Embracing the Future with Glass

BA 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Glass...

... is 100% and **infinitely recyclable**.

... is the **healthiest** material able to preserve food and beverages without changing their original properties.

... is the **safest** material to protect our health! There is no risk of harmful chemicals migrating into food or drinks that are packed in glass.

Glass...

natural materials

... is made from raw materials found in nature, such as sand, soda ash and limestone, as well as recycled glass.

energy savings

... container recycled saves energy enough to power a 100-watt light bulb for four hours.

low emissions

... new furnaces reduce significantly energy consumption, leading to lower carbon emissions and environmental impact.

UV protection

... containers provide effective UV protection for light-sensitive products like beverages.

Glass...

... is a permanent, inert material, which can be reused and recycled to infinity without risking human lives, as no other material. The continuous reduction of CO_2 emissions (scope 1&2) will make glass not only the best material for our health but also the most sustainable.

Glass lasts forever!

A material from the past into the future

Sustainability Report

Management Report

Message from the Chairman

To all stakeholders,

The last years have been extremely eventful and volatile. In 2020 I reported how successfully our teams navigated through the massive operational challenges of adapting to the impacts of COVID to our people, to the supply chain and to markets. The unthinkable spike in prices of gas and electricity that followed in 2021 caught us off guard and our profitability plummeted during the year leaving us with plants operating at negative EBITDA levels to meet commitments with our suppliers and ending the year with a decline in EBITDA margin of almost 11 p.p.. 2022 left us with mixed feelings regarding our economic performance. On one hand, EBITDA margins declined another 1,9 p.p. relative to the historical low point of the previous year – BA Glass is proud to operate with industry leading levels of productivity and efficiency which is the result of many years of intensive work and investment and it is bitterly disappointing to see the economic fruits of these efforts not materializing for two successive years. On the other hand, we are certain that we were able to reposition our energy procurement policy to a point that we can be confident that we will soon be able to insure both very competitive prices for our clients, and a level of profitability consistent with our operational performance. We will surely not recover the massive losses of margin that we experienced in this process, but we will return to our rightful position and we will play our part in ensuring that glass is not only the best packaging material but also sufficiently cost competitive to deliver the most value to our clients.

We have no mixed feelings regarding the progress of our operational excellence, technological evolution and environmental performance.

Operational excellence and technological evolution increasingly move hand in hand. Progress in digitalization and automation of manufacturing in our pilots, that ultimately aim to achieve a lights-out plant, were very significant in the year. Several technologies were implemented and achieved the level of maturity to provide stability, return and above all reliable data. The use of data to build predictive operational models was undoubtedly the significant milestone that raised operations to a different level, unknown until today. The data analytics projects brought us a new reality: the future can be predicted! The outputs of these developments were visible in the operational excellence achieved: more efficiency, more quality, and more productivity. Now is the time to roll out the concept and knowledge.

The challenges in this roll out, are much more significant in terms of the required changes in the organization of work and skill acquirement, than in the technological roll out itself. As we moved forward, we recognized that the upskilling of teams, the change of the tasks, routines, and of the goals of each function were undoubtedly the changes that allowed for the gains to materialise. Having started in what may be seen as a 'traditional industry' we feel that we are at the beginning of a great acceleration of employee reskilling, upskilling, empowerment and satisfaction.

We know that glass is undoubtedly the best and most sustainable packaging solution overall. It is a beautiful material, a time-honoured human tradition, non-polluting, non-deforesting, inert and non-contaminating which is reusable and infinitely recyclable. We at BA Glass are determined to also transform glass into a low CO_2 emissions packaging material and to be at the forefront of the energy transition away from fossil fuels. BA Glass continued at full speed implementing our carbon neutral roadmap, with ambitious targets for 2035 and the goal of being completely carbon neutral by 2050. Besides the 100% usage of electricity from renewable sources, which is already a reality, the decrease in water consumption, and the several initiatives ongoing to replace the main carbon-based raw materials, BA has continued with a strong bet in a lightweight program which will accelerate the reduction of CO_2, at the same time which will bring a more convenient product for consumers. The outputs are visible, and BA was recognized, for the third consecutive year, as the most sustainable company in the glass industry and achieved the score A from the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), being the only company from the glass industry to reach the highest classification grade. The development of an ECO furnace that substantially reduces the use of gas by green energies and will allow the completion of the path towards carbon neutrality is today a very close reality. BA aims to run the world´s first large-scale furnace with 100% renewable energy and is working towards it.

The sustainability roadmap is one of the main challenges that all businesses face today. Still, for companies such as BA Glass that are completely focused on leading it and implementing it quickly, it is the assurance of a competitive future for glass.

We recognize that financial excellence did not follow the operational excellence, and that the records achieved in several key performance indicators, were not enough to begin to correct the impact of variable costs on margins. However, we are confident that beyond having taken steps to change this in the short and medium term, as already stated, we are also confident that our focus on sustainability, digitalization, and innovation will lead us to achieve our goals in the long term.

At BA Glass, we are particularly keen to contribute to overall sustainability of the societies where we operate, through contributing to improving Education. Our "Glass Seeds Initiatives" are particularly involved in projects targeting the education of young generations.

In 2022 we are proud to announce our support to the launching of the 42 (Coding) School in Porto. This support is important because learning at 42 School is entirely free of charge and doesn't require any academic degree or previous coding experience. We believe reskilling and upskilling are amongst the most critical tasks we must undertake to support people and give them access to better life opportunities as we see the digital and green revolutions accelerating change and disrupting entire sectors and professions.

Another fundamental initiative supported by Glass Seeds is the Dual-Learning Projects which combines theoretical learning with the practice of a real profession. Dual-Learning is a long-term project where students stay for 3 years with us and divide their time in regular school and our facilities learning about the glass process. We are proud of our growing support for Dual-Learning classes which we are now running in Spain, Poland and Romania.

We are grateful to all our team of 4012 individuals for their dedication and determination to uphold our values and goals, and to our stakeholders for their continued support. We know that we have a large responsibility towards all our stakeholders, and that the only way to fully deliver, is to continue with our unwavering commitment to excellence and sustainability.

We are not only committed to embracing these challenges but are also excited with the opportunity of exceeding your expectations.

Environmental, Social and Governance Key Figures

ENVIRONMENT	UNIT	2022	2021	2020
CO_2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Tons CO_2e	975 306	1 015 563	1 149 018
CO_2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Ton CO_2e / production	0,390	0,410	0,486
CO_2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3)	Ton CO_2e / production	0,667	0,682	0,745
Total waste	Tons	366 849	389 213	407 622
Waste recycled	%	99	98	96
Water consumption	Cubic meters / packed tons	0,366	0,322	0,415

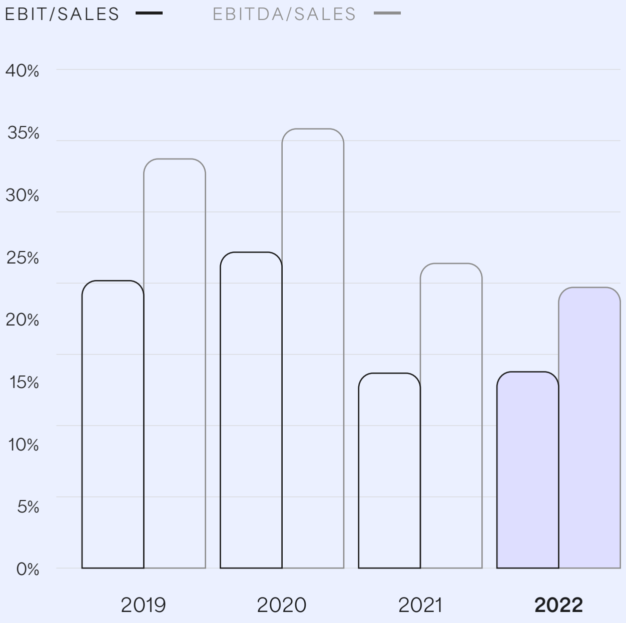
SOCIAL	UNIT	2022	2021	2020
Training hours per employee	Hours	32	32	11
Community spending	EUR	236 073	402 137	178 506
Employee turnover	Percentage	13%	10%	6%
Accidents with loss of time	# of accidents	35	17	28

GOVERNANCE	UNIT	2022	2021	2020
Average tenure of the Board	Years	8	7	6
Female Board members	Percentage	27%	27%	27%
Females in management	Percentage	44%	33%	33%
Independent Board members	Percentage	64%	64%	64%
Shares owned by independent Board members	Percentage	7,4%	7,4%	7,3%

Financial Key Figures

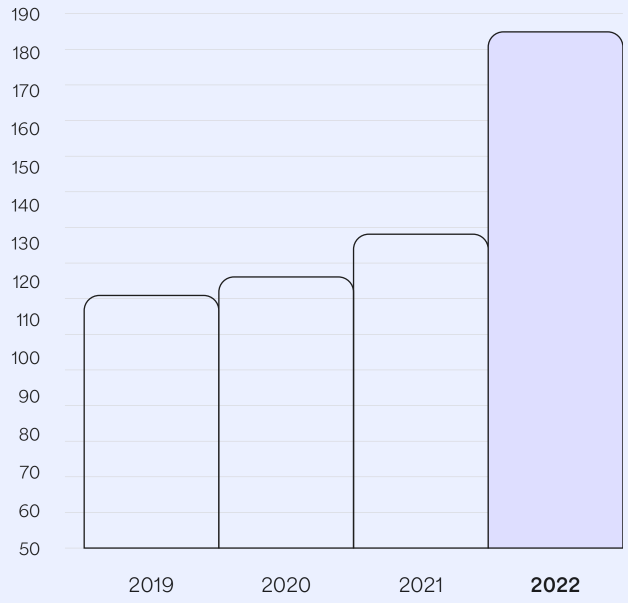
K. €	2022	2021
Turnover	1 431 368	1 016 298
Operating profit (EBIT)	225 957	159 390
Financial results	-14 918	-1 292
Net income	176 402	133 544
Cash flow	335 691	222 856
Operating cash flow (EBITDA)	322 783	248 702
K. €	**2022**	**2021**
Net assets	2 046 424	1 521 090
Equity	837 762	614 115
CAPEX	120 083	100 830
Net debt	573 405	389 490
Net tangible fixed asset turnover	2,27	1,70
Net debt / EBITDA	1,78	1,57
Interest cover ratio	22,9	19,4
EBITDA / Sales	22,6%	24,5%
EBIT / Sales	15,8%	15,7%
Number of employees (FTE)	4 012	3 990
Sales / Employee	356,8	254,7

EBIT/ SALES AND EBITDA / SALES (%)

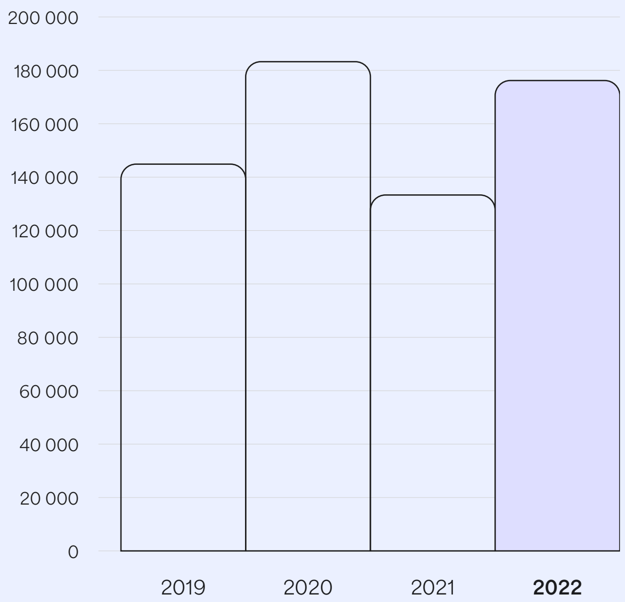


SALES PER CAPITA (k. €)

