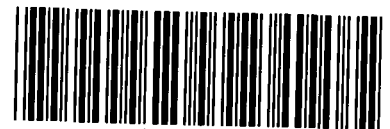


Registered number: 04039373

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS  
SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

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**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	M C Burrows B Padley G B C Taillandier G W Thomas
<b>Registered number</b>	04039373
<b>Registered office</b>	Siemens Way Swansea Enterprise Park Swansea West Glamorgan SA7 9BB
<b>Independent auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 2 Glass Wharf Bristol BS2 0FR
<b>Bankers</b>	ING Bank N.V. 60 London Wall London EC2M 5TQ

## **AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

### **STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors present their Strategic Report of Amcor Flexibles Swansea Limited (formerly known as Bemis Swansea Limited) (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Business review**

Safety is the first core value and there is no room for complacency. The Company managed to maintain the excellent safety statistics.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year is set out on page 11 of the financial statements and shows a loss for the financial year of £1,904,000 (2018: £34,000).

Despite Covid-19 the Company has improved sales by 1% in the 9 months to September 2020 compared with the same period in 2019. The directors are satisfied with the Company's financial position at the end of the year and with its performance. The directors expect the Company to expand and increase profitability in the foreseeable future.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The management of the business and execution of strategy are subject to a number of risks. Key business risks principally relate to market competition, both from a national and international perspective and the retention of suitably qualified employees. Business risks are reviewed regularly by the directors and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate their impact. Supply chain risks are mitigated by the Company's procurement strategy.

The Company are monitoring the development of Brexit negotiations with a focus on potential supply chain and manufacturing impacts.

The Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Amcor Plc ("the Group"). Further details of risk factors affecting the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's annual report (which does not form part of this report) along with a Sustainability Report.

#### **Financial key performance indicators**

The directors consider that the key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the Company as a whole, these being turnover, gross profit, operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before taxation as set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**Section 172 (1) Statement of Directors duties**

In accordance with The Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018) this Section 172 statement, which is reported for the first time, explains how the Company's directors:

- have engaged with employees, suppliers, customers and others; and
- have had regard to employee interests, the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and other, in taking principal decisions taken by the Company during the financial year.

The Company's ultimate parent company is Amcor PLC and the considerations for decision making are embedded at individual board level and across the Group with the directors acting in good faith to promote the success of the Company consistently within group governance, culture, value, behaviour and strategy referenced within the Strategic Report. The level of information disclosed is consistent with the size and complexity of the business.

When making decisions each Director ensures they act in good faith and in a way to promote the Company's success for the benefit of the members as a whole having regard to:

*Long term sustainability*

The Company supports the financing requirements across the Group in a responsible and balanced approach in order to enable the longer term viability of the Company and wider interests of the Group.

*Employees*

The Directors recognise that continued success is dependent on the ability to identify, attract, motivate, train and retain qualified personnel in key functions and geographical areas encompassed as the "Amcor Way". The Company is focussed on being a responsible employer, from pay and benefits to our health, safety and workplace environment, where the Directors consider the implications of decisions on employees and the wider workforce, where relevant and feasible including a regular Engagement Survey across the businesses. The Directors also recognise that pensioners, though no longer employees, also remain important stakeholders.

*Suppliers, customers and others*

The Company's principle activity is to manufacture and supply shrinkable food packaging to external and intercompany customers. However, the Directors, as members of the Group, recognise the beneficial relationship of working collaboratively across the supply chain from supplier, customers and others. Each company within the Group is bound by Group policies consistent with the culture in all key areas including supplier management and outsourcing and customer conduct. This includes the regular collection of data in order to monitor and evaluate the risk to supply continuity, value and innovation through to customer research and evaluation for management and directors.

*Community and environment*

The Directors sought to minimise any detrimental impact of the Company's operations may have on the environment. The Company also supports a range of charitable and community activity locally based on employee involvement. The Company as a member of the Amcor group of companies has pledged to develop all the packaging to be recyclable or reusable by 2025 including being a signatory to the Global Commitment in October 2018 sponsored by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme. Further details are available in the Amcor PLC annual report (which does not form part of this report).

