Company Registration No. 03846688 (England and Wales)

Verallia UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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VERALLIA UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A Guilloteau Mr M J Hogley Mr N Jarry
Company number	03846688
Registered office	69 South Accommodation Road Leeds LS10 1NQ
Independent auditors	Ballards LLP 15 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 3BH
Bankers	HSBC UK 33 Park Row Leeds LS1 1LD Société Générale One Bank Street Canary Wharf London E14 4SG

VERALLIA UK LIMITED

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VERALLIA UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors present their strategic report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

This strategic report refers to the Verallia UK Group of companies (comprised of Verallia Holding UK Limited, Verallia UK Limited and Lax & Shaw Limited), which Verallia UK Limited (this Company) is the primary trading entity.

Verallia Holding UK Limited is the immediate parent undertaking of this Company. The ultimate holding company is Verallia SA, which is incorporated and registered in France. This is the smallest and largest group to consolidate this entity and its subsidiaries

Review of the business and future developments
Revenue has reduced by 8.6% versus prior year. This reduction reflects the reduction in the glass demand. Glass market has been affected by global trade instability, softer end-consumer demand and implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility packaging tax (pEPR), which imposes higher fees on heavier materials like glass.

Despite the challenging market conditions, the Company maintained a net profit and continued to make capital investments to support strategic development. A total of £5.4m of capital expenditures was incurred (versus £17.6m in the previous period), with a focus on output, quality, and industrial risk reduction.

The business remains well positioned to navigate shifting market conditions. Our flexible production capacity, the ability to collaborate across the wider Verallia Group, and the continued implementation of the Verallia Industrial Model - which emphasises cost efficiency through waste reduction - strengthen the Company's resilience in a deteriorating economic environment and increasingly competitive market.

Key performance indicators

	31 December 2025 Actual	Target	
Net working capital as days of last 3 months sales	**76**	75	**Less than target means it is exceeded**
Gross Margin %	**13.3%**	12.0%	**Greater than target means it is exceeded**
Accident frequency with and without lost time (TF2)	**1.0**	-	

These are considered by the directors as being fundamental measures in assessing the business' financial, commercial, and operational performances.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group
The key area of uncertainty for the Group is how well it adapts to ever changing circumstances and challenges presented by economic, political, and technological influences. This includes interest rate and currency fluctuations, credit, liquidity and other financial risks sensitive to pricing decisions and competitive pressure. The Group attempts to manage these risks by using a variety of measures and policies governed by Group policies. Our long-standing relationships with customers combined with our ongoing commitment to quality and service, supplemented by our new product development expertise enables the mitigation of competition risk. The use of appropriate external advice and development of appropriate strategies to counter any threats posed are undertaken. The gradual implementation of the Verallia internal control organization and procedures is contributing to further risk reduction.

Geopolitical situation and energy markets
The directors have continued to implement a prudent hedging policy in line with Verallia Group's strategy, that has offered some protection against the cost volatility and has levelled market bursts. This policy, which is made public by Verallia, encompasses energy, CO2 allowances, exchange rates and interest rates. In addition, the company is relying on long-time partnership with its strategic suppliers and has implemented risk mitigation action related to the supply chain.

Statement of directors' duties in accordance with s172 of the Companies Act 2006

General matters
The executive team is comprised of full time Board directors and other senior leaders who bring a diverse range of key experience and skillsets. The directors consider the combined team's breadth of experience and knowledge to be strong enough to be able to discharge collective obligations thoroughly.

We retain a strong focus on the longer-term impact of our decisions, which are typically strategic in nature. This is highlighted by our sustained commitment to develop our operational footprint to ensure that our factories are fit for the future, with a critical focus on environmental sustainability considerations. We maintain our position at the forefront of glass manufacturing capability to drive a strong position in the marketplace, combined with investment in our design capability to create and deliver the best products and services.

The directors and the executive team as a whole hold regular meetings, as well as meeting frequently with heads of department and the wider management. Any operational and strategic decisions are debated to ensure management have input as to the optimal way to execute strategy. The directors believe that this process spreads risk and ensures that decisions made are fair and balanced in the context of all business and stakeholder priorities. Any decisions taken in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 are voted on as described in our Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The directors consider that all key decisions taken during the year have been made with the best interests of the stakeholders of the business.

