

Registered number: 4450695

## AMCOR INVESTMENTS GERMANY

### DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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## AMCOR INVESTMENTS GERMANY

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**AMCOR INVESTMENTS GERMANY**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors**

Michael Stefanowski  
Olaf Seifert (resigned 30 June 2020)  
Markus Missel (appointed 30 June 2020)

**Registered number**

4450695

**Registered office**

83 Tower Road North  
Warmley  
Bristol  
BS30 8XP

**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

**Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €110,068,000 (2019 – €18,070,000).

The Company paid an ordinary share dividend in the year of €18,000,000 (2019 – €16,000,000).

After the year end, in September 2020, the directors proposed a further dividend of €65,000,000. This was paid 8th October 2020.

**Future outlook**

Whilst there is no material change expected in the Company's business and profitability during the next financial year there is continued uncertainty surrounding the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic together with the consequences of the United Kingdom's relationship with the European Union.

**Directors**

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Michael Stefanowski  
Olaf Seifert (resigned 30 June 2020)  
Markus Misset (appointed 30 June 2020)

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare audited financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). 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 audited financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the audited 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 audited financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**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 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 information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

**Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.


**Independent Auditors**

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Small companies note**

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

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



Michael Stefanowski  
Director

Date: 30 September 2021

# **Independent auditors' report to the members of Amcor Investments Germany**

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

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### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Amcor Investments Germany's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the *Annual Report* and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020; 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.

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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.

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### **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 on, 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 Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

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.

## Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 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 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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.

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## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

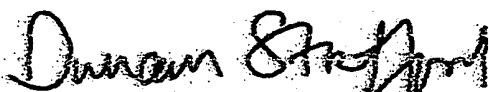
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified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

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### Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. 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  
30 September 2021

# AMCOR INVESTMENTS GERMANY

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 €000	2019 €000
Administrative expenses		(105)	(379)
Other operating income	4	63,155	23,480
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	<b>63,050</b>	<b>23,101</b>
Income from shares in group undertakings		66,594	10,521
Loss on disposal of investments		-	(24)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(8,652)	(8,960)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>120,992</b>	<b>24,638</b>
Tax on profit	7	(10,924)	(6,568)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>110,068</b>	<b>18,070</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>110,068</b>	<b>18,070</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.


**AMCOR INVESTMENTS GERMANY**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 4450695**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2020 €000	2019 €000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	9	414,868	414,868
		<u>414,868</u>	<u>414,868</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	10	109,841	24,869
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	3,101
		<u>109,841</u>	<u>27,970</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(362,943)	(373,140)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(253,102)</u>	<u>(345,170)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>161,766</u>	<u>69,698</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>161,766</u>	<u>69,698</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	14	47,000	47,000
Retained earnings		114,766	22,698
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<u>161,766</u>	<u>69,698</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

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

  
Michael Stefanowski  
Director

Date: 30 September 2021

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.



**AMCOR INVESTMENTS GERMANY**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>
	<b>€000</b>	<b>€000</b>	<b>€000</b>
At 1 July 2018	47,000	20,628	67,628
<b>Comprehensive income for the financial year</b>			
Profit for the financial year	-	18,070	18,070
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	-	18,070	18,070
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(16,000)	(16,000)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	(16,000)	(16,000)
At 30 June 2019	47,000	22,698	69,698
<b>Comprehensive income for the financial year</b>			
Profit for the financial year	-	110,068	110,068
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	-	110,068	110,068
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(18,000)	(18,000)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	(18,000)	(18,000)
At 30 June 2020	47,000	114,766	161,766

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**1. General information**

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for investments in subsidiary undertakings.

Amcor Investments Germany is a private unlimited company and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 83, Tower Road North, Warmley, Bristol, BS30 8XP.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amcor Plc.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently.

**2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

**2.3 New standards and interpretations, and interpretations not yet applied**

During the year the Company adopted IFRS 16 'Leases', however there is no material impact as there are no leases in the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis since the directors are satisfied of the intention that Amcor Plc will continue to have access to adequate liquidity and resources for the foreseeable future within its subsidiaries and the Company. In reaching this assessment the Directors have considered a variety of information related to present and future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources. This includes a letter of support to the Company to ensure financial obligations can be met as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

The impact that the recent Covid-19 pandemic will have on our operations is uncertain. While the overall impact on our operations to date has not been material and whilst the Company through to fellow subsidiaries continued to have access to liquidity through the commercial paper market access was temporarily restricted during March due to the impact from Covid-19 on financial markets. Based on our current and expected cash flow from operating activities and available cash, we believe the Group's cash flows provided by operating activities, together with borrowings available under our credit facilities, will continue to provide sufficient liquidity to fund our operations, capital expenditures and other commitments, including dividends, into the foreseeable future. We have considered the potential impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic in our critical accounting estimates and judgements as of 30 June 2020 and will continue to evaluate the nature and extent of the impact on our business and the consolidated results of the Amcor Group.