*Business conduct*

The Company aims to conduct all its business relationships with integrity, courtesy and fulfil each business agreement.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

*Acting fairly across key stakeholders of the Company*

The Directors of the Company are aligned with the strategy of the Group and the aspiration to be the leading packaging company for the benefit of customers, employees, shareholders, suppliers and the environment. The board aim to provide clear information to the parent company as to the performance of the business in supporting group strategy. The Group has developed a focussed portfolio to support the needs of customers, the Amcor Way describing the capabilities deployed consistently across Amcor functions to demonstrate leadership allowing the business portfolio to generate strong cash flow and support shareholder value creation which the Directors to be entirely consistent with the requirements of Section 172 (1).

**Post balance sheet events**

On 30 May 2020 the company changed its name from Bemis Swansea Limited to Amcor Flexibles Swansea Limited.

Post year end the business has encountered the unprecedented uncertainty and challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic although the defensive end markets in which the Company mainly operates have demonstrated the same resilience experienced through past economic cycles. However, the continuing uncertainty around the duration and severity of the pandemic makes estimating the impact on the Company's operations and financial results difficult. Rigorous precautionary measures are in place to protect employees, customers and suppliers and are expected to continue until the pandemic is adequately contained for the business. The Company has not experienced any significant disruptions in the supply chain to date and continues to monitor the risk of customer, raw material and other supply chain disruption. The directors consider this to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



**G W Thomas**  
Director

Date: 17th December 2020

## **AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Amcor Flexibles Swansea Limited (formerly known as Bemis Swansea Limited) (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Principal activities**

The Company is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of speciality plastic film and packaging.

#### **Results and dividends**

The loss for the financial year amounted to £1,904,000 (2018: £34,000).

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2018: £Nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were:

W F Austen (resigned 12 February 2020)  
J S Krempa (resigned 4 June 2020)  
W J L Van Der Smissen (resigned 4 June 2020)  
M C Burrows (appointed 4 June 2020)  
B Padley (appointed 4 June 2020)  
G Taillandier (appointed 4 June 2020)  
G W Thomas (appointed 4 June 2020)

#### **Future developments**

As a member of the Amcor Group the Company has maintained a consistent strategy and business model. Investments are focused on making packaging that is increasingly light weighted, recyclable and reusable, and made using a rising amount of recycled content.

The Company looks forward to 2020 with clear priorities, to keep co-workers safe, offer value to customers and execute effectively in areas under our control. As a result, no material change in the Company's business and profitability are expected in the next financial year.

#### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, however if the need should arise in the future, Amcor Plc has confirmed that it will support the Company to ensure it can meet its financial obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**Financial risk management**

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of raw material prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Company seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company by the following:

**Price risk**

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. The directors monitor market movements in material prices on a regular basis, but do not consider it cost effective to undertake any formal hedging arrangements.

**Credit risk**

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

**Liquidity risk**

The Company has medium term debt finance that is designed to ensure the Company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

**Interest rate risk**

The Company's interest rate risk is limited to interest rate change impacts on its medium term debt finance. The interest rate levels are reviewed on a regular basis within the wider Bemis group.

**Research and development activities**

The Company is committed to research and development activities in order to secure its position in the markets in which it operates. Research and development expenditure is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which it is incurred.

**Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements**

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 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 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

**Post balance sheet events**

As discussed within the Strategic Report, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

**Independent auditors**

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



**G W Thomas**  
Director

Date: 17th December 2020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Amcor Flexibles Swansea Limited (formerly known as Bemis Swansea Limited)'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss 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 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the 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.

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### **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**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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### **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

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

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED) (CONTINUED)**

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

***Strategic Report and Directors' Report***

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

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**Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

***Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements***

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

***Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

***Use of this report***

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED  
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

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## Other required reporting

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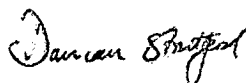
### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Duncan Stratford (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Bristol  
Date: 17 December 2020

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	4	31,677	32,642
Cost of sales		(21,861)	(22,210)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>9,816</b>	<b>10,432</b>
Distribution costs		(712)	(683)
Administrative expenses		(11,291)	(9,696)
Other operating income	5	-	45
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	6	<b>(2,187)</b>	<b>98</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	10	6	4
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(96)	(79)
Other finance income	12	8	(56)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		<b>(2,269)</b>	<b>(33)</b>
Tax on loss	13	365	(1)
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<b>(1,904)</b>	<b>(34)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>			
Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension scheme		(3,067)	3,350
Movement of deferred tax relating to pension deficit		521	(570)
<b>Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>		<b>(2,546)</b>	<b>2,780</b>
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>		<b>(4,450)</b>	<b>2,746</b>