Ensuring a safe and inclusive work environment for all
Verallia's industrial activity presents risks to health and safety, which must be prevented and controlled. The company has made a strong commitment to ensuring that each person returns home in good health after a day's work. Another major challenge for Verallia is developing an inclusive workplace in an industrial context that can create barriers to hiring because of difficult job conditions. For example, positions in plants have historically attracted fewer women. They have also been less accessible to people with disabilities, for whom specific adjustments must be made to allow them to meet demanding physical requirements. To respond to these constraints, Verallia endeavours to include candidates with a variety of backgrounds in its recruitment process and to guarantee diversity and accessibility in its professions. Finally, as a responsible employer, Verallia offers sustainable employment with career growth prospects.

The Group continued to provide employees with relevant information and to seek their views on matters of common concern through their representatives and line managers. Priority is given to ensuring that employees are aware of all significant matters affecting the Group's trading position and of any significant organisational changes and investment plans.

Customers and suppliers
Customers interact with the Group in many ways, and we continue to adapt our resource and structure accordingly. We set out to build strong strategic partnerships with our customers with the aim of being their supplier of choice and offer a range of products and services as a package to meet all our customers' needs. Our customer satisfaction programme continues to provide a structure to deepen our understanding of customer perceptions. Outputs from our surveys remain positive, with areas identified for action plans to be developed to ensure best practice is delivered across all client accounts.

The Group also places significant emphasis on the ongoing relationships with its suppliers, which are critical for our supply chain security. We identify key strategic suppliers and hold regular review meetings covering the Group's strategic plans and how they can provide support moving forward, particularly where new initiatives and technologies are involved. Collaborating closely with suppliers in this way helps to enhance strong long-term relationships to ensure that an effective and fair balance is achieved.

Environmental
The Group continues to maintain registration to the International Environmental Standard ISO 14001. The Group's registration as a re-processor of recycled glass has been maintained throughout the year.

The necessary permits to operate the manufacturing sites under the Environmental Permitting regulations remain in place and the Group continues to invest capital in plant and machinery, both to ensure continuation of the permits and to achieve continual improvement in environmental performance. Environmental impact remains a key criteria in our investment appraisal decision making.

The Group monitored and reported greenhouse emissions under the UK ETS (United Kingdom Emissions Trading System). Emissions are independently verified annually, and the Group was fully compliant with all aspects of the regulations. Carbon emissions per tonne of glass pleasingly reduced compared to the previous period due to increase in post-consumer recycled cullet.

A specific effort has been made to reduce the water consumption. During reporting year, water intensity has been reduced by 24% compared to the previous year by installing closed recirculation systems.

Verallia's CSR strategy has been recognized with the Platinum Ecovadis medal, placing the Group in the Top 1% of companies assessed by Ecovadis. In September 2025, SBTi officially validates Verallia's long-term Net Zero 2040 target according to its Net-Zero Standard. By 2040, Verallia commits to reducing its CO_2 emissions from scopes 1 & 2 by 90% and offsetting the remaining 10% compared to 2019 base year. This target is aligned with the 1.5°C climate trajectory set by the Paris Agreement.

Section 172(1) statement
The directors of the Company consider that they have acted 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, having regard to Section 172 (a)-(f) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board:



A Guilloteau
Director
19 March 2026

VERALLIA UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be the manufacturing of glass containers.

Results and dividends
The results of the business are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 12.

Ordinary interim dividends of £nil (2024: £nil) were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

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

Ms J M Culley	(Resigned 1 January 2025)
Mr A Guilloteau	
Mr M J Hogley	
Mr N Jarry	
Mr J S Naughton	(Resigned 12 May 2025)

The future developments of the company are included within the strategic report.

Financial risk management
The Group's principal financial instruments comprise sterling cash and bank deposits, bank loans and overdrafts, other loans, and obligations under finance leases together with trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. Each of these are managed and maintained at levels deemed appropriate by the directors in order to mitigate the risks identified.

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions
The company did not maintain any qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the financial year. No such provisions were in force at any time during the year or at the date of this report.

Foreign currency risk
The Group is exposed in its trading operations to the risk changes in foreign currency exchange rates. As the Group both buys and sells goods with Europe the Euro is the main foreign currency. The risk of exchange rate fluctuations is hedged using currency forward contracts entered into regularly throughout the year and particularly ahead of large transactions.

