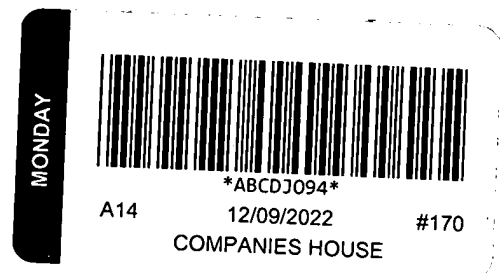


Company Registration No. 01146077 (England and Wales)

SIG Combibloc Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021**



SIG Combibloc Limited

Company information

Director	Mr Michal Majdowski
Company number	01146077
Registered office	3 Earl's Court Fifth Avenue Business Park Team Valley Trading Estate Gateshead NE11 0HF
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Central Square South Orchard Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3AZ

SIG Combibloc Limited

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SIG Combibloc Limited

Director's report

For the year ended 31 December 2021

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the sales support for liquid packaging cartons, spouts and machinery for the forming and filling of the cartons. Furthermore, the Company performs technical services and installations of filling machines.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year are as follows and with a mid year resignation, only one director held office up to the date of signature of the financial statements:

Mr Malcolm Allum

(Resigned 25 June 2021)

Mr Michal Majdowski

The director is aware that these financial statements are being signed in the middle of the coronavirus pandemic. At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Results and dividends

A final dividend was paid during the year of £2,163,000 (2020: £1,895,000).

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a strategic report.

On behalf of the board



Mr Michal Majdowski

Director

Date: 03/07/2022

**Director's responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

Director's confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the director's 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of SIG Combibloc Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, SIG Combibloc Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021; the Income statement, Statement of comprehensive income and Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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 director's 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of SIG Combibloc Limited (continued)

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 director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Director's 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.

Director's report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2021 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 Director's report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director is 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditors' report to the members of SIG Combibloc Limited (continued)

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 the Companies Act 2006 and employment and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. 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 inappropriate journal entries to improve financial reporting and management bias within accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and those charged with governance, including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud, litigation claims or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of board minutes;
- Review of legal expenditure in the year to identify potential non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular, any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations;
- Challenging assumptions made by management in determining significant estimates and judgements; and
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation, where appropriate, 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 person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent auditors' report to the members of SIG Combibloc Limited (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

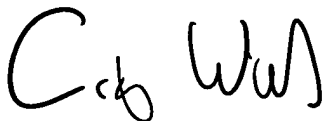
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not 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 director's 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.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the director was not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Director's report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Craig Willis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne
6 July 2022

SIG Combibloc Limited

Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover *	3	4,438	3,945
Administrative expenses		(2,520)	(1,815)
Other operating (expenses)/income		(259)	257
Operating profit	4	1,659	2,387
Interest receivable and similar income	8	64	69
Profit before taxation		1,723	2,456
Tax on profit	9	(247)	(476)
Profit for the financial year		1,476	1,980

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations. The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

* The comparative turnover figure has been restated. See note 21 for further details.

SIG Combibloc Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	1,476	1,980
Other comprehensive result	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,980</u>

SIG Combibloc Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2021**

	Notes	£000	2021 £000	£000	2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11, 12		24		14
Current assets					
Debtors*	13	2,883		3,590	
Cash at bank and in hand		141		165	
		<u>3,024</u>		<u>3,755</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(255)</u>		<u>(289)</u>	
Net current assets			2,769		3,466
Net assets			<u>2,793</u>		<u>3,480</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1,500		1,500
Profit and loss reserves			1,293		1,980
Total equity			<u>2,793</u>		<u>3,480</u>

* The comparative debtor figure has been restated. See note 21 for further details.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 05/07/22 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Michael Majdowski
Director

Company Registration No. 01146077

SIG Combibloc Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2020		1,500	1,895	3,395
Year ended 31 December 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,163	2,163
Dividends	10	-	(1,895)	(1,895)
Balance at 31 December 2020		1,500	2,163	3,663
Restatement	21	-	(183)	(183)
Restated Balance at 31 December 2020		1,500	1,980	3,480
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,476	1,476
Dividends	10	-	(2,163)	(2,163)
Balance at 31 December 2021		1,500	1,293	2,793

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Company information

SIG Combibloc Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Earl's Court, Fifth Avenue Business Park, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, NE11 0HF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 £000.

These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of SIG Combibloc Group AG. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Laufengasse 18, 8212 Neuhausen, Switzerland.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Going concern

The director is aware that these financial statements are being signed in the middle of the coronavirus pandemic. Restrictions have been eased by the Government but there is still uncertainty surrounding the aftermath of Covid-19, however at the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director has also been provided with a letter of support by their intermediate holding Company. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

The role of SIG Combibloc Limited is to provide SIG Combibloc GmbH (both affiliates and subsidiaries within SIG Combibloc Group AG) with potential third party customer contracts.

The company also provides technical support to its affiliates such as:

- Repair and maintenance services.
- Installation services at third party customer's premises.
- Modification services of existing equipment in relation to technical upgrades which are deemed mandatory.
- Optimisation services of existing equipment (only when requested by third party customer's).
- Disassemble existing filler lines at third party customer's premises.