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04039373**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	14	12,880	12,477
Investments	15	349	349
		<u>13,229</u>	<u>12,826</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	16	3,720	3,509
Debtors	17	4,492	4,160
Cash at bank and in hand	18	2,238	232
		<u>10,450</u>	<u>7,901</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(17,988)	(13,448)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(7,538)</u>	<u>(5,547)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>5,691</u>	<u>7,279</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	-	(53)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred taxation	22	-	(768)
Pension (liability)/asset	24	(3,104)	579
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>2,587</u>	<u>7,037</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	23	6,899	6,899
Profit and loss account	26	(4,312)	138
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<u>2,587</u>	<u>7,037</u>

The financial statements on pages 11 to 31 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



**G W Thomas**  
Director

Date: 17th December 2020

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Called up share capital £000</b>	<b>Profit and loss account £000</b>	<b>Total shareholders' funds £000</b>
<b>At 1 January 2018</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>(2,609)</b>	<b>4,290</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the financial year</b>			
Loss for the financial year	-	(34)	(34)
Actuarial gains on pension scheme net of deferred tax	-	2,781	2,781
<b>Other comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,781</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>2,747</b>
<b>At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>7,037</b>
<b>Comprehensive expense for the financial year</b>			
Loss for the financial year	-	(1,904)	(1,904)
Actuarial losses on pension scheme net of deferred tax	-	(2,546)	(2,546)
<b>Other comprehensive expense for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,546)</b>	<b>(2,546)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,450)</b>	<b>(4,450)</b>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>(4,312)</b>	<b>2,587</b>

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

## AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

*Amcors Flexibles Swansea Limited (formerly known as Bemis Swansea Limited)* (the "Company") is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of specialty plastic film and packaging.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Siemens Way, Swansea Enterprise Park, Swansea, West Glamorgan, SA7 9BB, Wales.

#### 2. Accounting policies

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in GBP and rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

##### 2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Amcor Flexibles North America, Inc (formerly known as Bemis Company Inc.) as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from One Neenah Centre, 4th Floor, Neenah, Wisconsin 54957, USA.

##### 2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, however if the need should arise in the future, Amcor Plc has confirmed that it will support the Company to ensure it can meet its financial obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 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:

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**2.5 Tangible assets**

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Long-term leasehold property	- Term of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 7 to 12 years
Office equipment	- 3 to 5 years
Assets under construction	- Not depreciated

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**2.6 Investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.8 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.10 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.11 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.12 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.13 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

**2.14 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.15 Operating leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Pensions

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**Defined benefit pension plan**

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets at the reporting date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the Company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as a 'finance expense'.

A surplus is recognised when the entity is able to recover the surplus through reduced contributions or through refunds to the plan.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.17 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

**2.18 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.19 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

**2.20 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.21 Consolidated financial statements**

Amcor Flexibles Swansea Limited (formerly known as Bemis Swansea Limited) is a subsidiary of Amcor Flexibles North America, Inc (formerly known as Bemis Company Inc.) and is included in the consolidated financial statements of that company which are publicly available. Therefore Amcor Flexibles Swansea Limited (formerly known as Bemis Swansea Limited) is exempt by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. These financial statements are the Company's separate financial statements.

**3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

**Pension**

The Company operates a defined benefit scheme with the key judgements arising from the determination of the pension liability. The Company uses a specialist third party to advise on the appropriate assumptions to use and the main assumptions are set out in note 24 of the financial statements.

**Stock provisioning**

The Company is subject to changing customer demands. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the stock.

**Impairment of debtors**

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors: When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 17 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

**4. Turnover**

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Company.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
United Kingdom	7,407	6,323
Rest of Europe	23,136	24,238
Rest of the World	1,134	2,081
	<u>31,677</u>	<u>32,642</u>

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**5. Other operating income**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Government grants receivable	-	45
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6. Operating (loss)/profit**

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,431	1,607
Exchange differences	39	(35)
Operating lease rentals	40	41
Amortisation of grants receivable	-	45
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**7. Auditors' remuneration**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	49	46
<b>Fees payable to the Company's auditors in respect of:</b>		
Other services relating to taxation	9	9
Accounts preparation fee	2	2
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>60</u>	<u>57</u>

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**8. Employees**

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	6,295	6,294
Social security costs	565	637
Cost of defined benefit scheme	1,134	803
Cost of defined contribution scheme	308	199
	<u>8,302</u>	<u>7,933</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Management	6	6
Production	196	200
Administration	16	14
	<u>218</u>	<u>220</u>

**9. Directors' remuneration**

The directors did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to the Company (2018: £Nil).