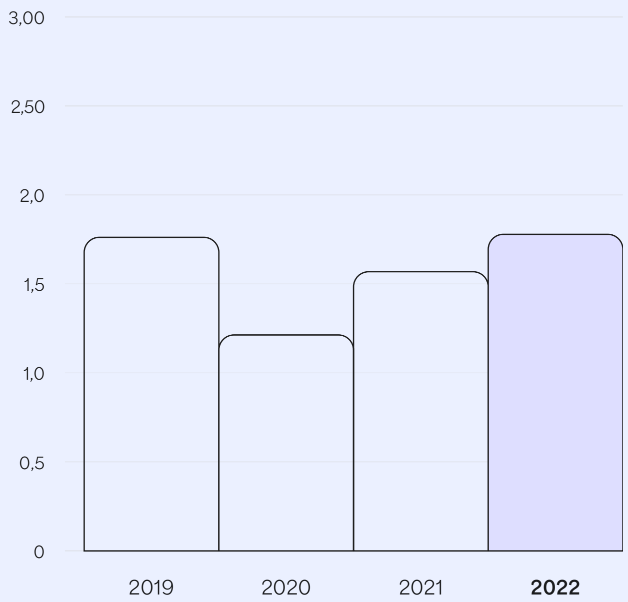
(BASE 100 = 2018)



CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME (k. €)



NET DEBT / EBITDA



Introduction

With our eyes fixed on the future, we are always eager to learn and build. As we embark on 2023, we remain committed to shaping the future of our industry!

In early 2022, governmental bodies and analysts asserted that the turbulence in Europe would be of a transitory nature. Nevertheless, it soon became evident to us all that inflation, concerns regarding energy disruptions, elevated interest rates, and the scarcity of raw materials would endure for a significantly longer duration than initially anticipated.

The escalation of energy prices did not originate solely from the conflict in Ukraine. Price increases had already commenced prior to the invasion on February 24th. This upward trajectory initiated in August 2021, and its gravity was not entirely recognized, especially by European politicians who sought to assure their constituents that it would be a temporary phenomenon. The countries of Southeast Europe were at the forefront of implementing measures to protect their industries by subsidizing gas and electricity prices through their national budgets. Furthermore, other countries devised strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of the European marginal pricing mechanism for electricity prices. In Europe and globally, forecasts fluctuated throughout the year, often proving inaccurate. The anticipated economic downturn had not materialized, and the projected energy supply disruption did not occur during the winter season.

Lower-than-expected gas consumption, coupled with swift construction of LPG storage facilities in certain European nations, ensured complete fulfillment of European demands during the Winter, resulting in a decrease in both gas and electricity prices. In our production countries, the risk of gas shortages was considerable, necessitating proactive measures such as fuel diversification to mitigate the risk.

Supply chain disruptions and robust consumer demand, fueled by low unemployment rates, are driving inflation to unprecedented levels. Persistent wage pressures have led to substantial increases in salaries. However, companies, concerned about potential economic downturns or the need to align capacity with reduced demand, are reluctant to fully absorb the inflationary costs. Despite low unemployment rates in many European countries and regions, indications of cost-cutting measures are beginning to surface. Despite that, the European Central Bank's ongoing efforts to curb inflationary pressures by raising interest rates, there has been no substantial decline in investment and consumption levels.

In 2022, the glass packaging industry encountered a unique situation. Instead of facing a demand shortage, it grappled with an excessive cost burden that, in certain instances, resulted in a doubling of production costs.

This marked a significant departure from the norm. Price adjustments were made multiple times throughout the year, driving glass packaging prices to unprecedented levels in Europe. Multiple initiatives were implemented to lower operational expenses, enhance production efficiency, and mitigate energy expenditures. Despite numerous active projects and initiatives in BA, their impact on countering inflation remained relatively insignificant. Despite our relentless dedication to operations and market challenges, our digitalization journey continued to surge forward at an accelerated pace. Advancements were witnessed in digitalization initiatives undertaken within our manufacturing operations. The original plan was reassessed and additional resources were dedicated to expedite the implementation of use cases through the creation of technology platforms and the enhancement of our operating model.

Our collaborations with universities and researchers continue to expand, alongside strategic partnerships aimed at fostering knowledge ecosystems and driving business development. **At the heart of all our initiatives lies the concept of the "lights-out plant," which drives our vision to revolutionize the industry, ensuring environmental sustainability, and attracting top talents**.

BA's net-zero carbon footprint program progressed according to plan. For the third consecutive time, BA group was honored with the World Finance Sustainability Awards as the Most Sustainable Company in the Glass Industry. Additionally, for the first time, **BA attained an exceptional A score (A- in 2021) in the CDP evaluation**, placing us among a select group of pioneering companies shaping strategies and organizations towards carbon neutrality. Achieving an A score establishes BA as the unparalleled industry leader in glass packaging.

Our partnership with Net4CO_2 to develop a carbon capture pilot in Portugal is progressing according to plan. Additionally, we have joined the International Partners in Glass Research (IPGR) to engage top technicians in the development of CO_2-free glass.

Our carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2) has reached 0.390 tons per ton of glass produced, marking a 4.9% reduction from 2021 and saving approximately 50,000 tons of CO_2. Energy-saving initiatives have been demanding but successful, resulting in a 0.9% reduction in energy consumption per ton of glass produced. The utilization of recycled glass has reached a cullet incorporation rate of 36.5%. However, further advancements are constrained by limited availability of recycled glass. We fully support projects to enhance glass collection, including the Close the Glass Loop initiative led by FEVE, the European Association of Glass Packaging.

All our electricity comes from renewable sources, with self-produced green electricity already saving 4,100 tons of CO_2. However, our target is much higher, and investments in onsite and offsite photovoltaic installations will continue. Biofuels and hydrogen production are attracting new investors, with ongoing analysis of potential projects in the next few years.

Significant financial and human resources are dedicated to our energy transition. Our commitment is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, with a goal to reduce emissions per ton of glass produced by 50% by 2035. **Over the past two years, we have successfully reduced emissions by 19.9% (scope 1 and 2),** which is a remarkable achievement.

Our internal lightweight program has yielded positive results, as we have lightweighted 400 million bottles, saving approximately 6,500 tons of weight and 2,500 tons of CO_2. These products accounted for 25.5% of the new products launched last year, reflecting our commitment, as well as that of our customers, to reducing the carbon footprint of consumer goods.

The demand for glass has reached remarkable levels, with many food and beverage producers achieving record sales in 2022, favoring glass as their preferred packaging material. To ensure supply to these industries, **we have invested in additional capacity, including the launch of a new furnace in Bulgaria, supporting customer growth in the region.**

Although sales increased by 40%, our profitability (EBITDA to sales margin) declined by 1.9 percentage points compared to 2021 and 12.7 percentage points compared to 2020. **The decline in EBITDA margin was primarily influenced by surging energy prices and widespread inflation impacting overall production costs. In 2022, our EBITDA margin stood at 22.6%, the lowest in the past 15 years**.

Despite inflation challenges, we have made significant investments amounting to 120 million euros, representing 8.4% of our sales. Looking ahead, BA will focus strongly on sustainability, digitalization, and production excellence and growth, with ambitious plans exceeding 1 billion euros.

The dynamic demand for glass remains uncertain as we enter 2023. While an economic recession in Europe has been predicted, the timing, magnitude, and impact on glass demand remain unclear.

Lower energy prices in 2023 may decelerate inflation, but it is crucial for industry costs to decrease and profitability to recover, aligning with our high investment levels.

We have embraced the new normal, anticipating a year filled with challenges. At BA, our focus is on connecting and collaborating on joint projects. The energy transition is imperative, and our work processes in plants will undergo dramatic changes. It is our responsibility to lead these transformations.

BA

2022

ANNUAL REPORT

Sustainability Report

Get To Know Us

Glass Packaging production company for food and beverages with a history of over 100 years

+100
YEARS
OF HISTORY

12
PLANTS
7 COUNTRIES

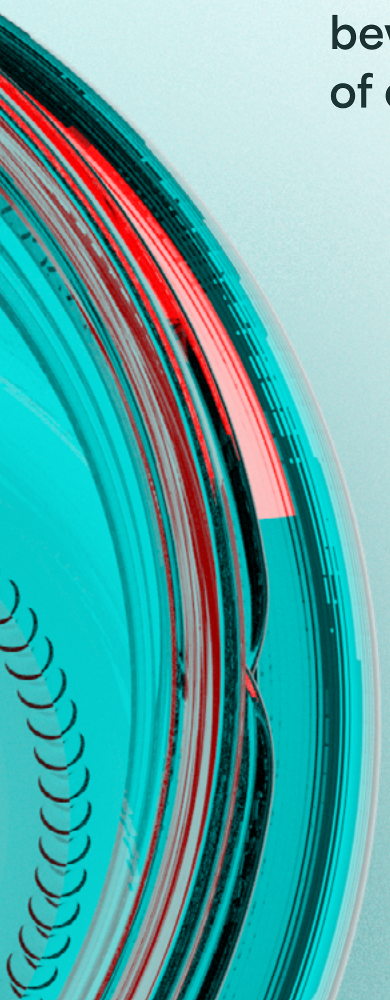
70
COUNTRIES
SALES

4,012
PEOPLE
(FTE)

1,431 M€
SALES

EBIT **15.8%** EBITDA **22.6%**
OF SALES

-5% CO_2
EMISSIONS
(SCOPE 1 & 2)
THAN 2021



Our History

1912

Incorporation of Barbosa & Almeida

1947

Introduction of Automatic Technology

1969

Start of Operation at Avintes Industrial Unit

1993

Acquisition of CIVE Marinha Grande Industrial Unit

1998

Start of Operation at Villafranca de los Barros Industrial Unit

1999

Acquisition of Vidriera Leonesa León Industrial Unit

2008

Acquisition of Sotancro Venda Nova Industrial Unit

2012

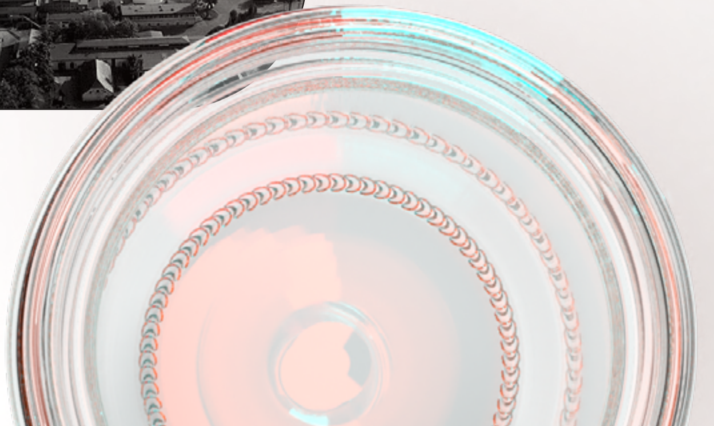
Acquisiation of Warta Sieraków and Jedlice Industrial Units

2016

Acquisition of HNG Global Gardelegen Industrial Unit

2017

Acquisition of Youla Athens, Sofia, Plovdiv and Bucharest Industrial Units



What Defines Us

BA is guided by a set of beliefs and commitments which define our Mission, Vision, who we are, how we act, and what can be expected of us.