SIG Combibloc Limited is remunerated through a commission fee charged as a percentage of total turnover which relates to existing contracts and annually extended contracts during the financial year. A service fee is also paid to the Company for support services as listed above.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, 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, using the straight line method:

Plant and equipment	7.5% to 33.3%
Fixtures and fittings	7.5% to 33.3 %
Motor vehicles	7.5% to 33.3%

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 its 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently receivable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing 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.

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.10 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 stock or fixed 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equate to actual results.

In preparing these financial statements, the director's have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the Company, either as a lessor or a lessee, are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Deferred tax assets that are presented in the financial statements are referring to depreciation on property, plant and equipment which are granted over a longer period for tax accounts and which are expected to be used within the next approximate 4 years.

There were no other material judgements or estimates in the preparation of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3 Turnover

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Third party sales	-	2
Sales agent commission*	4,438	3,943
	<u>4,438</u>	<u>3,945</u>

*The comparative turnover figure has been restated. See note 21 for further details.

4 Operating profit

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	259	(257)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	7	14
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1)	-
Operating lease charges	176	182
	<u>176</u>	<u>182</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to losses of £259,000 (2020: gains of £257,000).

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the company's auditors and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	26	20
	<u>26</u>	<u>20</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

6 Employees

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

2021	2020
Number	Number
22	18
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	1,264	1,080
Social security costs	152	137
Pension costs	125	105
	<u>1,541</u>	<u>1,322</u>

7 Director's remuneration

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Remuneration for qualifying services	143	142
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	47	35
	<u>190</u>	<u>177</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Interest income		
Interest receivable from group companies	64	69
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

9 Tax on profit

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	258	460
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(3)
Total current tax	258	457
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11)	19
Total tax charge	247	476

The tax charge is lower (2020: lower) than the standard rate used. The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit before taxation*	1,723	2,456
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	327	467
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(3)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(59)	2
Remeasurement of deferred tax - change in UK tax rate	11	(24)
Other*	(34)	34
Taxation charge for the year	247	476

From 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. It is not expected to have a material impact on the company.

* The comparative profit figure has been restated. See note 21 for further details.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

10 Dividends

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Per share	Per share	Total	Total
	£	£	£000	£000
Ordinary shares				
Final paid	1.44	1.26	2,163	1,895
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total dividends				
Final paid			2,163	1,895
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and Fixtures and equipment	Plant and Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	4,974	17	36	5,027
Additions	-	17	-	17
Disposals	-	-	(18)	(18)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	4,974	34	18	5,026
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2021	4,974	3	36	5,013
Depreciation charged in the year	-	7	-	7
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(18)	(18)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	4,974	10	18	5,002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	-	24	-	24
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2020	-	14	-	14
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

12 Tangible assets - comparative

	Plant and equipment £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	5,215	2	51	5,268
Additions	-	15	-	15
Disposals	(241)	-	(15)	(256)
At 31 December 2020	4,974	17	36	5,027
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2020	5,204	-	51	5,255
Depreciation charged in the year	11	3	-	14
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(241)	-	(15)	(256)
At 31 December 2020	4,974	3	36	5,013
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	-	14	-	14
At 31 December 2019	11	2	-	13

13 Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	4
Corporation tax recoverable	70	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings*	2,557	3,332
Other debtors	46	26
Prepayments and accrued income	10	39
	2,683	3,401
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	35	-
	2,718	3,401

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

13 Debtors (continued)

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	165	189
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total debtors	2,883	3,590
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and accrue interest at rates between 0% and EURIBOR+3.5%.

No impairment loss was recognised against trade debtors (2020: £nil).

* The comparative debtor figure has been restated. See note 21 for further details.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	29	18
Corporation tax	-	38
Other creditors	49	43
Accruals and deferred income	177	190
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	255	289
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets	Assets
	2021	2020
Balances:	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	198	189
Other timing differences	2	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	200	189
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

15 Deferred taxation (continued)

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Movements in the year:		
Asset at 1 January 2021	189	208
Charge to profit or loss	(47)	(19)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	58	-
Asset at 31 December 2021	<u>200</u>	<u>189</u>

16 Retirement benefit schemes

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The pension cost charge represents contributions made by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £125,008 (2020: £105,340). The unpaid contributions included within Accruals at 31 December 2021 were £10,396 (2020: £8,951).

17 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £000	2020 £000
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Within one year	99	116
Between two and five years	166	50
	<u>265</u>	<u>166</u>

19 Ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of its immediate parent, SIG Euro Holding GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany.

At 31 December 2021, the intermediate parent entity of SIG Euro Holdings GmbH was SIG Combibloc Group AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland. This company is both the smallest and largest entity which prepares the consolidated accounts for which SIG Combibloc Limited is included.

In the opinion of the director, at 31 December 2021, SIG Combibloc Group AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland, is the ultimate parent and controlling party. Its financial statements are publicly available at the company's address Laufengasse 18, 8212 Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Switzerland.

20 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33.1A Related Party Disclosures and not disclosed transactions with group companies on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the Company are controlled within the group and the Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the group.

21 Prior year adjustment

Management has identified an error in sales agent commission whereby the incorrect percentage was used to calculate the commission amount in the previous financial year. This error has no impact on financial years ending before 31 December 2020. The comparative figures have been restated decreasing revenue and debtors in the year ended 31 December 2020 by £183,343. This in turn has decreased net assets by the same amount as at 31 December 2020.