



Mondi Finance plc

(Registration number: 05916680)

ANNUAL REPORT and FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Introduction

The Mondi Finance plc (the "Company") financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"), and the requirements of the UK Companies Act 2006.

Mondi Finance plc is a public company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling entity is Mondi plc. Mondi plc and its subsidiaries are referred to as the "Mondi Group" or the "Group". The Mondi Group Integrated report and financial statements 2025 are available at: www.mondigroup.com.

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Registered Address

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The Heights,
Brooklands
Weybridge
Surrey
United Kingdom
KT13 0NY

Bankers

Deutsche Bank AG
21 Moorfields
London
United Kingdom
EC2Y 9DB

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and
Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place
London
United Kingdom
WC2N 6RH

Strategic report

Main business and operations

Mondi Finance plc is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mondi plc. The Company is a finance company with its principal activity being to provide financing and associated treasury services to companies within the Mondi Group. There have been no significant changes in the Company's principal activities during the year and the directors do not envisage any significant changes in the Company's activities in the foreseeable future. No dividend was declared or paid in 2025 (2024: €200 million). The directors have not recommended any further dividends.

Finance costs are considered to be the only key performance indicator used by the directors and are monitored at a Group level. The Group's finance costs, which include the Company's finance costs, are disclosed in the Mondi Group Integrated report and financial statements (Note 6: Net finance costs), which does not form part of this report. The Company's directors believe that there are no other meaningful financial or non financial key performance indicators that are either necessary or appropriate to understand the business' development, performance or position of the Company's accounts.

The Company's syndicated revolving credit facility (RCF) was increased from a €750 million facility to a €1 billion facility with effect from 2 January 2025. In March 2025, the Company issued a €600 million Eurobond maturing in May 2033 at a coupon of 3.750% per annum, and in October 2025, issued a €550 million Eurobond maturing in May 2031 with a coupon of 3.375% per annum. The Eurobonds were issued under the Group's Guaranteed Euro Medium Term Note Programme. In October 2025, following a bond tender process, the Company repaid €320.6m principal amount of its €600 million Eurobond maturing in April 2026.

The Company made a profit after tax for the financial year of €41.8 million (2024: €18.7 million). The increase in profit was driven by the increase in loans to Group undertakings, a reduction in interest rates on deposits from Group undertakings and a reversal of €9.5 million of the prior year's provision for expected credit losses, partially offset by the higher interest expense on the new bonds launched in 2025. Lower cash balances during the year also reduced the interest income from banks and money market funds.

The total equity at year end was €233 million (2024: €192 million). The impairment provision based on the expected credit losses for the Company's financial assets amounted to €14.5 million (2024: €24.0 million) at year end.

Section 172 statement

This section of the strategic report describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 ("s172") when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders. As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, its parent company and other members of the Group are key stakeholders of the Company. Accordingly, the interests of the Group have been taken into account by the directors and decisions have been made in agreement with the Board of Mondi plc, the ultimate parent entity of the Group.

The Company's other main stakeholders are the banks and debt investors who provide capital to the Mondi Group. The Company's relationship with these stakeholders ensures the Group has access to funding for investment opportunities through the business cycle. The Group CFO and the Group Treasurer actively engage with and have held regular meetings with these stakeholders over the past year. The Company does not have any employees.

For more information on the Group, please see the s172 statement on pages 73 to 76 of the Mondi Group Integrated report and financial statements 2025, which does not form part of this report but provides details of the consideration given to stakeholders by the Group.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have formed a judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements, there are no material uncertainties that cast doubt on the Company's going concern status. The directors believe that the Company will continue to act in line with its principal business activity as a treasury entity supporting the Group's operations. The ultimate parent company confirmed its intention to provide financial support to Mondi Finance plc, particularly on the current intercompany cash pool balances, so as to enable it to operate as a going concern and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Risk management

The most important components of the Company's financial risk are interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company also enters into foreign exchange commodity contracts which are executed on a back-to-back basis with other Group companies and as such, it has no net exposure to commodity risk. The Company has entered into foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency risk related to intercompany loans and other foreign exchange positions and, when deemed necessary, interest rate swaps are used to manage the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. No interest rate swaps were entered into in 2025 (2024: none). The Company's credit risk is managed by ensuring counterparties maintain a minimum credit rating and by diversifying the exposure. Liquidity risk is minimised by issuing long term bonds to fund the Company and by maintaining sufficient undrawn committed debt facilities.