Our Mission is to produce glass containers supported by our Vision, '**Wrap dreams beyond packaging**', because we genuinely believe that we can aim more and go beyond in delivering more than just glass containers.
The **BA way**, strengthened by our values - the HeART BEAT - leads us to Excellence, which is our foundation always to do better, because, at BA, nothing is impossible.

OUR VISION

Wrap – To elevate and magnify (as a gift)...
dreams – the never-ending goals not yet achieved...
beyond – aiming to do more than just...
packaging – what we produce.

BY HeART

OUR VALUES

H umbleness | **e** motion | **A** mbition | **R** igour | **T** ransparency

OUR WAY

b – **B** e focused on the customer
e – **E** mpower your team
a – **A** ct like an owner
t – **T** hink about simple solutions

OUR PILLARS

CUSTOMERS | SHAREHOLDERS | PEOPLE | CONSUMERS

OUR FOUNDATION

EXCELLENCE

What We Do

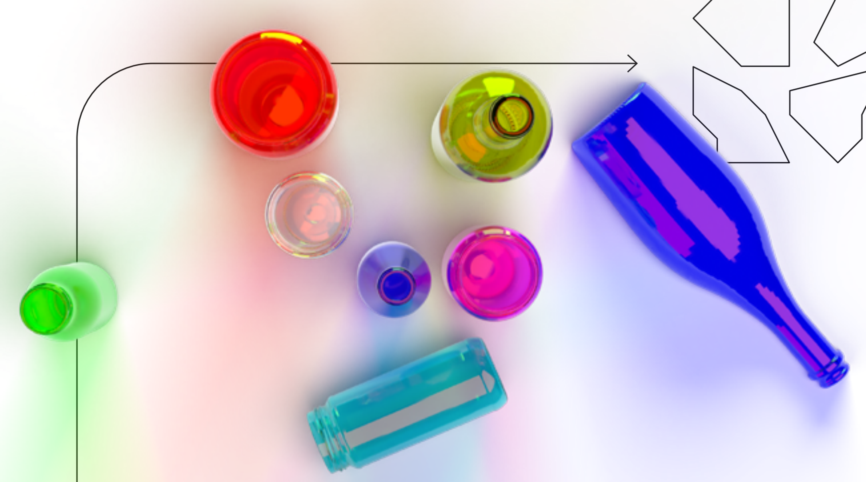
+11 Billion

Bottles and Jars per year

SALES BY SEGMENTS

- 11% spirits
- 28% beer
- 14% softdrinks
- 18% wine
- 31% food

How We Do It



GLASS PACKAGING PRODUCTION

1. CULLET TREATMENT

BA has invested in cullet treatment to increase the amount of recyclable glass in the production process.

2. GLASS COMPOSITION

At this stage, all raw materials are stored, weighed and mixed to create the ideal mass composition that will be placed in the furnaces, where it will be melted and vitrified. This process uses, on average, 37% recyclable glass, which our cullet treatment plants have processed, ensuring a more sustainable production.

3. RAW MATERIALS MELTING

At the refractory furnaces, the material is melted at temperatures between 1500 and 1600°C. The resulting liquefied glass flows along the large tank moved by the force of gravity and goes through the "conditioning" stage. At this point, thermal homogeneity of the entire melted mass must be assured, which is of crucial importance to obtain a quality product.

4. GLASS MOULDING

There are two stages in the process of glass moulding. In the first stage, the melted glass is poured into the first mould located on one side of the machine, where it acquires its first shape (parison). In the second stage, the pre-form is transferred to a final mould located on the opposite side of the machine, where it acquires the product's final shape.

5. ANNEALING AND SURFACE TREATMENT

During the moulding process, the glass is in contact with the walls of the mould, which are at relatively low temperatures. As a result, the outside of the containers is much colder than the inside. The difference in temperature is explained by the poor conductivity of the glass. To overcome this, a thermal treatment called annealing must be carried out. Annealing is the thermal homogenization of the entire glass mass, eliminating any existing tension.

6. INSPECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Once the annealing process is completed, the containers are transported to the automatic inspection machines. These remove defective containers through several defect-detecting mechanisms.

7. PACKAGING

At the end of the production line, the containers are packed in layers and piled in pallets. These are then wrapped in plastic film to protect the units and facilitate transport. The next stage is to shrink these packages through a heating machine. The pallets are then ready to be conveyed to the storage area.

8. CONSUMERS

BA works closely with its customers to provide safe and unique experiences to the consumers, filled with emotion.

9. RECYCLING

The more we recycle, the more sustainable we become. Recycling brings savings in CO_2 emissions, energy consumption, waste and raw materials.

Where We Are

12 plants across Europe

What We Strive For Is Sustainability

BA's sustainability development strategy combines six key pillars that coexist to preserve the environment and ensure economic and social development.
The coexistence of our pillars aims to consolidate our path so that we can achieve our Vision successfully, which requires daily efforts to keep them all balanced.
It is the People who makes the difference and are the foundation that sustains and makes everything possible and achievable. Our commitment is to provide for the development and wellbeing of our people.
When it comes to importance, the supremacy of sustainability is undeniable, going above and beyond everything else, embracing all the aspects of life that uphold human needs.

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

BA believes that economic growth cannot be dissociated from an impeccable ethical behaviour and the development of local communities.

SHAREHOLDERS

To ensure business continuity is their main responsibility, by supporting continuous investment and modernization of operations, which will lead to the sustainable growth of the company.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

BA seeks to develop its activity in a sustainable way. It is challenging to manage and respond to stakeholders' needs without compromising the future.

CONSUMERS

Our commitment lies in providing consumers with experiences through glass while offering them opportunities to actively participate in the recycling journey.

CUSTOMERS

We aim to be the ultimate partner for our Customers, working together to create and innovate their products as we join them on their sustainable journey.

PEOPLE

Those who make a difference and are the foundation that sustains and makes everything possible and achievable. BA's commitment is to contribute for the development and wellbeing of our people.

6 Pillars

Awards & Recognition

The only company from Glass Packaging Industry to reach the highest score from CDP

Being environmentally conscious is deeply ingrained within our organization, both in our workforce and our actions. We are dedicated to incessantly enhancing the sustainability of glass packaging. Throughout our journey, we have achieved significant milestones that we take great pride in announcing.

In 2022, **BA Glass achieved an exceptional accomplishment by being the sole representative from the glass packaging industry to receive an 'A' rating from Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)**. CDP is a renowned non-profit organization, with over 15,000 companies assessed worldwide, that recognizes and evaluates the environmental efforts made across value chains. This remarkable achievement places BA Glass in the esteemed leadership band, comprising a select group of approximately 300 companies from various sectors globally. In 2020 and 2021, our rating stood at a respectable 'C' and 'A-' respectively. However, in 2022, we achieved an extraordinary leap forward, attaining an outstanding 'A' rating. This is the result of a global organization's commitment to a strategic approach to sustainability.

The achieved rating validates BA's adherence to the objectives outlined by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a prominent organization that promotes the establishment of ambitious science-based emission reduction targets in accordance with the Paris Agreement. In 2022, **our ambitious target of a 50% reduction in CO_2 specific emissions (scope 1&2) by 2035 received official approval from the SBTi**. This accomplishment positions us on the most ambitious path, aiming to restrict the global temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

In another noteworthy achievement, BA has once again been recognized as **the 'Most Sustainable Company in the Glass Industry'** for the third consecutive year at the World Finance Sustainability Awards 2022. BA takes great pride in maintaining our **Gold rating from Ecovadis**, the foremost business sustainability rating index, with a particular emphasis on Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable procurement. These accolades serve as a source of inspiration for our teams, solidify BA's reputation as a trusted entity among all stakeholders, and recognize our leadership in driving the glass packaging industry towards a sustainable future.

GOLD 2021 ecovadis Sustainability Rating

WORLD FINANCE SUSTAINABILITY AWARDS 2022

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

CDP
DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES

A
score in 2022

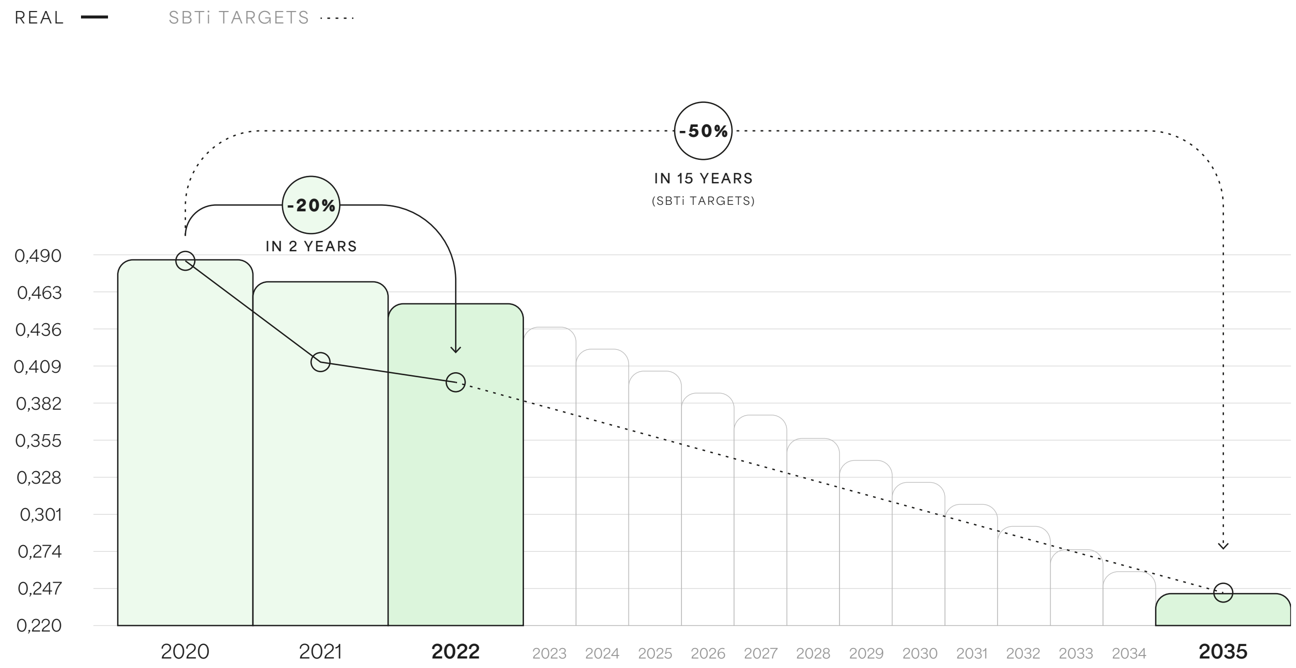
Environmental Performance KPI's

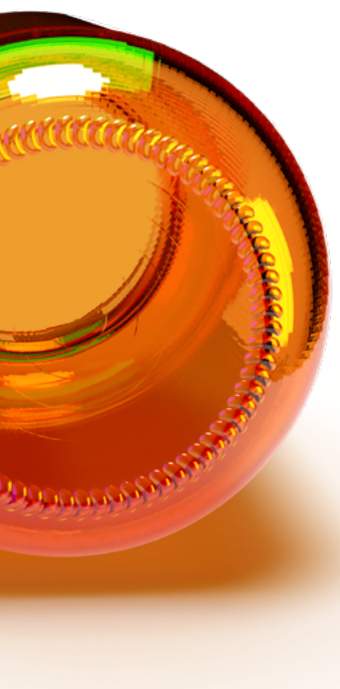
KPI	2022	2021
Electricity from renewable sources (% total electricity)	100,0%	86,1%
Natural gas share in our specific consumption (%)	79,7%	79,6%
Water consumption (m3)/ ton produced	0,330	0,322
Cullet usage rate	36,5%	37,4%
CO_2e emission tons (scope 1 & 2) / ton produced	0,390	0,410
Plastic kg consumed / ton produced	2,62	2,87
Cardboard units / ton produced	5,94	6,36

The distinctions we've received stem from our dedicated efforts in recent years. With our vision of **"wrap dreams beyond packaging"** and targets for reducing environmental impact while promoting growth, we take responsibility for preserving Earth's resources and promoting eco-friendly behaviours. Every action we take matters in improving glass sustainability and meeting stakeholder expectations.