**10. Interest receivable and similar income**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Other interest receivable	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

**11. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank interest payable	<u>96</u>	<u>79</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 12. Other finance income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	8	(56)

## 13. Tax on loss

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on loss for the financial year	-	122
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	22	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(431)	(98)
Changes to tax rates	45	10
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(1)	(33)
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>(387)</b>	<b>(121)</b>
<b>Total tax</b>	<b>(365)</b>	<b>1</b>

## Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss before taxation	(2,269)	(33)
Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(431)	(6)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	30
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	21	(33)
Tax rate changes	45	10
<b>Total tax charge for the financial year</b>	<b>(365)</b>	<b>1</b>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 13. Tax on loss (continued)

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the Balance Sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

## 14. Tangible assets

	Leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Office equipment £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2019	4,131	33,811	1,276	431	39,649
Additions	-	-	-	1,825	1,825
Disposals	-	(512)	(778)	-	(1,290)
Transfers between classes	-	697	-	(697)	-
At 31 December 2019	4,131	33,996	498	1,559	40,184
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2019	1,913	24,193	1,066	-	27,172
Charge for the year	141	1,262	28	-	1,431
Disposals	-	(521)	(778)	-	(1,299)
At 31 December 2019	2,054	24,934	316	-	27,304
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2019	2,077	9,062	182	1,559	12,880
At 31 December 2018	2,218	9,618	210	431	12,477

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Long leasehold	2,077	2,218

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**15. Investments**

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019	349
At 31 December 2019	<u>349</u>

**Subsidiary undertaking**

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Bemis Packaging Asana SAL	Rambla del Cellar, 133, 08172 Sant Cugat del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain	Supply of packaging	Ordinary	100%

**16. Stocks**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Raw materials and consumables	1,587	1,083
Work in progress	1,304	1,430
Finished goods and goods for resale	829	996
	<u>3,720</u>	<u>3,509</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £13,606,000 (2018: £14,454,000).

An impairment credit of £138,000 (2018: £71,000) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**17. Debtors**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade debtors	2,620	2,604
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,056	1,156
Other debtors	565	159
Prepayments and accrued income	111	241
Deferred taxation	140	-
	<u>4,492</u>	<u>4,160</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated after provision for impairment of £96,000 (2018: £105,000).

**18. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	2,238	232
Less: bank overdrafts	(12,962)	(8,468)
	<u>(10,724)</u>	<u>(8,236)</u>

**19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank overdrafts	12,962	8,468
Trade creditors	3,224	3,217
Amounts owed to group undertakings	120	654
Corporation tax	-	102
Taxation and social security	109	168
Other creditors	72	839
Accruals and deferred income	1,501	-
	<u>17,988</u>	<u>13,448</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

**AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**20. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accruals and deferred income	-	53
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**21. Financial instruments**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,352	4,160
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	17,879	13,333
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings, other creditors and accruals.

**22. Deferred taxation**

	2019 £000
At beginning of the financial year	768
Charged to profit or loss	(431)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(521)
Rate change	45
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(1)
<b>At end of the financial year</b>	<u><u>(140)</u></u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	663	710
Short term timing differences	(567)	58
Losses	(236)	-
	<u><u>(140)</u></u>	<u><u>768</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 23. Called up share capital

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
6,899,407 (2018: 6,899,407) Ordinary shares of £1.00 (2018: £1.00) each	<b>6,899</b>	<b>6,899</b>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distributions of dividends and the repayment of capital.

## 24. Pension commitments

The Company operates a Defined Contributions Pension Scheme.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable by the Company to the fund amounted to £308,000 (2018: £199,000). The balance of defined contributions pension scheme at the year end is £71,000 (2018: £69,000).

The Company operates a Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.

The scheme is held in an independent trust. The valuation of the fund and the pension costs are assessed with the advice of a qualified actuary, using the projected unit method. A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 05 April 2018.