The Company funds itself from a variety of sources including four Eurobonds, intercompany loans, and a syndicated revolving credit facility. The Company has no debt facilities that include financial covenants.

Approved by the board of directors on 13 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

R A Smith
Director

Directors' report

The directors submit their Annual Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Company number

05916680

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

J L Hampshire (Company secretary)

A C W King

J C Paterson (resigned 7 February 2025)

M Powell

R A Smith (appointed 7 February 2025)

The Company's ultimate parent company, Mondi plc, made available qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the directors which remain in force at the date of this report.

Events occurring after 31 December 2025

There have been no material reportable events since 31 December 2025.

Information set out in the Strategic report

Disclosures relating to the following items have been included in the Strategic report which can be found on page 2:

- dividend payments and recommendations;
- section 172 statement;
- financial risk management objectives, policies and related exposures to interest rate, currency, credit and liquidity risk; and
- likely future developments in the business of the Company.

Corporate governance statement

The Mondi Group, which includes the Company, has an internal control and risk management framework in place that is designed to address the Group's significant strategic, financial, operational and compliance risks. The Group's internal controls aim to provide reasonable assurance as to the accuracy, reliability and integrity of financial information and non financial disclosures and the Group's compliance with applicable laws, regulations and internal policies, as well as the effectiveness of internal processes. Full details of this internal control and risk management framework, which applies to the Company, can be found on pages 54-55 of the Mondi Group Integrated report and financial statements 2025.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms 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 he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) have expressed their willingness to continue in office as independent auditor and a resolution to reappoint PwC will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General meeting.

Approved by the board of directors on 13 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board.

J L Hampshire
Company secretary

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 laws and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's financial statements published on the ultimate parent company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations

Each of the directors, whose names and functions are listed in the Directors' report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the Company financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company; and
- the Strategic report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

Approved by the board of directors on 13 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board.

J L Hampshire
Company secretary

Independent auditors' report to the member of Mondi Finance plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Mondi Finance plc (the "Company")'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise:

- the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the Income statement for the year then ended;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the directors of the Company and the Audit Committee of Mondi plc, the ultimate parent of the Company.

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, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided.

Other than those disclosed in Note 3, we have provided no non-audit services to the Company in the period under audit.

Our audit approach

Overview

Audit scope

- We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole.
- The Company's principal activity is to conduct financing activities for the Mondi Group. Our detailed procedures were tailored to test material financial statement line items, together with the related financial statement disclosures. The materiality used in the audit is described in further detail in the "Materiality" section below.

Key audit matters

- Existence, valuation and classification of balances with Group undertakings

Materiality

- Overall materiality: €50,490 thousand (2024: €41,230 thousand) based on approximately 1% of total assets.
- Performance materiality: €37,800 thousand (2024: €30,900 thousand).

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Mondi Finance plc (continued)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Existence and valuation of external borrowings, which was a key audit matter last year, is no longer included because our audit work in prior years did not indicate the existence or valuation of external borrowings to be an area with a heightened risk, or requiring an increased audit focus. Otherwise, the key audit matters below are consistent with last year.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Existence, valuation and classification of balances with Group undertakings</p> <p>The Company issues external borrowings and lends the proceeds to fellow Mondi Group companies as part of its principal activity.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the Company had trade and other receivables due from Group undertakings of €1,029,179 thousand and loans receivable from Group undertakings of €3,882,636 thousand.</p> <p>In addition, the Company had trade and other payables owed to Group undertakings of €2,100,805 thousand and borrowings from Group undertakings of €749,656 thousand.</p> <p>Given the quantum of the balances in the Company's Statement of financial position, the estimation involved in determining any impairment required in relation to receivable balances and the judgement associated with the classification of certain intercompany balances depending on the associated terms and the expected timing of settlement, this matter had a significant effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources in the planning for, and completion of, our audit, and this was also determined to be a key audit matter. Refer to notes 8, 9, 11, 12, and 19 of the financial statements.</p>	<p>We agreed balances with the Group undertakings to the respective counterparties by inspecting the intercompany mismatch report, and assessed evidence obtained for mismatches identified related to the Company.</p> <p>We also substantively tested the classification of the balances with the Group undertakings by obtaining and reviewing a selection of loan contracts.</p> <p>We evaluated management's process in estimating the expected credit loss provision for trade and other receivables and loans receivable from Group undertakings and considered management's assessment of the ability of other Mondi Group companies to repay, by comparison with the net assets and forecast financial results of the counterparty.</p> <p>We reviewed the financial guarantees issued in favour of the Company by the parent of the Group undertakings where these guarantees have been considered by management in their assessment of the expected credit loss provision.</p> <p>Based on the procedures performed, we noted no material issues from our work.</p>