**2.5 Valuation of investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

The directors perform an annual impairment assessment and where a potential exposure is identified. To assess the carrying value of the investments the directors have considered the underlying net asset values and future earnings where appropriate. Any impairment recognised is taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the directors become aware that the circumstances that gave rise to a previous impairment are no longer applicable the impairment is reversed. The credit is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**2.6 Debtors**

Accounts Receivable and short term debtors are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its financial assets. The Company measures impairment allowances either using the general or simplified method as considered appropriate.

Under the general approach, impairment allowances are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL except when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since inception. In such cases the Company measures impairment allowance at an amount equal to credit loss expected over the life of the financial asset.

Under the simplified approach, impairment allowances are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Trade and other receivables are subject to the expected credit loss model. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring the expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 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.

**2.8 Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

**Fair value through profit or loss**

All of the Company's financial assets other than those which meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses being recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost where they are financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and represents the amount measured at initial recognition less repayments of principal plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised or at FVOCI. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

**Financial liabilities**

**Fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, when the financial liability is held for trading, or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This designation may be made if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, or the financial liability forms part of a group of financial instruments which

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Financial instruments (continued)**

is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, or the financial liability forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

**At amortised cost**

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

**2.9 Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**2.12 Borrowing costs**

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

**Taxation**

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

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. Nonmonetary 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.

The local currency of the Company is determined to be Euros and the exchange rate at the year end date was €1 = £0.914 (2019 - £0.8815).

2.14 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

Estimates and judgments 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.

**1. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

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.

**(a) Impairment of assets**

The Company assess at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If there is any such indication that the carrying value may not be recoverable, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. This includes assessing the value of investments in subsidiary companies by using an PBITDA multiple against the returns that will arise from the subsidiary by considering historic profitability. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**2. Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies**

**(a) Valuation of investments**

The Company follows the guidance of IAS 36 to determine whether an investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

**(b) Recognition and measurement of asset valuation**

The Company follows the guidance of IFRS 9 to recognise expected credit losses for all financial assets held at amortised cost. In making this judgment, management considered whether there has been an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic or technological environment of the borrower that would result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.

**4. Other operating income**

	2020 €000	2019 €000
German profit pooling payments	63,035	23,480
Other income	120	-
	<u>63,155</u>	<u>23,480</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**5. Operating profit**

The emoluments of the directors are paid by a fellow group company, which makes no recharge to the Company. All directors are directors of a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries.

During the current and prior year there were no employees other than the directors.

Auditors' remuneration of €13,000 (2019 - €12,763) in respect of the audit of the Company was borne by a fellow subsidiary in both the current and prior year and has not been recharged to the Company.

**6. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2020 €000	2019 €000
Bank interest payable	10	149
Loans from group undertakings	8,642	8,811
	<u>8,652</u>	<u>8,960</u>

**7. Tax on profit**

	2020 €000	2019 €000
<b>Foreign tax</b>		
Foreign tax on income for the year	8,788	6,482
Foreign tax in respect of prior periods	2,136	86
	<u>10,924</u>	<u>6,568</u>
<b>Tax on profit</b>		

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**7. Tax on profit (continued)****Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 - 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 €000	2019 €000
Profit before taxation	120,992	24,638
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 - 19.00%)	22,989	4,681
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	-	11
Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings	3,395	2,629
Non-taxable income	(18,739)	(1,899)
Taxation of subsidiary profits and losses under tax grouping	1,143	1,060
Adjustment to prior year	2,136	86
<b>Tax on profit</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>6,568</b>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

The Company is managed and controlled by directors in Germany, and is subject to tax only in Germany and not in the UK. The Company's current combined rate of taxation in Germany is approximately 30%. No changes to the prevailing tax rates are currently expected.