Carbon Neutrality by 2050

20% CO_2 emissions reduction in 2 years (scope 1 and 2)





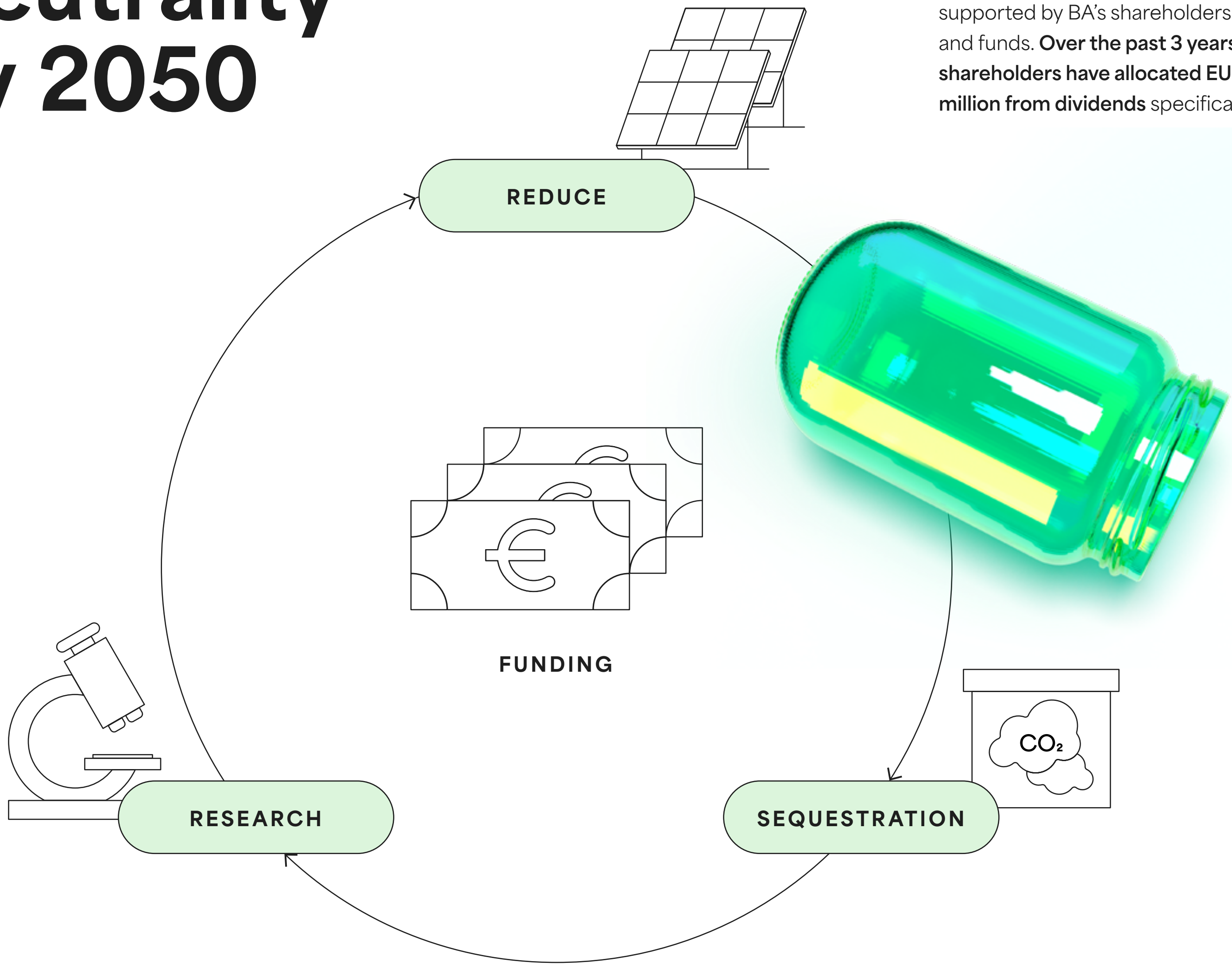
Over the course of our journey, we have undertaken significant efforts to reduce the carbon footprint associated with glass packaging. These endeavors have encompassed the implementation of natural gas in furnaces, the expanded utilization of recycled glass, and the pioneering advancements in furnace technology. In recent years, we have intensified our focus on expediting the realization of these ambitious objectives.

In the foreseeable future, the glass packaging industry will eliminate its carbon footprint entirely, solidifying its position as the unequivocal option among packaging materials.

In accordance with our commitment to environmental responsibility, BA diligently measures its carbon footprint across all three scopes (scope 1, 2, and 3). Notably, we have achieved a consistent decrease in direct emissions (scope 1). In 2022, BA successfully reduced direct CO_2 emissions per ton of glass produced by 1.0%, from 0.394 to 0.390 tons of CO_2. Furthermore, in 2022, we collaborated with our stakeholders to achieve the remarkable milestone of producing glass without CO_2 emissions in scope 2. This accomplishment was made possible by utilizing 100% electricity from renewable sources. Consequently, there was a 4.0% reduction in absolute terms for scopes 1 and 2 during 2022, as well as a 4.9% decrease per ton of glass produced, when compared to 2021. **These results represent an impressive 19.8% reduction over a span of two years, with 2020 serving as the baseline for SBTi targets.**

In pursuit of carbon neutrality, BA has undertaken a range of initiatives to promote sustainable glass packaging. Particularly, the development of the ECO Furnace, an innovative technology revolutionizing glass production. It will represent a significant breakthrough in glass manufacturing since the introduction of automated machinery over seven decades ago. This state-of-the-art furnace operates exclusively on 100% renewable energy, effectively eliminating CO_2 emissions associated with energy usage. By replacing natural gas with renewable electricity, green hydrogen, or biofuel, we can achieve significant energy savings. Regarding the glass composition, we are currently conducting pilot projects to explore non-carbon-based alternatives. These innovative materials aim to replace existing raw materials that emit CO_2, as they possess a carbon-free composition. Two plants are currently undergoing extensive testing on a large scale. The initial findings are promising, demonstrating a significant 10% reduction in CO_2 emissions within scope 1 (process emissions).

Carbon Neutrality by 2050



Our teams are propelled by the ambition to achieve carbon neutrality, which compels us to embrace technological disruptions.

Ongoing research and actions are supported by BA's shareholders willingness and funds. **Over the past 3 years, shareholders have allocated EUR 21.8 million from dividends** specifically towards the development of technologies aimed at reducing our process-generated CO_2 emissions and mitigating our environmental impact. This substantial investment in R&D projects underscores their dedication to driving positive change and securing a sustainable future.

As glass ambassadors, we have embraced a new challenge by joining forces with industry peers and suppliers through the **International Partners in Glass Research (IPGR)**. An association that aims to increase the competitiveness of glass in the packaging sector, by conducting extensive research, developing innovative programs, and effectively deploying R&D findings, thanks to individual cooperation between these players.

BA remains dedicated to advancing measures for **CO_2 capture and sequestration**. In pursuit of this goal, we have forged a partnership with Net4CO_2, a Portuguese collaborative LAB focused on research and development. The technical and economic feasibility of these endeavors is currently under development. With positive results, we have the potential to capture the final portion of CO_2 emissions, taking us one step closer to achieving our ambitious sustainability targets.

In 2022, an extensive review and update was conducted on our carbon reduction roadmap, encompassing all three scopes of CO_2 emissions. Our primary objective is to attain carbon neutrality by 2050, necessitating adjustments to specific milestones. The realization of our roadmap's success hinges upon the progress of our research and development initiatives, our internal capabilities to execute planned projects, and the accessibility of renewable energy within the countries where our operations are conducted.

Recycling

1Kg

of **used** glass

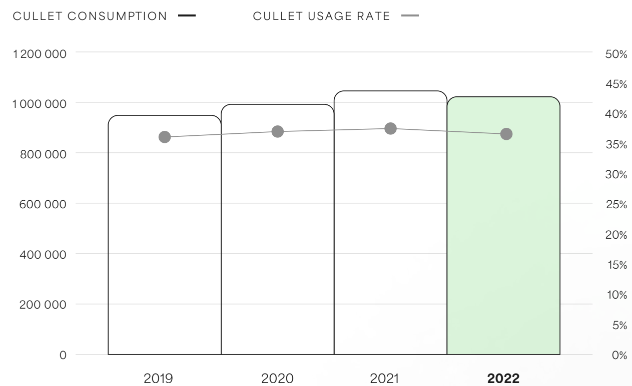
In 2022, we used **668,000 tons** of recycled glass from post-consumption

1Kg

of **new** glass!