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

In establishing the overall approach to the audit, we determined the nature, timing and extent of work that needed to be performed. Mondi Finance plc is a subsidiary, and the main financing arm, of the Mondi Group. The Company's principal activity is to provide financing and associated treasury services to the Group. The Company and its management are primarily based in the United Kingdom. As such, we were able to directly obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence and were not required to engage any component auditors. The combination of audit procedures performed was designed to address the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements as a whole, with specific focus on those line items and disclosures that are material. The materiality of these amounts was determined on the basis described in the materiality section of our report.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Mondi Finance plc (continued)

The impact of climate risk on our audit

As part of our audit we made enquiries of management to understand the extent of the potential impact of climate risk on the Company's financial statements, and we remained alert when performing our audit procedures for any indicators of the impact of climate risk. Our procedures did not identify any material impact as a result of climate risk on the Company's financial statements.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall Company materiality	€50,490 thousand (2024: €41,230 thousand).
How we determined it	Approximately 1% of total assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	The Company is a group treasury entity whose purpose is to support the Mondi Group funding strategy and manage the various loan and cash arrangements of the Mondi Group. Considering the nature of the business and activities of the Company, we have used total assets as the basis for the calculation of the overall materiality level.

We use performance materiality to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds overall materiality. Specifically, we use performance materiality in determining the scope of our audit and the nature and extent of our testing of account balances, classes of transactions and disclosures, for example in determining sample sizes. Our performance materiality was 75% (2024: 75%) of overall materiality, amounting to €37,800 thousand (2024: €30,900 thousand) for the Company financial statements.

In determining the performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, risk assessment and aggregation risk and the effectiveness of controls - and concluded that an amount in the middle of our normal range was appropriate.

We agreed with the directors of the Company and the Audit Committee of Mondi plc, the ultimate parent of the Company, that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above €2,500 thousand (2024: €2,050 thousand) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- We evaluated management's future cash flow forecasts for the Company. As the Group's treasury entity, these are intrinsically linked with the projected funding requirements of Mondi plc and its related undertakings, which have been assessed at a Group level. The procedures performed at a Group level included agreeing the cash flows to the latest Board approved forecasts, agreeing underlying assumptions to external evidence and considering the potential downside sensitivities that management had applied, including their likelihood and whether more severe scenarios could arise and the associated impact on available liquidity;
- We inspected the terms of the loan agreements and agreed these to the maturity profile of the Company's available funding included within the cash flow forecasts throughout the going concern period. We also checked that there are no financial covenants in these facilities;
- We read the letter of support provided by the ultimate parent of the Company, Mondi plc, to the Company indicating that Mondi plc will provide financial support to the Company such that the Company is able to operate as a going concern and to settle its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements. We assessed Mondi plc's ability to provide this support including its role as guarantor to the external debt agreements held by the Company; and
- We read the basis of preparation note to the financial statements and validated that it accurately described management's going concern considerations.

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the member of Mondi Finance plc (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

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

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

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Listing Rules of the UK Financial Conduct Authority, the Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manage the entity's financial performance and management bias in accounting estimates.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Mondi Finance plc (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit (continued)

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Making enquiries of management, Mondi Group's Internal Audit and internal legal counsel, including consideration of potential instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Testing a sample of journal entries based on specific risk criteria; and
- Challenging assumptions made by management related to accounting estimates as a whole and assessing whether there has been any management bias in aggregate.

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

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

We were first appointed by the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2017. Our uninterrupted engagement covers nine financial years.