Credit risk
The Group's financial assets are bank balances, cash and trade debtors and represent the Group's total exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors, which are covered by an appropriate level of credit insurance.

Liquidity risk
The Group's policy is to ensure there are appropriate levels of funding through various facilities including medium term bank loans, shareholder loan notes, the acquisition of an element of the Group's fixed assets under finance leases and working capital facilities to manage its day-to-day funding requirements.

Cash flow interest rate risk
Interest bearing assets comprise cash and bank deposits, all of which earn interest at a variable rate. Interest arising on the bank overdraft is at market rate. The company's policy is to maintain the majority of other borrowings at fixed rates to fix the amount of future interest cash flows. In some instances, variable rates are fixed by the use of financial interest rate swaps. The directors monitor the overall level of borrowings and interest costs to limit any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

Gas, electricity, and carbon price risk
The Group has exposure to the movement in energy and carbon prices, which is maintained by entering into contracts with its suppliers that allow the Group to buy energy and carbon volumes forward at an agreed price.

Carbon reporting requirements

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions: /kWh	374,963,372	388,819,822
Breakdown of above total energy by source		
Electricity	53,544,376	50,980,190
Gas	318,426,015	335,130,352
Transport	2,667,079	2,709,280
Other	325,902	-
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1) / tCO2e	58,344.71	61,307.48
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1) / tCO2e	632.42	670.48
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope 3) / tCO2e	24.47	21.33
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, location-based) / tCO2e	11,087.65	10,556.67
Total gross CO2e based on above (location-based) / tCO2e	70,089.26	72,555.53
Intensity ratio: tCO2e (gross) per £1,000 turnover	0.552	0.527
Total gross CO2e based on above (market-based) / tCO2e	59,001,61	61,998.86
Intensity ratio: tCO2e (gross, market-based) per £1,000 turnover	0.465	0.450
tCO2e/day	161.65	169.40

Quantification and reporting methodology
We have followed the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We have also used the GHG Reporting Protocol - Corporate Standard and have used the 2025 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Intensity measurement
The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in tonnes of CO2e per £1,000 turnover.

Energy efficiency action taken:

All purchased electricity was from 100% from renewable sources.

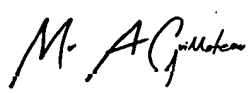
A programme of continual improvement of furnace efficiency by adjusting and optimising combustion settings and increasing recycled content in the raw materials entering the furnace. The programme entails weekly review of gas and electricity usage, furnace operations and adjustment to improve performance.

We continued to grow the proportion of recycled content in our batch mix wherever possible. In 2025 we achieved again some of the highest levels of percentage recycled content. We are offering customers glass products made from 100% recycled glass. The recycled glass requires less energy to melt than virgin raw materials.

Statement of disclosure to auditors
The directors confirm that:

- so far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware: and
- the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.
- Ballards LLP were appointed as company's auditors during the year. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to re-appoint Ballards LLP as auditors of Verallia UK Limited will be proposed.

Approval
The Directors' report was approved by the board on 19 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



A Guilloteau
Director

VERALLIA UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Verallia UK Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Verallia UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2025, which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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 original financial statements were authorised for issue.

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

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 8], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to: – identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance; – detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; – the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area: revenue recognition. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, UK Bribery Act as well as pensions legislation and tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified revenue recognition as an audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud.

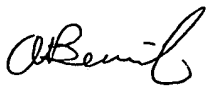
In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing revenue transactions to supporting documentation;
- reviewing the completeness of revenue and recalculation of any deferred and accrued income balances against underlying documentation;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Andy Bewick, FCCA, (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ballards LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

15 Colmore Row
Birmingham
B3 2BH

19 March 2026

VERALLIA UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2025 £'000	Year Ended 31 December 2024 £'000
Revenue	3	127,016	138,878
Cost of sales		(110,147)	(110,235)
Gross profit		16,869	28,643
Distribution costs		(12,328)	(13,021)
Administrative expenses		(8,750)	(9,391)
Other operating income	4	9,501	7,591
Operating profit	5	5,292	13,822
Exceptional expense	6	(2,889)	-
Finance income	10	937	728
Finance costs	11	(1,363)	(1,086)
Investment income	12	4,591	14,413
Profit before taxation		6,568	27,877
Tax on profit	13	(57)	(4,004)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		6,511	23,873