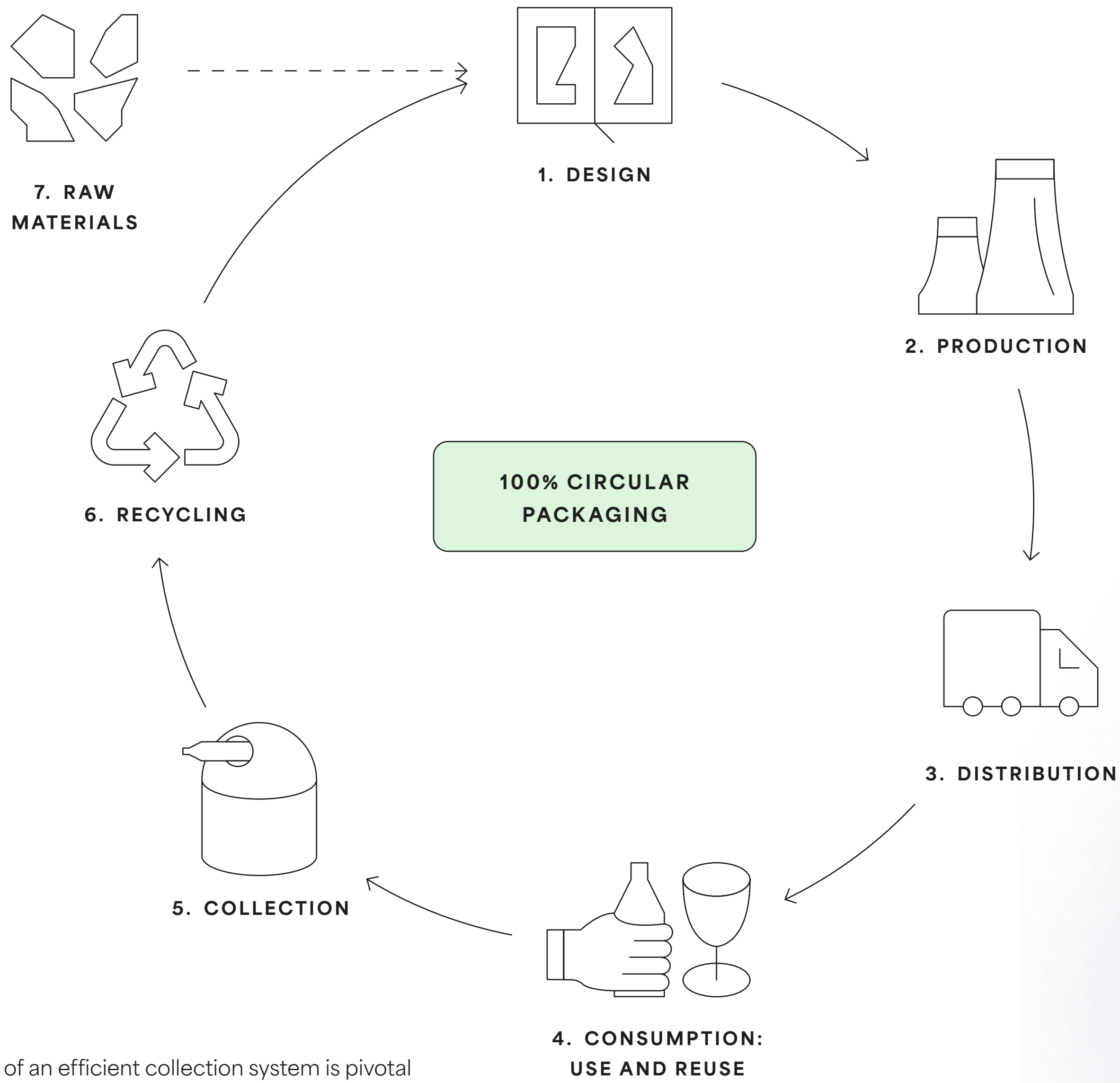
In 2022 we produced **668,000 tons** of new bottles and jars from recycled glass

CULLET CONSUMPTION AND CULLET USAGE RATE



In 2022, we faced challenges in sustaining our utilization of recycled glass (cullet) primarily due to the limited availability of colorless recycled glass as a raw material. Additionally, our operations in countries with a surplus of glass trade contributed to a marginal decline in consumption. Nevertheless, **BA accomplished commendable results by achieving a recycled content of 48% in colored glass and 29% in colorless glass.**

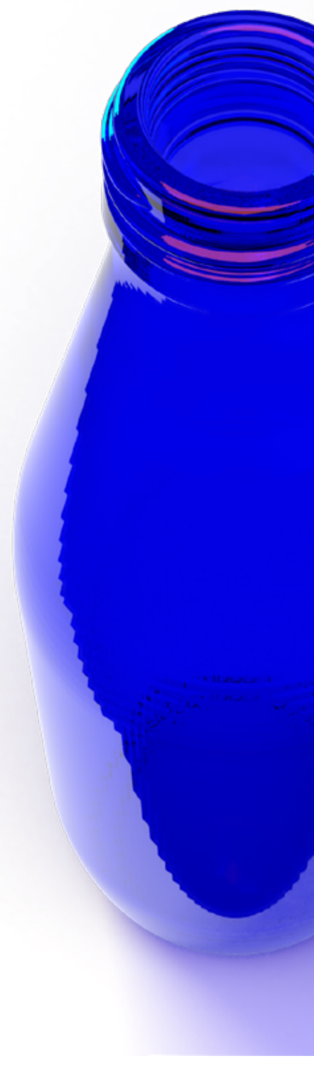
Recycling



Glass is an everlasting material. It can be recycled endlessly without losing its qualities, ensuring a closed-loop system. This not only benefits the environment but also prioritizes consumer health. This means that it is possible to collect and sort it under specific conditions to be incorporated in a product with a similar value. This points out a distinct feature of cullet: the source of the raw material. **This valuable resource is a result of the joint efforts of glass producers, brands, on-trade channels, end consumers, and various public and non-profit organizations.**

Cullet plays a vital role in achieving carbon neutrality through its unique properties that enable sustainable glass production. As a key factor in addressing the second largest source of CO_2 emissions, associated with raw materials, cullet offers significant environmental benefits. **By directly substituting carbon-intensive raw materials like soda ash and limestone with cullet, we can save 0.23 tons of CO_2 for every ton of recycled glass utilized.** Additionally, cullet contributes to energy savings by reducing the melting temperature. While considering availability, quality, and glass color remains important, cullet exhibits minimal limitations and can be effectively used without significant constraints. Therefore, it stands as a precious resource in our pursuit of sustainable glass production.

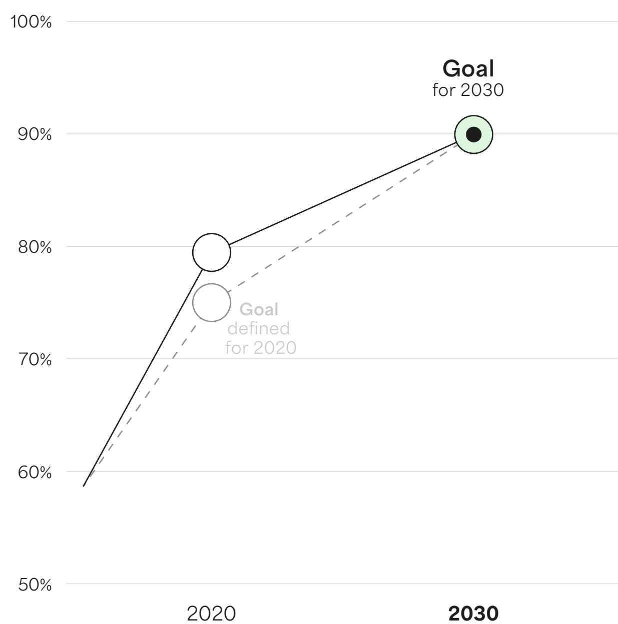
The utilization of recycled glass in production is experiencing steady growth, surpassing 60% at industry level for colored glass and establishing a new standard for other packaging materials. Our objective is to further elevate these incorporation levels, but this can only be accomplished through the coordination and collaboration of all involved stakeholders. The establishment of an efficient collection system is pivotal in creating a circular economy. This necessitates the implementation of an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system in each country, where products are designed for easy recyclability. Food, beverage, and packaging manufacturers must assume responsibility for collecting the packaging they utilize. To truly make a positive impact, collection systems need to be efficient and encourage recycling among all participants, spanning from consumers to producers. This entails implementing collection systems at households, restaurants, coffee shops, hotels, and various other locations. Additionally, the utilization of effective recycling technology is crucial in recovering glass from municipal waste, thus preventing its deposition in landfills.

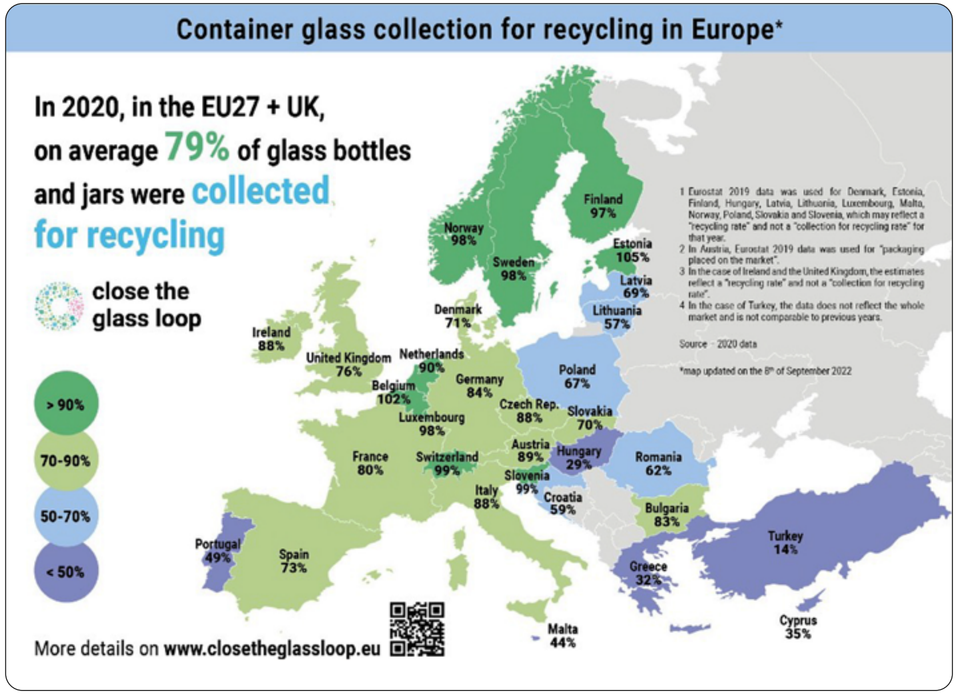


Recycling

2020 collection rate (79%) already above the last defined goals by the European Union (75%)

COLLECTION RATE





Acknowledging their role, national and European glass associations continuously undertake initiatives and implement measures to enhance glass collection rates in each country. As an example, **members of FEVE have established an ambitious goal of attaining a 90% collection rate by 2030, surpassing the rate of 79%, achieved in 2020.** Through the collaborative 'Close the Glass Loop' initiative, these associations are actively engaging with municipalities and recyclers, involving all stakeholders within the glass packaging chain. This partnership encompasses producers, brand owners, fillers, consumers, processors, and waste management schemes. By joining together, we can make substantial progress in glass recycling, paving the way for a more sustainable future.

The "Close the Glass Loop" initiative employs a decentralized structure, incorporating national plans and a European platform, to ensure efficient coordination and collaboration at all levels, thus propelling advancements in glass recycling.
The European Union is currently revising the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, with the aim of achieving higher recycling rates across all materials. Given the industry's target of 90% collection, glass is well-positioned to meet these objectives. In fact, the latest glass collection rate (2020) already surpasses 2030 target of 75%. As the directive undergoes updates, we can anticipate a heightened emphasis on recycling and further progress in the sustainability efforts of the glass industry.

In 2022, BA incorporated 668,000 tons of recycled glass to produce jars and bottles, representing a slight increase compared to the previous year. However, our desired levels were not fully attained due to limited availability of cullet. Certain European countries, such as Portugal and Bulgaria, import cullet as they produce more glass than they consume. Despite these challenges, we remain steadfast in our commitment to incorporate more recycled glass in our production processes.
To ensure the utmost quality of recycled glass, BA has made significant investments in cutting-edge technologies for its cullet treatment facilities. These facilities undertake thorough cleaning and processing of used glass, transforming it into an exceptionally high-quality raw material. Our advanced capabilities enable us to sort the glass by color, facilitating its usage across all our production operations.
Each year, our recycling facilities handle and treat over 400,000 tons of waste, preventing its disposal in landfills. Instead, these materials undergo meticulous cleaning and processing to contribute to a more sustainable approach.