**8. Dividends**

	2020 €000	2019 €000
Dividends paid on equity capital	18,000	16,000
	<b>18,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>

Following the year end the directors proposed a further dividend of €65,000,000 (2019: €18,000,000). The dividend declared and paid by the Company after 30 June 2020 followed the declaration and payment of a dividend to the Company from a subsidiary investment also after 30 June 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## 9. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies €000
<b>Cost or valuation:</b>	
At 1 July 2019	429,563
At 30 June 2020	429,563
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2019	14,695
At 30 June 2020	14,695
<b>Net book value:</b>	
At 30 June 2020	414,868
At 30 June 2019	414,868

The Directors consider the value of the investments to be supported by their underlying net assets. The recoverable amount was determined based on a fair value less costs to sell calculation using a PBITDA multiple. The key assumption used in the calculation was a 7x PBITDA multiple which has been determined with reference to the multiple of Amcor Plc and other comparable companies. A change in the PBITDA multiple of  $\pm 1x$  would impact the valuation of investments by  $\pm$  €60.6m. A reduction of PBITDA multiple by 1 would have the impact of a potential impairment charge of €2.8m in the carrying value of the investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## 9. Investments (continued)

## Direct Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Amcor Packaging Germany GmbH	Alusingen-Platz 1, D-78224, Singen/ Hohentwiel, Germany	Ordinary	90%
Amcor Specialty Cartons Berlin GmbH	Haberstrasse 5, 12057, Berlin, Germany	Ordinary	90%
Amcor Flexibles Viersen GmbH	Prof. Kohlrausch Strasse, D-31737, Rinteln, Germany	Ordinary	90%
Amcor Flexibles Kreuzlingen AG	Finkemstrasse 34, CH-8280, Kreuzlingen, Switzerland	Bearer	100%

The directors consider the value of the investments to be supported by their underlying assets.

On 11 December 2018, the Company disposed of 1,079 Ordinary Shares in Amcor Flexibles Viersen GmbH, 1 Ordinary Share in Amcor Packaging Germany GmbH and 1 Ordinary Share in Amcor Specialty Cartons Berlin GmbH, resulting in a net loss on disposal of €23,710.

The resulting shareholdings after the transaction were 90.0%, 90.0% and 90.0% respectively.

## Indirect Subsidiary undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Amcor Flexibles Rinteln GmbH, 90% holding of the Ordinary share capital, with the principal activity of a Packaging manufacturer. The registered office is Prof. Kohlrausch Strasse, D-31737, Rinteln, Germany.

Amcor Specialty Cartons Neumunster GmbH, 90% holding of the Ordinary share capital, with the principal activity of a Packaging manufacturer. The registered office is Haberstrasse 5, 12057, Berlin, Germany.

Amcor Flexibles Singen GmbH, 90% holding of the Ordinary share capital, with the principal activity of a Packaging manufacturer. The registered office is Alusingen-Platz 1, D-78224, Singen/Hohentwiel, Germany.

Tscheulin-Rothal GmbH, 90% holding of the Ordinary share capital, with the principal activity of a Packaging manufacturer. The registered office is Friedrich Meyer Str. 23, Teningen, 79331, Germany.

Alcan Packaging Moskau Ooo, 88.9% holding of the Ordinary share capital, with the principal activity of a Packaging manufacturer. The registered office is Ozerkowskaja Naberezhnaja, 48/50 bldg 1, 113054, Moscow, Russian Federation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## 10. Debtors

	2020 €000	2019 €000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	90,812	23,480
Tax recoverable	19,029	1,389
	<u>109,841</u>	<u>24,869</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed repayment date, bear interest at various rates and are repayable on demand.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses an annual expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables including amounts owed by group undertakings.

## 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 €000	2019 €000
Cash at bank and in hand	-	3,101
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,101</u>

## 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 €000	2019 €000
Bank overdrafts	703	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	361,989	372,727
Accruals and deferred income	251	413
	<u>362,943</u>	<u>373,140</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## 13. Financial instruments

	2020 €000	2019 €000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>90,812</u>	<u>26,581</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(362,693)</u>	<u>(373,140)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed by group undertakings. They are unsecured, have no fixed repayment date are recoverable on demand and bear interest at various rates.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank overdrafts and amounts owed to group undertakings.

## 14. Called up share capital

	2020 €000	2019 €000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
47,000,000 (2019 - 47,000,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>47,000</u>	<u>47,000</u>

## 15. Security

The Company participates in a group cash pooling arrangement between banking providers and other members of the Amcor group. All members of the group cash pool arrangement are jointly and severally liable for any payment default. At at 30 June 2020, the cash pool was in a positive net position of €25,033,000 (2019 - €34,400,000 deficit).

## 16. Ultimate Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking is Amcor UK Group Management, registered in England and Wales, owning 48,999,999 shares. The remaining 1 share is owned by Amcor Holdings Deutschland GmbH, registered in Berlin, Germany.

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).