The above results all relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 16 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

VERALLIA UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	14	851	851
Property, plant and equipment	15	80,846	90,813
Investments	16	904	904
Other non-current assets	18	671	851
		83,272	93,419
Current assets			
Inventories	19	34,027	35,046
Trade and other receivables	20	33,559	29,828
Cash and cash equivalents		13,101	15,923
		80,687	80,797
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	47,188	59,471
Current tax payable		473	733
Taxation and social security		2,078	1,993
Lease liabilities	22	2,791	2,846
		52,530	65,043
Net current assets		28,157	15,754
Total assets less current liabilities		111,429	109,173
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	22	3,998	6,393
Deferred tax liabilities	23	14,363	16,225
Other non-current liabilities		2	-
		18,363	22,618
Net assets		**93,066**	**86,555**
Equity			
Called up share capital	25	-	-
Retained earnings		93,066	86,555
Total equity		**93,066**	**86,555**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

The notes on pages 16 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 12 to 33 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:



A Guilloteau
Director

Company Registration No. 03846688

VERALLIA UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 31 December 2023	**-**	**-**	**62,682**	**62,682**
Period ended 31 December 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	23,873	23,873
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**86,555**	**86,555**
Year ended 31 December 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,511	6,511
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	**93,066**	**93,066**

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Verallia UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is 69 South Accommodation Road, Leeds, LS10 1NQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The financial statements relate to the year ended 31 December 2025, with comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2024 prepared on a consistent basis to provide meaningful comparison.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivatives which are carried at their fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions from the requirements of IFRS:
(a) the requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure';
(b) the requirements within IAS 1 relating to the presentation of certain comparative information;
(c) the requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' to present a statement of cash flows;
(d) paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but it not yet effective); and
(e) the requirements of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions and balances between two or more members of a group.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of greater than twelve months.

The intercompany loan in place with Verallia Holding UK Limited has been repaid post year end and the full value repaid.

The Directors have prepared cashflow forecasts for the forthcoming year based upon assumptions for the trading and the requirements for cash resource, these forecasts take in to account reasonably possible changes in trading financial performance. The company's policies for financial risk management are detailed in the Directors report at the front of these financial statements.

Based upon this analysis, the Directors have concluded that the company has adequate working capital resources and that it is appropriate to use the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of products and services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, rebates, discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

Under normal circumstances, revenue from product sales is recognised upon delivery to the customer or in the case of goods supplied ex-works, generally upon when the goods are made available for collection by the customer or their agent.

The Group enters into bill-and-hold arrangements with some of its customers whereby the company retains physical possession of the product until it is transferred to the customer at a point in time in the future. In such arrangements, the Group establishes the point in time in which the performance obligation is transferred across to the customer. As the Group are not able to direct the use of such products nor sell them to an alternative customer, this is generally considered to be at the point in which the product is ready to be distributed.

1.4 Segmental reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products and services that are subject to risk and returns that are different from those of other business segments. The company manages all its operations as a single business unit, reflecting the locality and interchangeable production capabilities of its operations with the Yorkshire region.

1.5 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identifiable and separately recognised. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings	50 years straight line
Plant and machinery	12 years straight line
Motor vehicles (disclosed within plant and machinery)	5 years straight line
Right of use assets	over the life of the lease
Mould equipment (disclosed within plant and machinery)	over production life

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until brought into use.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.7 **Non-current investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 **Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it's carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making do provision against obsolete and slow-moving items. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis, and in the case of manufactured goods the term 'cost' includes raw materials, production wages and production overheads based on normal production activity levels at the balance sheet date. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business and considers all estimated costs to completion and all costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution directly related to the items in question. Provision is made for aged stock, stock wastage and quarantined stock.

1.10 **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.11 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g., trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Estimated credit losses are recognised under the simplified model under IFRS 9 which permits lifetime losses to be recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.12 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.12 Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

1. it has been incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
2. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
3. it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.14 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.14 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.15 Share-based payments

There is a transfer pricing agreement in place between group companies. Whilst the entity that receives the employment service recognises the share-based payment expense, such considerations is recognised within the intercompany loan account to reflect that the consideration is due to the ultimate parent company.