Energy

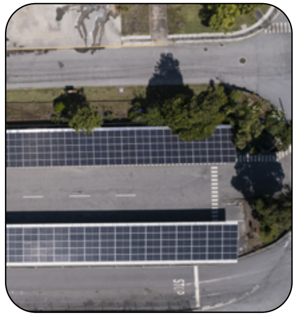
100% Electricity from renewable sources, eliminating our CO_2 emissions in Scope 2

Glass manufacturing is known for its energy-intensive processes and reliance on natural gas, which contributes to significant CO_2 emissions. However, BA is firmly dedicated to implementing a proactive strategy focused on continual improvements in energy efficiency, thereby reducing our environmental footprint.
2022 was a year of unprecedented challenges in the energy sector, particularly concerning natural gas. Europe's dependance on Russian gas became evident like never before, and the risk of gas shortages was a looming threat. As natural gas prices skyrocketed, some glass producers resorted to using diesel-fueled furnaces as a cost-saving measure, despite its less environmentally friendly nature. For BA, this setback was a no-go, BA remained committed to sustainability. We kept our furnaces running on natural gas but prepared for a potential switch to diesel if needed. Our focus on reducing our environmental impact never wavered.
Our share of natural gas was kept at 79.7% (+0.1p.p. than 2021). **In addition, our internal energy efficiency programs accounted for a 0.8% reduction in natural gas consumption to 1,040 kcal per kg of melted glass.** The implementation of the ECO furnace is our main strategy for reducing natural gas usage.

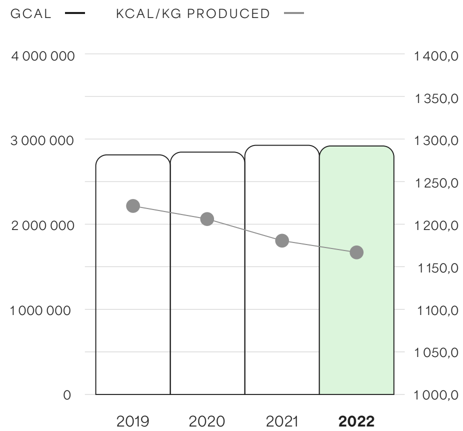
As for electricity sourcing, 2022 was a remarkable year. **We used 100% electricity from renewable sources, eliminating our CO_2 emissions in scope 2.**
Our commitment to renewable energy is evident through the expansion of our photovoltaic parks. With the implementation of a solar panel installation spanning an area of 12,500 m2 at our Sofia plant, we have achieved an installed capacity of 15.3 MW through the integration of nearly 80,000 m2 of on-site photovoltaic panels**. In the year 2022, the utilization of these solar panels for electricity generation led to a significant reduction of over 4,100 tons of CO_2 emissions.**
Our Ambition, one of our values, drives us to move further. In 2023, we will continue to clad the roofs of our facilities with the latest technology of photovoltaic panels. We are also working in partnership to build off-site parks that will exponentially increase our renewable power production. These initiatives mark a major leap towards our commitment to a sustainable future and achieving carbon neutrality!
Last year, we were able to **reduce electricity consumption in 1.5% to 265 kcal per kg of melted glass.**

Energy

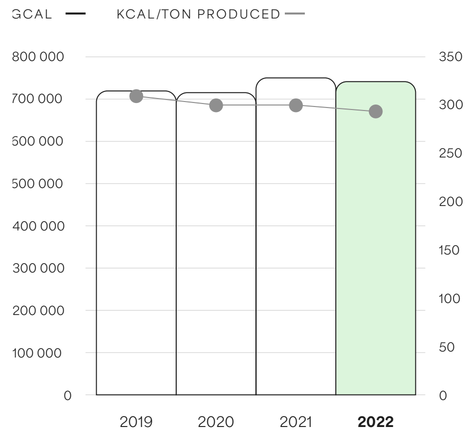
At the end of 2022 BA has installed 80,000 m² of solar panels



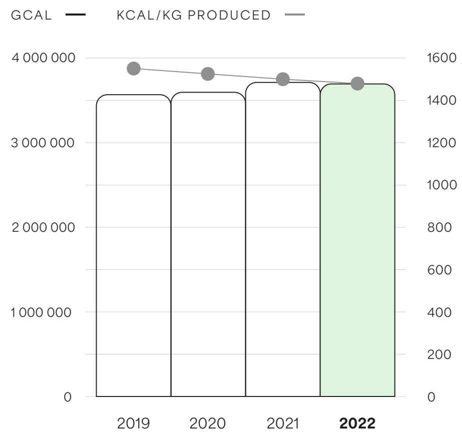
NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION



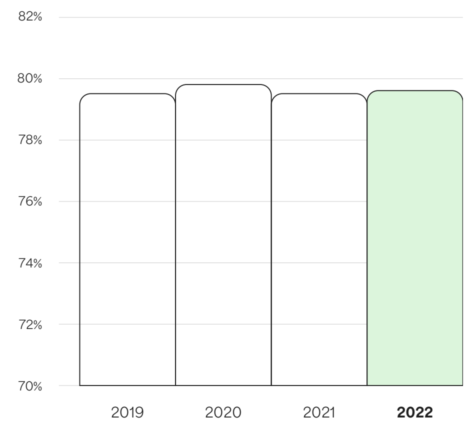
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION



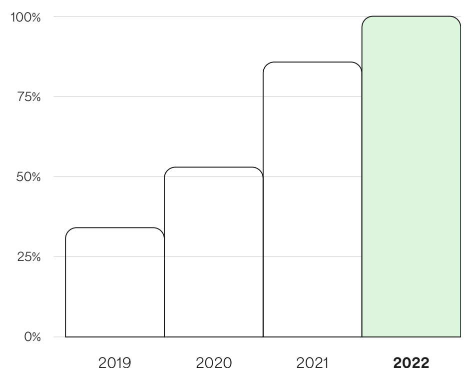
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION



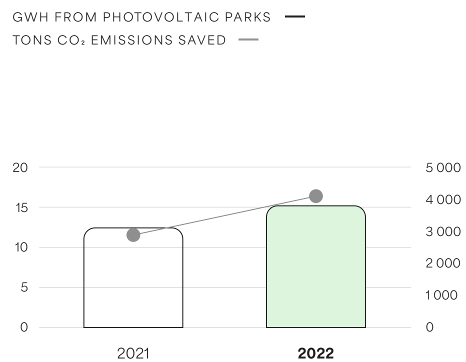
NATURAL GAS SHARE ON TOTAL ENERGY (%)



BA ELECTRICITY RENEWABLE SHARE (%)



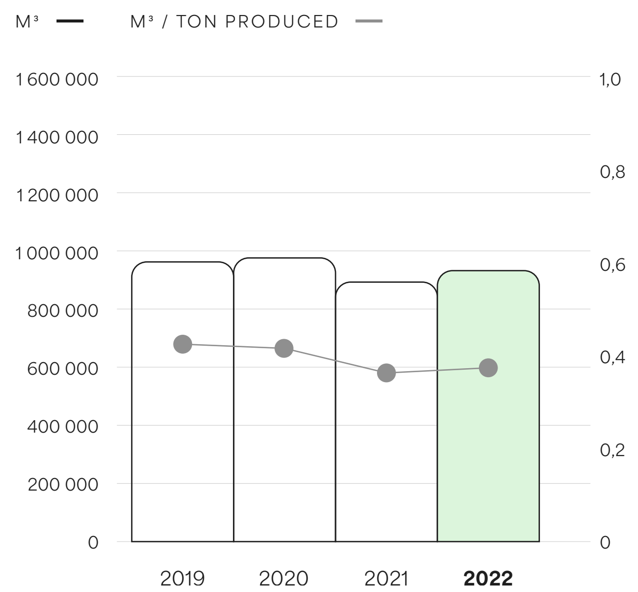
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FROM PHOTOVOLTAIC PARKS AND CO_2 EMISSIONS SAVED



Water

We recognize the importance of meeting present water needs while ensuring a sustainable supply for future generations

WATER CONSUMPTION



Water is an invaluable and irreplaceable resource that holds paramount importance for our well-being. It is finite and cannot be replenished without prudent management. In order to safeguard the environment and guarantee universal availability, it is imperative that we adopt measures that foster water reuse, recycling, and efficient treatment. By implementing these practices, we can protect our ecosystems, mitigate water scarcity risks, and ensure equitable access to this resource for all.

Sustainable water management is a top priority for BA. We recognize the importance of meeting present water needs while ensuring a sustainable supply for future generations. It's a continuous challenge that we are fully committed to addressing. In the manufacturing process of glass packaging, water primarily serves as a coolant for equipment. Our objective is to minimize water consumption. Therefore, in recent years, BA has made significant investments in its facilities, incorporating state-of-the-art technologies and implementing effective monitoring systems for closed water cooling and wastewater reuse.
These initiatives contribute to enhanced water efficiency and reduced environmental impact, aligning with our overarching objective of preserving this resource for a sustainable future.

In the Porto protocol declaration, BA committed to reach 0.1 m³ per ton of melted glass. An action plan was implemented for the next years, and the water used is already below that target at the Gardelegen plant.

In 2022, overall, we have not continued the downward trend in water usage. Our consumption increased by 13.9% for 0.366 cubic meters of water per ton produced. **This lower performance was directly affected by two incidents at the Sieraków and Sofia plants. Removing these events, we estimate an increase of 0.7%. Our expectations for 2023 are the best, more than recovering what we lost last year.** Still, we were below 2020 values.

Less Usage of Resources

Our new lightweight products saved 6,500 tons of glass

To achieve our environmental goals, reducing the weight of our packaging is a key objective for us as it has a direct impact on our carbon footprint. In the past year alone, we successfully saved over 2,500 tons of CO_2 emissions (scope 1 and 2) using lightweight products. **Our innovative lightweight designs in 2022 led to an impressive reduction of 6,500 tons in glass usage**, significantly minimizing our environmental impact. The remarkable success of our lightweight products is evident, representing a record-breaking 25.5% of all new products launched in the market and 88.9% increase in saved tons compared to the previous year.

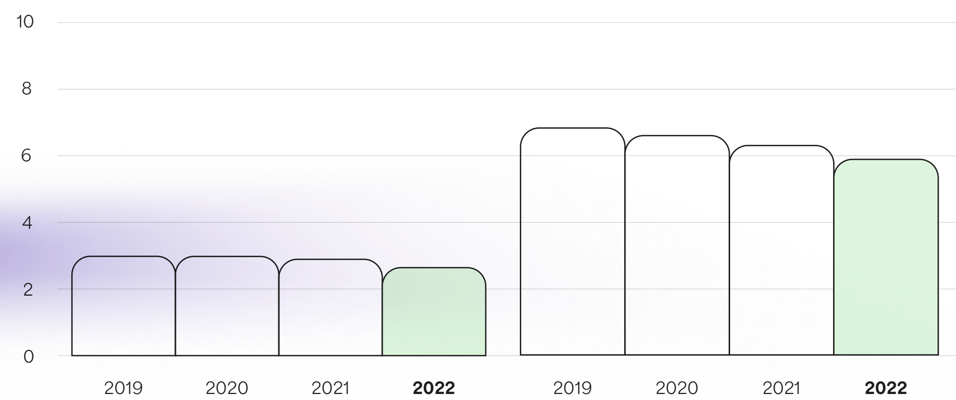
At BA, we prioritize circularity in all aspects of our operations, and this includes the handling of pallets delivered to our customers. We provide our materials on wooden pallets and actively promote their circularity among our customers. **In 2022, we successfully received back over 3.1 million pallets from our customers, achieving an average reuse rate of 93.1%**. Any pallets not recovered by BA are either reused by our customers themselves or sent to their suppliers for further reuse. We are committed to maximizing the lifespan and reuse of our pallets, ensuring their continued contribution to a circular economy.