Joanne Leeson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

13 March 2026

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2025

€ thousand	Note	2025	2024
Other net operating gains		118	—
Operating expenses		(2,611)	(2,338)
Operating loss	2	(2,493)	(2,338)
Interest and similar income	4	189,535	165,364
Other losses - net	5	(38,992)	(35,800)
Finance costs	6	(112,324)	(101,079)
Impairment reversal/(charge) on financial assets	9	9,477	(885)
Profit before taxation		45,203	25,262
Tax charge	7	(3,385)	(6,537)
Profit for the financial year		41,818	18,725

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

€ thousand	2025	2024
Profit for the financial year	41,818	18,725
Total comprehensive income for the year	41,818	18,725

Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2025

€ thousand	Note	2025	2024
Trade and other receivables	8	1,029,877	444,839
Loans receivable	9	93,203	115,083
Cash and cash equivalents		143,385	146,358
Deferred tax asset	13	—	167
Derivative financial instruments	10	3,549	11,655
Total current assets		1,270,014	718,102
Loans receivable	9	3,789,433	3,405,500
Total non-current assets		3,789,433	3,405,500
Total assets		5,059,447	4,123,602
Trade and other payables	11	(2,136,436)	(2,071,465)
Current tax liabilities		—	(536)
Short term borrowings	12	(284,230)	(12,536)
Derivative financial instruments	10	(12,366)	(6,301)
Total current liabilities		(2,433,032)	(2,090,838)
Medium and long term borrowings	12	(2,392,995)	(1,841,162)
Total non-current liabilities		(2,392,995)	(1,841,162)
Total liabilities		(4,826,027)	(3,932,000)
Net assets		233,420	191,602
Equity			
Share capital	14	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		183,420	141,602
Total equity		233,420	191,602

These financial statements on pages 10 to 22 were approved by the board of directors on 13 March 2026.

They were signed on behalf of the board by:

R A Smith

Director

Company Number : 05916680

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2025

€ thousand	Share capital	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total equity
At 1 January 2024	50,000	322,877	—	372,877
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	18,725	—	18,725
Dividends (see note 14)	—	(200,000)	—	(200,000)
At 31 December 2024	50,000	141,602	—	191,602
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	41,818	—	41,818
At 31 December 2025	50,000	183,420	—	233,420

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (“FRS 100”). Accordingly, for the year ended 31 December 2025 the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, ‘Reduced Disclosure Framework’ (“FRS 101”), and the UK Companies Act 2006. The Company is domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by certain financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets. The material accounting policy information and other explanatory information is described in note 19. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, fair value measurement disclosure, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement and related disclosures, standards not yet effective, and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group financial statements of Mondi plc. The Group financial statements are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 18.

The financial statements are separate financial statements and have been prepared on a going concern basis. Refer to note 19 for further details.

Accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements includes the use of estimates and assumptions. Although the estimates used are based on management’s best information about current circumstances and future events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates used by management are:

- Recoverability and expected credit loss of trade and other receivables and loans receivable – the Company assesses the recoverability of these financial assets on an annual basis, as well as assessing the quantum of the associated expected credit losses on these financial assets. The financial results and forward looking cash flows of intercompany receivables are used as part of this assessment – refer to notes 8 and 9.
- Fair value of derivatives – the Company values its outstanding derivatives at each reporting date with the valuation based on the present value of expected net cash flows arising from the outstanding derivative. Management's estimation is exercised in the valuation which is based on the expected net cash flows from outstanding derivatives and observable market data inputs – refer to note 10.

The Company does not consider the above mentioned estimates to be significant accounting estimates in terms of IAS 1, and therefore the incremental sensitivity disclosure has not been provided. No material change is expected in the next 12 months.

Climate change

Management has considered the impact of climate change in preparing these financial statements, and concluded that there is no direct impact. The Group has considered the impact of climate change and has set out its science-based Net-Zero GHG emission reduction targets in the Mondi Action Plan 2030 (MAP2030) Taking Action on Climate section on pages 37 - 41 and 47 - 53 of the Mondi Group’s Integrated report 2025, which does not form part of this report.

While these considerations do not have a material impact on these financial statements, this may change in future periods as management evolves its understanding of climate change-related impacts on the Company.

2 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

€ thousand	2025	2024
Other net operating gains	118	—
Mondi plc management fees	(2,464)	(2,223)
Other	(147)	(115)
Total	(2,493)	(2,338)

None of the directors received any remuneration during the year (2024: €nil) in respect of their services to the Company and the Company had no employees during the current and prior years.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements of €107,642 (2024: €104,798) have been borne by Mondi plc.