In accordance with the requirements of FRS 102, a qualified independent actuary updated the results of the valuation, based on information supplied by the scheme administrators, in order to ascertain the valuation of the scheme at 31 December 2019. The projected unit method has been used.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities</b>		
<i>Opening defined benefit obligation</i>	<b>(31,965)</b>	<b>(38,136)</b>
Current service cost	<b>(595)</b>	<b>(678)</b>
Interest cost	<b>(960)</b>	<b>(944)</b>
Actuarial (losses)/gains	<b>(5,764)</b>	<b>7,009</b>
Benefits paid	<b>975</b>	<b>784</b>
Past service cost	<b>(423)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>(38,732)</b>	<b>(31,965)</b>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 24. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At the beginning of the year	32,544	35,713
Interest income on plan assets	-	888
Interest cost	968	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	2,697	(3,659)
Contributions by employers	510	511
Benefits paid	(975)	(784)
Expenses	(116)	(125)
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>32,544</b>

Composition of plan assets:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Equities	24,802	22,576
Bonds	10,743	9,978
Cash	83	(10)
<b>Total plan assets</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>32,544</b>

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fair value of plan assets	35,628	32,544
Present value of plan liabilities	(38,732)	(31,965)
<b>Net pension scheme liability</b>	<b>(3,104)</b>	<b>579</b>

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Current service cost	(595)	(678)
Interest on obligation	(960)	(944)
Interest income on plan assets	968	888
Scheme costs	(116)	(125)
Gains on curtailments and settlements	(423)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,126)</b>	<b>(859)</b>
Actual return on scheme assets	3,665	(2,896)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

24. Pension commitments (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Statement of Financial Position date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2019	2018
	%	%
Discount rate	2.0	3.0
Future salary increases	3.3	3.5
Future pension increases	2.3	2.5
Inflation assumption - CPI	2.3	2.5
Inflation assumption - RPI	3.3	3.5
Post retirement life expectancy (age)		
- for a male aged 65 now	21.3	86.7
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	22.4	87.8
- for a female aged 65 now	23.2	88.6
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	24.5	89.9

GMP

The Court of Appeal ruled on 26 October 2018 as regards to a long running issue in respect of Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMP). This is a special tranche of defined benefit pension for contracted out employee service prior to 6 April 1997, intended to replace a sacrificed part of the state pension. In July 2018, Lloyds Banking Group went to Court together with its pension scheme trustees and trade unions seeking clarification as to whether its pension schemes are obligated to equalise GMP benefits between members of different sexes. The High Court ruling confirmed that the Lloyds Bank pension scheme was obligated to equalise the GMP pension benefits between employees of different sexes giving rise to additional scheme liabilities.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	23	13
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	65	3
	88	16



## **AMCOR FLEXIBLES SWANSEA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEMIS SWANSEA LIMITED)**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

#### **26. Reserves**

##### **Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents the accumulated profits, losses and distributions of the Company.

#### **27. Post balance sheet events**

As discussed within the Strategic Report, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

On 30th September 2020, following a period of consultation between members, the company and trustees the defined benefit pension scheme was closed to future accrual. This is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

On 30th November 2020 Amcor Plc restructured its North American business, the immediate parent of the company underwent a name change from Bemis Co Inc. to Amcor Flexibles North America, Inc. (AFNA). As part of this restructuring the company (Amcor Flexibles Swansea Ltd) became the 100% direct parent of Bemis Flexible Packaging Canada Ltd. AFNA made a capital contribution of the Bemis Flexible Packaging Canada Interests and One-Million Dollars (\$1,000,000 USD) to Amcor Flexibles Swansea for no consideration, the contributed assets are to be held as part of the capital and reserves of Amcor Flexibles Swansea, and are not for the purposes of Amcor Flexibles Swansea's trade. This is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

#### **28. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The immediate parent undertaking is Amcor Flexibles North America, Inc (formerly known as Bemis Company Inc.) On 11th June 2019 Amcor Ltd completed the acquisition of Amcor Flexibles North America, Inc (formerly known as Bemis Company Inc.) to form Amcor Plc. Amcor Plc is the ultimate parent and controlling party, incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands which is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Amcor Plc consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Group's website at [www.amcor.com/investors](http://www.amcor.com/investors).