1.16 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.17 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.18 Leases

Under IFRS 16, leases are accounted for on the right of use model. At inception, the company assesses whether a contract contains a lease. This assessment involved the exercise of judgement about whether the company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset, and whether the company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

IFRS 16 permits lessees to elect not to apply the recognition requirements to short term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The company has elected not to recognise short term leases of less than one year at inception and low value leases which will continue to be reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This will be the ongoing policy adopted by the company. There are no right of use assets or lease liabilities recognised for these leases, and the expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses an incremental borrowing rate which is the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.18 Leases (continued)

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset and are presented within property, plant, and equipment.

The company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in line with the company's existing impairment accounting policy.

1.19 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months, and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are classified as current.

1.20 Carbon emissions allowances

The company has energy activities that are subject to the United Kingdom Emissions Trading System (UK ETS) and is allocated carbon emissions allowances by the UK government. The Group is registered and compliant with the UK ETS.

Where actual carbon emissions in the period are less than the allowances received (adjusted for allowances traded in the period), the unused allowances are recognised on the balance sheet at the lower of their original market value at the date of grant and their value at the balance sheet date and income to that value is recognised as government grants received. Where actual carbon emissions exceed the granted allowances in the period (adjusted for allowances traded in the period), a liability is recognised based on the fair value at the balance sheet date of the additional allowances required and is shown in the profit and loss account as an emissions expense. Sales during the period of allowances are recorded in the financial statements as carbon emissions traded.

1.21 Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order the provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt dividend by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.22 **Other operating income**
Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met, and the grants will be received.

2 **Critical accounting estimates and judgements**
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Net realisable value of inventory
The company calculates the finished goods glass valuation by applying a rolling average cost per goodware tonne to the inventory goodware tonnage. The time period for the production costs within the calculation is based upon the number of production periods required to produce the stock levels as at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. The added value elements of the finished goods stock are valued at cost where known, or by applying a rolling average monthly margin to the sales value. The time period is determined by the number of periods of production required to cover the stock level. There is an assumption that any stock that is present at the date of the Statement of Financial Position would have been produced in that time period. The stock valuations are then further adjusted by provisions for aged stock, underactivity of stock, stock wastage and quarantine stock to give the inventory cost. A degree of estimation is required in preparing these provisions and estimates.

3 **Revenue**

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Revenue analysed by class of business		
All revenue is derived from the same class of business being sale of goods	127,016	138,878

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
UK	118,083	130,272
Rest of Europe	7,950	7,541
Rest of the World	983	1,065
	127,016	138,878

4 Other operating income

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Other operating income		
Income relating to insurance claim	100	-
Rental income from fellow subsidiary	9,401	7,591
	9,501	7,591

5 Operating profit

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment:		
Owned	10,106	8,224
Held under IFRS 16 leases	2,804	1,818
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	5,954	11,197
Cost of inventories written off as an expense	707	2,904
Income received in relation to insurance claims	-	(137)

6 Exceptional expense

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Exceptional expense	(2,889)	-
	(2,889)	-

Included within, the company incurred £2,837k of impairment of asset costs relating to the G2 furnace.

7 Auditors' remuneration

Services provided to the company and its subsidiaries:	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
For audit services		
Audit of financial statements	100	133

No fees paid to the company's auditor, Ballards LLP, other than the statutory audit of the company.

8 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Production	288	327
Sales and distribution	19	29
Administration	59	58
	366	414

8 Employees (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Wages and salaries	14,672	15,809
Social security costs	1,871	1,818
Other pension costs	1,641	1,743
	18,184	19,370

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration directly from the Company. All remuneration was paid by a fellow group company, with costs recharged to this Company. As it is not practicable to identify the element of remuneration relating specifically to this Company, the full amount recharged has been disclosed below.

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	638	1,124
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	25	35
	663	1,159

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 6 (2024: 6).