During the year, PwC provided non-audit services to the Mondi Group in relation to the EMTN Programme, under which the Company is an issuer. This programme is for the benefit of the Mondi Group as a whole. On this basis, Mondi plc acts as the guarantor for the EMTN. The total fees charged to the Group for these non-audit services provided during the year were €175,029 (2024: €87,220).

4 Interest and similar income

€ thousand	2025	2024
Interest income		
Loans and receivables owed by Group undertakings	186,434	150,239
Bank deposits and money market funds	2,299	15,125
Fair value gain on early settlement of Eurobond	802	—
Total	189,535	165,364

5 Other losses - net

€ thousand	2025	2024
Foreign currency gain	41,254	14,645
Fair value loss on foreign currency derivatives	(80,246)	(50,445)
Total	(38,992)	(35,800)

6 Finance costs

€ thousand	2025	2024
Interest on loans, overdrafts and bonds	72,345	44,508
Interest on amounts owed to and borrowings from Group undertakings	37,817	55,338
Other finance costs ¹	2,162	1,233
Total	112,324	101,079

¹ Other finance costs mainly include commitment and facility fees.

7 Tax charge

Analysis of tax charge for the year

€ thousand	2025	2024
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	(282)	(536)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	367	—
Foreign withholding tax	(3,303)	(2,733)
Deferred tax (see note 13)		
Reversal of temporary differences	—	(3,268)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(167)	—
Total tax charge for the year	(3,385)	(6,537)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

7 Tax charge (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The Company's total tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the tax on the Company's profit before tax at the average UK corporation tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%), as follows:

€ thousand	2025	2024
Profit before tax	45,203	25,262
Tax on profit before tax calculated at the average UK corporation tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	11,301	6,316
Tax effects of:		
Adjustments to the tax charge in respect of prior years	(200)	—
Non-taxable impairment reversal	(2,369)	221
Group relief claimed for no payment	(5,347)	—
Relief for double taxation	(3,303)	(2,733)
Foreign withholding tax	3,303	2,733
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	3,385	6,537

The Mondi Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar 2 model rules since 1 January 2024. No (2024: None) Pillar 2 top-up taxes are applicable to the Company.

8 Trade and other receivables

€ thousand	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings ¹	1,029,179	444,597
Current tax receivable	96	—
Withholding tax receivable	245	242
Other debtors	357	—
Total	1,029,877	444,839

The provision for expected credit losses is €2.4 million (2024: €6.6 million).

¹ Cash balances lent according to intercompany cash pooling arrangements. Cash pooling is a cash management strategy within the Group whereby surplus cash is transferred to a single bank account and managed by the central Treasury team.

9 Loans receivable

€ thousand	2025	2024
Financial assets carried at amortised cost:		
Loans to Group undertakings		
Amounts falling due in one year	93,203	115,083
Amounts falling due after one year	3,789,433	3,405,500
Total	3,882,636	3,520,583

The impairment provision is €12.1 million (2024: €17.4 million), based on the expected credit losses for these financial assets. Interest is charged at a rate based on the Company's average cost of debt and adjusted for local country interest rates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

10 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, and when deemed necessary, interest rate swaps. Derivatives are classified as current or non-current depending on their maturity. They are not used for speculative purposes.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company uses currency spot, forward and swap transactions to limit the effects of movements in exchange rates on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

Interest rate risk

When deemed necessary, the Company uses interest rate swap contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate fluctuations on a portion of its existing debt. There are no interest rate hedges in the current or prior year.

Non-hedge transactions

Where the Company has chosen not to designate derivatives as accounting hedges, fair value changes are recognised through the profit and loss account and are classified within fair value on foreign currency derivatives in note 5 as they are foreign exchange forward contracts.

All derivatives are held at fair value through profit and loss. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

€ thousand	2025		2024	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Derivatives carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Held for trading derivatives that are not designated in hedge accounting relationships:				
Foreign exchange contracts	3,549	(12,366)	11,655	(6,301)
Total	3,549	(12,366)	11,655	(6,301)

Further details of derivative financial instruments are provided in note 15.

