UK) Limited became dormant and distributed its investment in its subsidiary, Ardagh Glass Limited, to Ardagh Holdings (UK) Limited.

21 Ultimate parent undertaking company and controlling party

ARD Holdings S.A., a company registered in Luxembourg, is the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Copies of ARD Holdings S.A.'s consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, 56, rue Charles Martel, L-2134 Luxembourg.

ARD Holdings S.A. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Ardagh Group S.A. is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up.

Ardagh Holdings (UK) Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom (England), is the intermediate parent company. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from Companies House.

22 Prior year restatement

During the current year it was identified that certain recharges made by the Company had been offset against Administrative expenses. This has been corrected retrospectively and has resulted in the following changes to the comparative figures as at 31 December 2023:

- Administrative expenses in the profit and loss account increased by £15,931,000; and
- Other Income in the profit and loss account increased by £15,931,000.

The effect on net assets and retained earnings as at 31 December 2023 as a result of this restatement was £nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

23 Post balance sheet events

As of 12 November 2025, the Company has provided a senior secured guarantee for Ardagh Group S.A.'s $1,560 million 9.500% first lien notes due 2030 (the "1L Notes") and $1,302 million and €1,229 million 11%/12% second lien notes due 2030 (together the "2L Notes" and, collectively with the 1L Notes, the "Notes") as well as a $493 million senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility (the ''ABL Facility''). Ardagh Group S.A. is an intermediate parent of the Company.

The Notes are secured, subject to certain exceptions, on a senior basis over fixed assets and on a junior basis over the collateral securing the ABL Facility (including receivables and inventory). The ABL Facility is secured, subject to certain exceptions, on a senior basis over the collateral securing the ABL facility and on a junior basis over fixed assets.