In our packaging operations, we utilize single-use cardboard trays for separating jars and bottles on pallets, which are further wrapped with plastic film. Recognizing the environmental impact of these materials and our commitment to sustainability, we actively collaborate with both our customers and suppliers to explore, develop, and implement alternative solutions. Our goal is to find sustainable alternatives that not only reduce waste but also minimize the overall environmental footprint of our packaging processes. By fostering closer relationships with our customers and gaining deeper insights into their needs, we have successfully optimized our packaging solutions. We strive to eliminate or minimize the consumption of single-use materials while ensuring our packaging meets storage and packaging requirements.

Throughout 2022, our focus remained on consolidating and strengthening these improvements. **We have successfully implemented the use of thinner plastic film**, resulting in a significant reduction in plastic consumption for wrapping our glass packaging. Additionally, we have made **substantial investments in expanding our warehouse space**, particularly in new locations, to improve storage conditions. These efforts have led to an **8.8% reduction in plastic usage per ton of production**. Furthermore, in line with our commitment to sustainability, we have actively promoted the replacement of cardboard trays with reusable plastic layers. This initiative has yielded an important **6.6% reduction in cardboard usage per ton of production.** While secondary packaging materials may be perceived as waste, it is important to emphasize that they can be recycled and utilized by other industries.

CONSUMABLE PACKAGING USAGE
PLASTIC FOIL (KG/TON PRODUCED)

CONSUMABLE PACKAGING USAGE
CARDBOARD (UNITS/TON PRODUCED)



Logistics

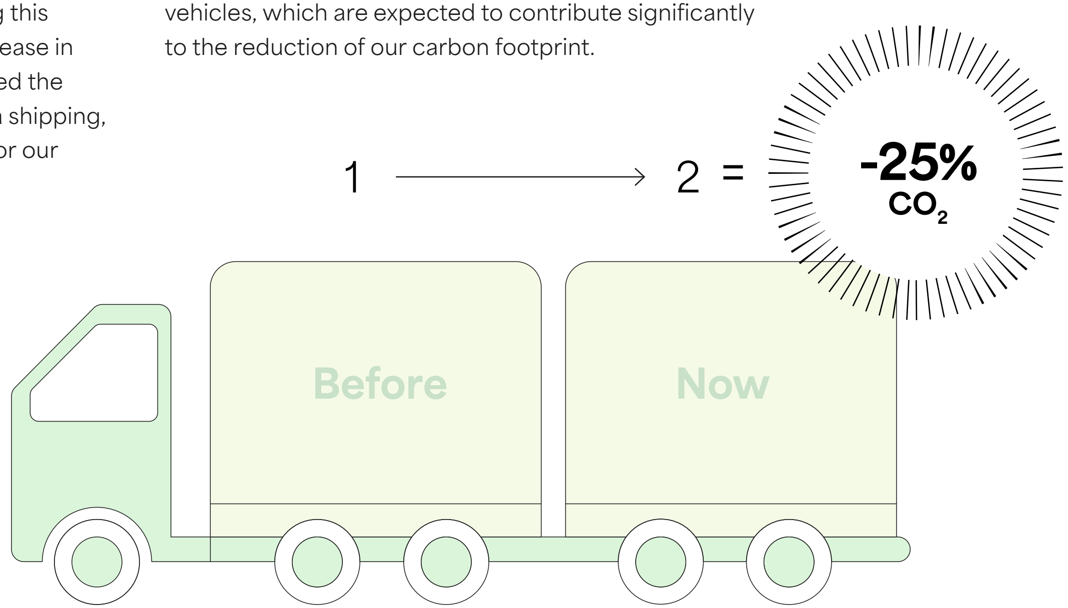
Partnership with customers to deliver our products in dual trailers can reduce 25% CO_2 emissions per trip

Our focused attention is also directed towards the transportation of packaging materials to our customers' locations and the transportation of raw materials to our manufacturing plants, as these activities have a significant impact on our CO_2 emissions in Scope 3. Throughout 2022, we implemented a range of measures to address and minimize these emissions across various areas.

With the aim of reducing the impact of product delivery, we have established partnerships with our customers to implement dual trailers, a solution that has resulted in substantial reductions in fuel consumption and emissions during transportation. By employing this innovative approach, we anticipate a 25% decrease in CO_2 emissions. Furthermore, we have increased the utilization of combined road, rail, and short sea shipping, resulting in a 17% reduction in CO_2 emissions for our longest routes.

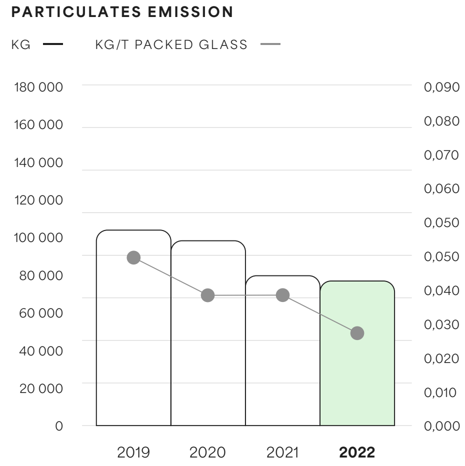
In close collaboration with our suppliers, we are actively exploring alternative solutions, such as the adoption of vehicles fueled by Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO). HVO is a renewable fuel derived from processing waste lipids, providing a diesel-like substitute that can be blended with conventional diesel. Depending on the proportion of HVO used, the potential reduction in CO_2 emissions ranges from 26% to 87%, making it an extremely advantageous fuel option.

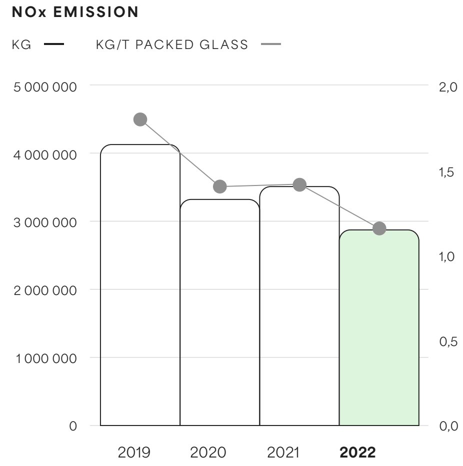
Additionally, we are studying the feasibility of implementing electric trailers, link trailers, and hydrogen vehicles, which are expected to contribute significantly to the reduction of our carbon footprint.

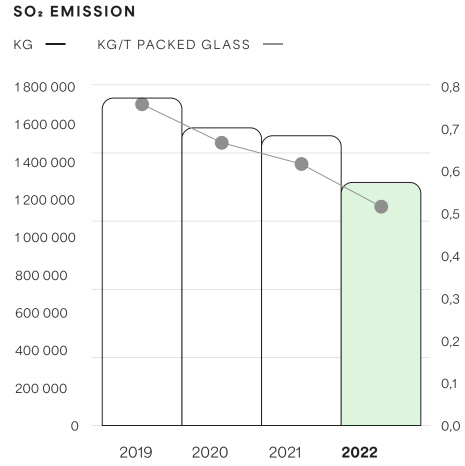


Air Emissions and Waste

Particulate, NOx and SO_2 decreased significantly in the last 3 years







Whilst we acknowledge the substantial challenge posed by CO2 emissions for producers of glass packaging, we recognize the equal importance of addressing other emissions. The particulate and gaseous emissions stemming from our processes also present potential hazards and demand meticulous mitigation. At BA, we have demonstrated our commitment to addressing these concerns by diligently implementing the best available techniques since 2000, effectively minimizing the impact of gaseous emissions, encompassing particles, NOx, and SO_2.

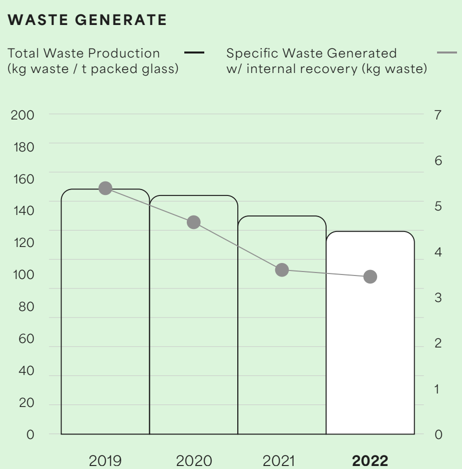
Each of our plants strictly adheres to the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) and diligently upholds a comprehensive gaseous emissions monitoring plan, as mandated by the corresponding IED permit. Across all our facilities, without any exceptions, we have installed low-NOx burners in our furnaces and implemented additional measures to mitigate the release of particulate matter. These measures include the utilization of electrostatic precipitators or candle filters, ensuring effective reduction of particulate emissions.

The Marinha Grande, Villafranca de los Barros, Gardelegen, Athens, Sofia, Plovdiv, and Bucharest plants have a catalyst system to reduce NOx emissions. The Marinha Grande, Villafranca de los Barros, León, Gardelegen, Athens, Sofia, Plovdiv, and Bucharest plants have installed a lime system to reduce SO_2 emissions.

BA monitors existing fixed sources according to each plant's environmental permit. In four of the plants (Marinha Grande, Villafranca de Los Barros, Venda Nova and Gardelegen), NOx levels are monitored continuously. In Villafranca de los Barros and Athens, particulates and SO_2 levels are also monitored continuously.

Throughout the year 2022, substantial progresses were made in emission reduction across our Marinha Grande, Villafranca de los Barros, León, Athens, and Plovdiv plants. By effectively implementing supplementary measures, we achieved notable reductions in particulate, SO_2, and NOx emissions. As a result of these actions, all our emissions decreased significantly in 2022. **Particulate emissions reduced by 4.4% to 0.024 kg per ton of melted glass. NOx and SO_2 recorded the biggest improvements with reductions of 13.1% and 18.3%, to 1.023 and 0.462 kg per ton of melted glass, respectively.**

BA has implemented a comprehensive waste management system across all its facilities, focusing on reducing internal waste generation and maximizing waste recovery through proper sorting. Thanks to our efforts, our waste recovery rate stands at an impressive 99%. This includes reintroducing internal cullet into the production process, as well as effectively managing filter dust and sludge from our wastewater treatment plant. The specific rate of total waste generated during 2022 was 147 kg of waste per ton produced, 6.6% lower than 2021. The waste generated without internal recovery was 4.1 kg of waste per ton produced, a decrease of 4.3% from 2021).



Environmental Management System

BA considers environmental responsibilities as an integral part of its global management systems, having implemented in all its plants an Environmental Management System certified according to ISO 14001.

In the year 2022, we exemplified our commitment to environmental excellence by attaining ISO 14001 certification for our Athens and Gardelegen plants. Moreover, we successfully implemented and obtained ISO 50001 certification for our Villafranca de los Barros and León plants, further solidifying our dedication to the best environmental practices. BA places great importance on transparent cooperation with all its plants, ensuring compliance with legal requirements for its activities. This commitment is evident through the ISO 14001 certification obtained by our plants, which demonstrates our dedication to maintaining high standards in environmental management.