11 Trade and other payables

€ thousand	2025	2024
Amounts owed to Group undertakings ¹	2,100,805	2,053,681
Interest payable	35,631	17,732
Other accruals	—	52
Total	2,136,436	2,071,465

¹ Cash balances held according to intercompany cash pooling arrangements and on demand deposits. Cash pooling is a cash management strategy within the Group whereby surplus cash is transferred to a single bank account and managed by the central Treasury team.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

12 Borrowings

2025/€ thousand	Within 1 year or on demand	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Borrowings from Group undertakings	1,711	—	747,945	—	749,656
Eurobonds	279,210	—	—	1,636,226	1,915,436
Syndicated revolving credit facility ¹	—	—	(639)	—	(639)
Other external borrowings	3,063	2,125	6,375	963	12,526
Bank overdrafts	246	—	—	—	246
Total borrowings	284,230	2,125	753,681	1,637,189	2,677,225

2024/€ thousand	Within 1 year or on demand	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Borrowings from Group undertakings	7,196	—	747,032	—	754,228
Eurobonds	—	599,251	—	495,685	1,094,936
Syndicated revolving credit facility ¹	—	—	(806)	—	(806)
Bank overdrafts	5,340	—	—	—	5,340
Total borrowings	12,536	599,251	746,226	495,685	1,853,698

All borrowings are unsecured and recorded at amortised cost. The outstanding unamortised discount amount related to the Company's bond issues is €7.5 million (2024: €3.8 million). The outstanding unamortised debt issuance cost is €9.2 million (2024: €5.1 million). The principal loan arrangements in place include the following:

€ thousand	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount	Amount
		%	2025	2024
Syndicated revolving credit facility ^{2,3}	June 2028	EURIBOR + margin	1,000,000	750,000
€600 million Eurobond ⁴	April 2026	1.625%	279,393	600,000
€550 million Eurobond	May 2031	3.375%	550,000	—
€500 million Eurobond	May 2032	3.750%	500,000	500,000
€600 million Eurobond	May 2033	3.750%	600,000	—

In 2025 the Company issued a further two Eurobonds. A €600 million Eurobond maturing in May 2033 at a coupon of 3.750% per annum was issued in March 2025, and a €550 million Eurobond maturing in May 2031 with a coupon of 3.375% was issued in October 2025. The Eurobonds were issued under the Group's Guaranteed Euro Medium Term Note Programme.

The Mondi Group currently has investment grade credit ratings from both Moody's Investors Service (Baa1, outlook Negative) and Standard & Poor's (BBB, outlook Stable).

¹ The debit balance relates to unamortised costs related to the Syndicated revolving credit facility.

² The Syndicated revolving credit facility remains undrawn at 31 December 2025.

³ The Syndicated revolving credit facility was increased from a €750 million facility to a €1 billion facility effective from 2 January 2025.

⁴ In October 2025, following a bond tender process, the Company repaid €320.6m principal amount of its €600 million Eurobond maturing in April 2026.

13 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of all tax losses and other temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets where the directors believe it is probable that these assets will be recovered. The tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using this enacted tax rate at 25% (2024: 25%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

13 Deferred tax (continued)

The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:

€ thousand	2025	2024
At 1 January	(167)	(3,435)
Recognised in profit and loss:		
Tax charge arising on utilisation of tax losses in the current year	—	3,268
Tax charge arising on utilisation of tax losses in respect of the prior year	167	—
At 31 December	—	(167)

€ thousand	2025	2024
The deferred tax asset recognised is categorised as follows:		
Brought forward tax losses	—	(167)
At 31 December	—	(167)

14 Share capital

€ thousand	2025	2024
Issued, called up and fully paid		
50,000,000 ordinary shares of €1 each (2024: 50,000,000 ordinary shares of €1 each)	50,000	50,000

On 9 December 2024 the Board approved an interim dividend of €200 million to its ordinary shareholder. This dividend was settled through an intercompany cash pooling arrangement in December 2024. There were no dividends declared or paid in the current year.

15 Financial instruments

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analyses using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives.

- Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts.
- Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

16 Related party transactions

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, enters into loans and cash related transactions with joint ventures, associates, subsidiaries and others in which the Group has a material interest. These transactions are contracted on an arm's length basis.

The following shows the transactions and gross balances with companies which are not wholly-owned by Mondi plc, all of which are subsidiaries:

€ thousand	2025	2024
Loans to related parties ¹	4,286	23,011
Receivables from related parties	33	184
Payables due to related parties	(139,161)	(144,127)
Interest received from related parties	(135)	(376)
Interest paid to related parties	3,399	2,464

¹ Of these loans, none (2024: €18.2 million) were guaranteed by a wholly-owned subsidiary in the Group.