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	229	193
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	3	2
	232	195

10 Finance income

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Interest income		
Bank interest receivable	871	419
Tax interest on overpayment	16	309
Foreign exchange gain	50	-
	937	728

11 Finance costs

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest payable on bank working capital loans	155	97
Other similar charges payable	840	334
Other non-cash finance charges – foreign exchange loss	-	334
	995	765
Interest of other financial liabilities:		
Interest on lease liabilities	368	321
	1,363	1,086

12 Investment income

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Dividends from UK companies	4,591	14,413

13 Tax on profit

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	2,223	872
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(304)	534
Total UK current tax	1,919	1,406
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,477)	2,598
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(385)	-
	(1,862)	2,598
Total tax charge	57	4,004

13 Tax on profit (continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the Statement of comprehensive Income as follows:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Profit before taxation	6,574	27,877
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	1,644	6,969
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	229	104
Income not taxable	22	-
Dividends received	(1,149)	(3,603)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(689)	534
Taxation charge for the year	57	4,004

The effective UK corporation tax rate was 25% (2024: 25%).

Deferred tax balances at the reporting date are measured at 25% (2024: 25%)

14 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £'000
Cost or valuation and carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025	851

The goodwill was generated on 16 September 2000 from the purchase of the trade and assets of Gregg & Company (Knottingley) Limited and Lax & Shaw Limited.

Goodwill is considered impaired to the extent that it carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which it is allocated. In all impairment tests of goodwill performed in 2025, the recoverable amount was determined by value in use calculations.

The company bases the value in use calculations on cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial plans approved by the Board, in which the principal assumptions were regarding growth rates and changes in costs.

Cash flows for beyond three years for the company's single CGU were calculated using a 3.0% (2024: 2.0%) per annum growth rate.

The company applied discount rates to the resulting cash flow projections that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU. In each case the discount rate was determined using a capital asset pricing model - pre-tax discount rates used during the year were in the range of 7% - 9%.

The key sensitivities in assessing the value in use of goodwill are forecast cashflows and the discount rate applied as follows:

- A 1% reduction in growth rates would have no impact on carrying values: and
- A 2% increase to the discount rate applied would have no impact on carrying values.

No impairment of goodwill was required for the company's single CGU in the year ended 31 December 2025.

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold buildings £'000	Assets under construction £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Right of use assets £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 31 December 2024	16,956	57	143,004	16,827	176,844
Additions	-	3,175	2,177	506	5,858
Modifications	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
Disposals	-	-	(263)	(417)	(680)
Transfers	-	(2,075)	2,075	-	-
At 31 December 2025	16,956	1,157	146,993	16,890	181,996
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 31 December 2024	6,926	-	70,834	8,271	86,031
Charge for the year	356	-	9,750	2,804	12,910
Disposals	-	-	(263)	(417)	(680)
Impairment	-	-	2,889	-	2,889
At 31 December 2025	7,282	-	83,210	10,658	101,150
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2025	9,674	1,157	63,783	6,232	80,846
At 31 December 2024	10,030	57	72,170	8,556	90,813

Included within Freehold buildings is freehold land of £177k (2024: £177k) that is not depreciated.

Included in plant and machinery are assets which have been leased and have a net book value of £0k (2024: £0k). Depreciation charged in the period on those assets amounted to £0k (2024: £0k).

Included within right of use assets are land and buildings with a net book value of £3,974k (2024: £5,798k) and plant and machinery with a net book value of £2,258k (2024: £2,757k).

16 Investments

	Non-current	
	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Investments in subsidiaries	904	904

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in Group undertakings £'000
Cost and carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025	904

17 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Principal activities	Class of shares held	% held direct	% held indirect
Lax & Shaw Limited	69 South Accommodation Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS10 1NQ	Glassware	Ordinary	100.00	-
Gregg & Company (Knottingley) Limited	69 South Accommodation Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS10 1NQ	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Alux Glass Limited	69 South Accommodation Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS10 1NQ	Dormant	Ordinary	50.00	-

Alux Glass Limited has been dissolved on 10 February 2026.

18 Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets include reserves and escrow accounts for factoring agreements. Under the factoring agreement, the risk of dilution is covered by establishing reserves and escrow account in an amount corresponding to approximately 5% of the receivables transferred according to the agreement in place.

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Guarantee account	669	703
Reserve fund	2	148
	671	851

		2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Assignment of receivables without recourse	**Note 20**	11,207	5,163
Assignment of receivables with recourse	**Note 21**	1,515	1,533
		12,722	6,696

19 Inventories

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Raw materials	8,083	8,913
Finished goods	25,944	26,133
	34,027	35,046

Inventories are stated after provisions for impairment of £1,178k (2024: £2,255k).

20 Trade and other receivables

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Trade receivables	1,782	7,940
Expected credit losses	(458)	(467)
	1,324	7,473
Other receivables	66	805
Amounts owed by fellow Group undertakings	29,963	19,277
Prepayments and accrued income	2,206	2,273
	33,559	29,828

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are repayable on demand and carry no interest charge or security.

Trade receivables at the reporting date are shown net of the factored receivables held with Credit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (**Note 18**) and net of provisions.

Expected credit losses for the following 12 months have been estimated in accordance with IFRS 9, considering that there has been no significant increase in credit risk. Given the straightforward nature of the company's receivables, the directors consider that the company qualifies for Stage 1 impairment models which permits the simplified recognition of credit losses arising from default events that are possible within the next 12 months only.

21 Trade and other payables

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Trade payables	22,062	19,953
Short term borrowing	1,515	1,533
Amounts owed to fellow Group undertakings	14,334	29,251
Accruals and deferred income	9,277	8,734
	47,188	59,471

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are repayable on demand and carry no interest or security.

Trade payables at the reporting date include the assignment of receivables with recourse (**Note 18**). The risk and reward of the receivables with recourse even though factored, lies with Verallia UK Limited as at the reporting date.

22 Lease liabilities

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Maturity analysis		
Within one year	3,052	3,212
In two to five years	4,220	6,838
In over five years	-	-
Total undiscounted liabilities	7,272	10,050
Future finance charges and other adjustments	(483)	(811)
Lease liabilities in the financial statements	6,789	9,239

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Current liabilities	2,791	2,846
Non-current liabilities	3,998	6,393
	6,789	9,239

Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Interest on lease liabilities	368	321

The financial lease liabilities are effectively guaranteed since the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default.

23 Deferred tax

	ACAs £'000	Other short term timing differences £'000	Gains £'000	Total £'000
Deferred tax liability at 31 December 2023	13,658	(72)	41	13,627
Deferred tax movements in prior year				
Charge to profit or loss	2,598	-	-	2,598
Deferred tax liability at 31 December 2024	16,256	(72)	41	16,225
Deferred tax movement in current year				
Charge to profit or loss	(1,882)	20	-	(1,862)
Deferred tax liability at 31 December 2025	14,374	(52)	41	14,363

23 Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Deferred tax liabilities	14,415	16,297
Deferred tax assets	(52)	(72)
	14,363	16,225

24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The total costs charged to income in respect of defined contribution plans is £1,641k (2024: 1,743k).

25 Called up share capital

	2025 £	2024 £
Authorised		
1,000 (2024: 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Issued and fully paid		
30 (2024: 30) Ordinary shares of £1 each	30	30

All shares rank pari passu in all respects.

26 Capital commitments

The company has made commitments for capital expenditure of £157k (2024: £536k) for which no provision has been made in these financial statements.

27 Commodity commitments

The company makes contractual commitments to purchase certain commodities. The total future commitments as at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Within one year	11,428	12,283
Between two and five years	8,872	8,238
	20,300	20,521

28 Group settled share-based payments

The company participates in an equity-settled employee share purchase plan operated by its parent company, Verallia SA. Under the scheme, eligible employees may purchase shares at a discount and receive a matching contribution from the employer. All shares are subject to a five-year lock in period.

No new share purchase offer was made during the year ended 31 December 2025. The share-based payment expense recognised in the year was £0k (2024: £61k), relating to plan granted in 2024. The value of the discounted shares for the plans from prior periods amounted to £88k, and is not material to the financial statements.

29 Operating lease commitments

Total commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and buildings	
	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	-	-
	-	-

30 Controlling party

The immediate holding company is Verallia Holding UK Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is Verallia SA, a company incorporated and registered in France.

31 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the year end, the Company finalised a strategic operational decision to cease operations of a furnace in 2026.
As a result of this decision, the Company has recognised an impairment charge of £2,837k relating to the assets associated with the decommissioned furnace. A corresponding deferred tax credit of £709k has also been recognised. These adjustments are reflected in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.