17 Events occurring after 31 December 2025

There have been no material reportable events since 31 December 2025.

18 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company and controlling party is Mondi Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Copies of the latest financial statements of Mondi Investments Limited may be obtained from the Company secretary, Ground Floor, Building 5, The Heights, Brooklands, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0NY.

The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling entity is Mondi plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Mondi plc is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group which includes the Company and for which Group financial statements are prepared. Financial statements for Mondi plc may be obtained from the Company secretary, Ground Floor, Building 5, The Heights, Brooklands, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0NY.

19 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have formed a judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements, there are no material uncertainties that cast doubt on the Company's going concern status. The directors believe that the Company will continue to act in line with its principal business activity as a treasury entity supporting the Group's operations. The ultimate parent company confirmed its intention to provide financial support to the Company, particularly on the current intercompany cash pool balances, so as to enable it to operate as a going concern and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the Income statement and are classified as either operating or financing depending on the nature of the monetary item giving rise to them.

Interest income (note 4)

Interest income, which is derived from cash and cash equivalents and other interest-bearing financial assets, is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

19 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax (note 7 and 13)

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax charge and the movement in deferred tax (as applicable).

Current tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax (as applicable) and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Taxes paid that are deemed to be recoverable, are recognised in trade and other receivables at amortised cost.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date. The carrying amount is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered within a reasonable period of time. Similarly, it is increased to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future for all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered within a reasonable period of time.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the Income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also taken directly to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar 2 model rules as of 1 January 2024 and applies the temporary exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar 2 income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12, 'Income Taxes – International Tax Reform – Pillar 2 Model Rules', issued in May 2023.

Sale and purchase of CO₂ emission credits

As the Company only acts as an intermediary for the Group for the sale and purchase of CO₂ emission credits issued under international trading schemes, the transactions are undertaken and recorded at average cost and therefore any nominal differences in transaction values are recognised within other net operating gains on the Income Statement. Any unsold CO₂ emission credits are recorded in inventory.

Financial instruments (note 15)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Loans receivable (note 9)

Loans receivable are measured on initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less expected credit losses.

The balances are disclosed as either current or non-current based on management's intention to receive the cash flow or extend the term of the receivable beyond one year. This is allowed under FRS 101: 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', of the IFRS.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, money market funds, demand deposits, together with short-term, highly liquid investments of a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The money market funds are held at fair value through profit and loss, with the remaining balance of cash and cash equivalents carried at amortised cost. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

19 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables and payables (notes 8 and 11)

Trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less expected credit losses.

Borrowings (note 12)

Interest bearing loans and overdrafts are initially recognised at fair value, net of direct transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognised in the Income statement over the term of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowing costs (note 6)

Where financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis in profit or loss within finance costs. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Impairment of trade and other receivables and loans receivable ("receivables")

As per IFRS 9, an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model is used to assess receivables for impairment. ECL is the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of a receivable. Expected credit losses are based on historical loss experience on receivables, adjusted to reflect information about current economic conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. At the date of initial recognition, the credit losses expected to arise over the lifetime of a receivable are recognised as an impairment through the Income statement.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (note 10)

The Company enters into forward, option and swap contracts in order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity price risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently held at fair value in the balance sheet within derivative financial instruments, and are classified as current or non-current depending on the maturity of the derivative.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are not formally designated in hedge relationships are recognised immediately in the Income statement and are classified within Operating loss or Other losses - net, depending on the type of risk to which the derivative relates.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Income statement. If the cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in the Company's cash flow hedge reserve in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, amounts deferred in the Company's cash flow hedge reserve in equity are recognised in the Income statement in the same period in which the hedged item affects profit and loss on a proportionate basis.

Fair value hedges

For an effective hedge of an exposure to changes in fair value, the hedged item is adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged with the corresponding entry in the Income statement. Gains or losses from remeasuring the associated derivative are also recognised in the Income statement.

Ineffective, expired, sold, terminated or exercised hedging instruments

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedge relationship is revoked or the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity remains in equity and is recognised in the Income statement when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised. If a hedge transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity is included immediately in the Income statement.