The Environmental Management System comprises all glass packaging streams, including the design, development, production, decoration and sale of glass containers. The implementation carried out by BA is guided by the following principles:

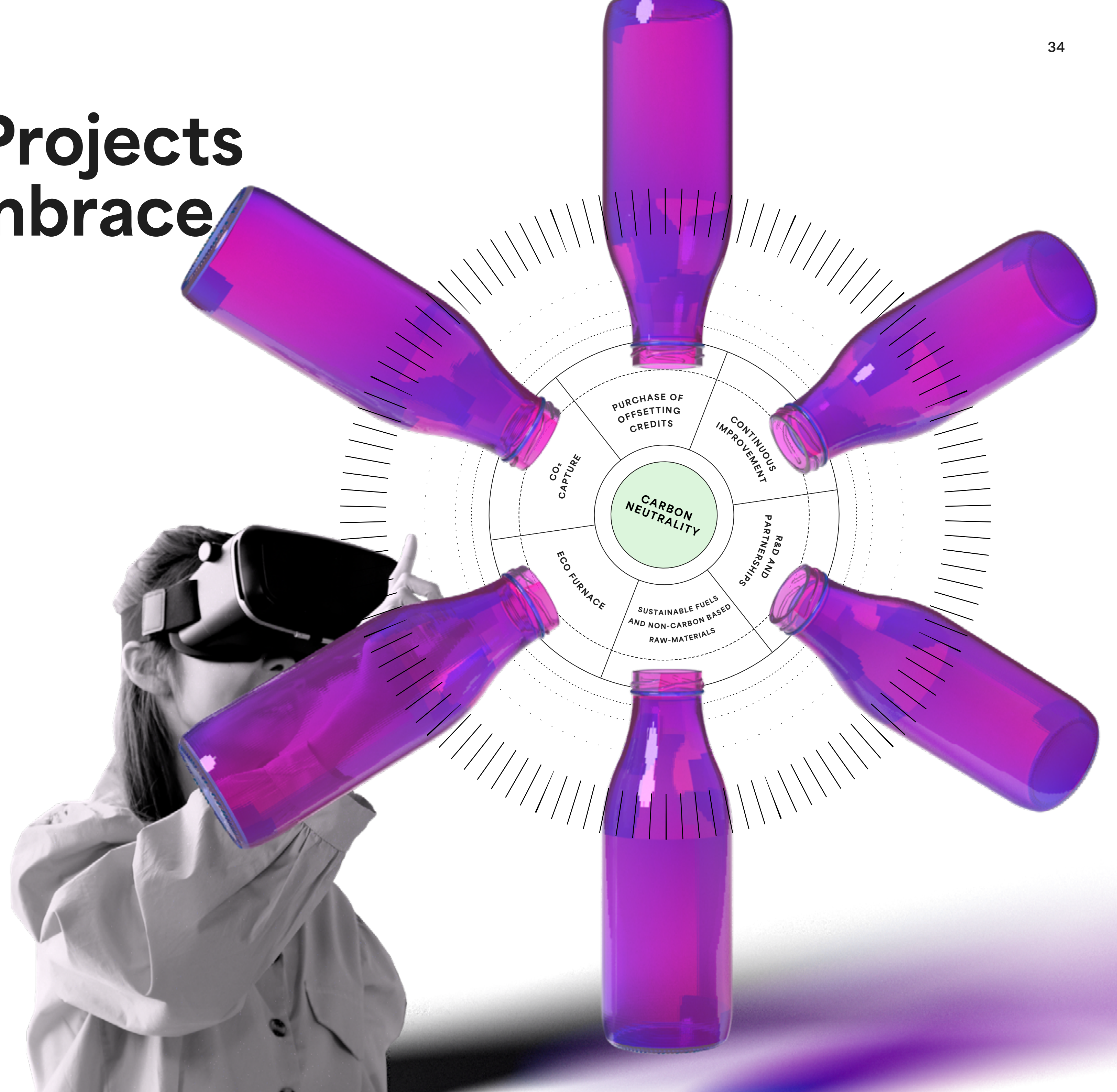
+ Environmental protection and mitigation of environmental impacts;
+ Promote the use of clean technologies and appropriate waste management practices;
+ Compliance with legal requirements;
+ Rational use of natural resources;
+ Rational use of water, energy, and raw materials;
+ Glass recycling;
+ Weight-reduction of the glass containers produced;
+ Reduce air emissions;
+ Reduce the Carbon footprint.

All BA plants adhere to the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) and possess environmental permits. We are committed to identifying and implementing best practices across our plants, continuously monitoring and evaluating their performance to ensure high environmental standards are maintained.

BA remains firmly committed to global sustainability, placing a high priority on preserving natural resources and reducing its environmental impact. The entire Group is dedicated to continuously improving its environmental performance, driving positive change with unwavering determination.

Choosing The Projects We Want To Embrace

At the heart of our operations lies a constant commitment to **continuous improvement**, recognizing that technological disruptions necessitate **research and development as well as collaborative partnerships**. We acknowledge that achieving carbon neutrality requires access to pioneering technologies, and we humbly recognize that we cannot accomplish this goal in isolation. Thus, it becomes imperative to empower our internal capabilities through strategic partnerships. We firmly believe that this collaborative approach is the key to embracing a future filled with challenges. Implementing disruptive projects involves substantial investments and additional operational expenses. While the **ECO furnace** holds great promise, we are allocating resources to various initiatives. Within our industry, **CO_2 capture and sequestration** remains an aspiration for many. In 2020, we took on this challenge with the backing of our shareholders' fund and a partnership with NET4CO_2. We collaborate with forward-thinking companies and teams who share our enthusiasm for the future. Presently, we are proud members of the **Hydrogen Industry Consortium and International Partners in Glass Research (IPGR)**. Our belief is rooted in manufacturing top-quality glass packaging using **sustainable fuels** and **non-carbon-based raw materials.** We are currently evaluating the option of carbon offsetting projects as a mean to achieve the last mile of carbon neutrality. We believe that a small part of our emissions will not be possible to eliminate, and purchasing offset credits is one avenue we are considering for offsetting this final portion of our emissions.



Our People

The BA group operate across 7 countries with 4,000 employees, speaking 10 languages. In 2022, BA overcame challenges in a post-pandemic world, embracing new ways of working while staying true to our culture, our identity, our BA Way.

Our vision of **"Wrap dreams beyond packaging"** drives our growth strategy and influences our actions and priorities. We are inspired to reshape industries, exceed expectations and unlock limitless possibilities.

Our top priority is to develop our people by going beyond production, creating career opportunities, fostering innovative ways of working and promoting skill enhancement!

Our quest for growth knows no bounds. We seek to nurture and develop our people while embracing innovation and digitalization. BA strives to answer customers requests while improving working conditions for our employees. With a stronger and more cohesive team, we are prepared for the challenges that lie ahead.

BA's remuneration policy reflects our dedication to developing and retaining top talent in competitive markets.

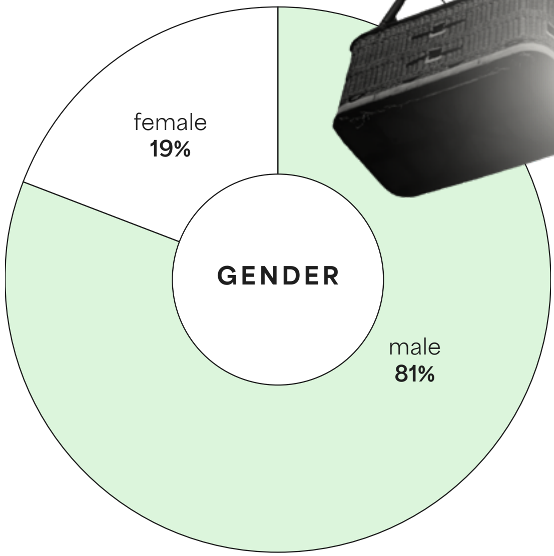
Seeking long-term sustainable value, our remuneration policy has been designed to ensure alignment between strategic business goals and individual/team operational objectives. We provide competitive compensation packages that encompass equitable salaries based on performance and prevailing market conditions. Moreover, in addition to the fixed remuneration stipulated in collective or individual labor agreements, a significant number of our employees are eligible for a variable component. This element serves as an effective mechanism for motivating and rewarding the accomplishment of both individual and business performance goals on an annual basis.

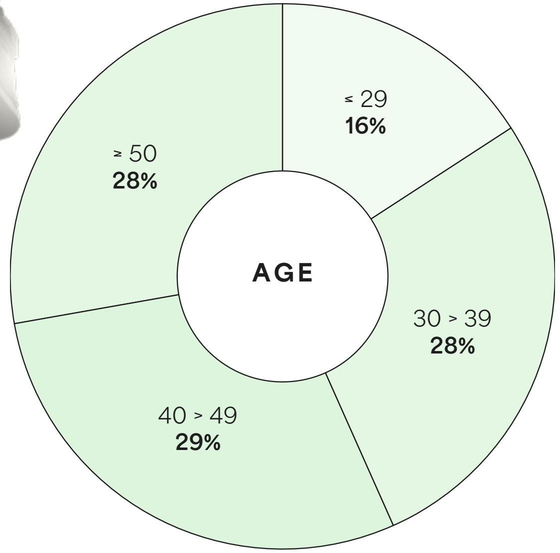
The individual assessment process adheres to specific regulations based on position and geography. Through our People Assessment & Development (PAD) methodology, all managers and supervisors participate in a comprehensive evaluation and development system. This methodology enables us to assess goal achievements, attitude, motivation, and interest in the Company's activities for. It ensures a thorough and fair evaluation.

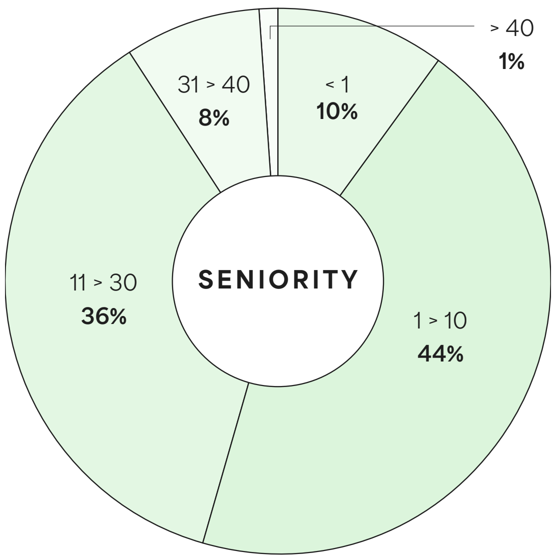
In recognition of their pivotal role in driving transformation and ensuring the company's sustainability, our top executives and senior managers are eligible for a 3-year deferred bonus plan under specific regulations. The inclusion of this remuneration component serves as a tangible reflection of the direct engagement and contribution in shaping and executing our organizational strategy. It not only acknowledges people vital contributions but also shares in the value they create.

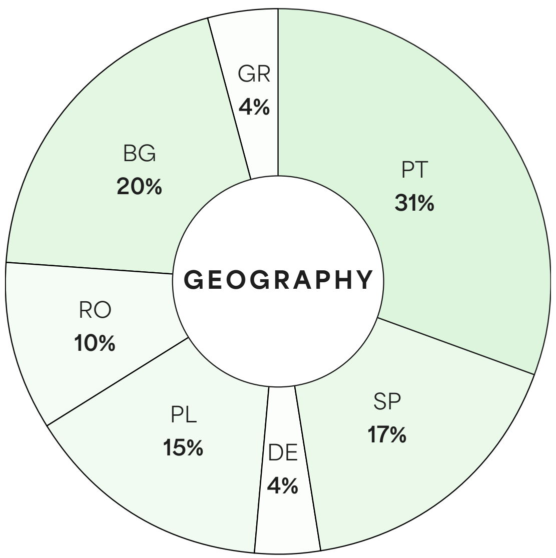
Our People

The gender, age, seniority and geography distribution is related to internal employees





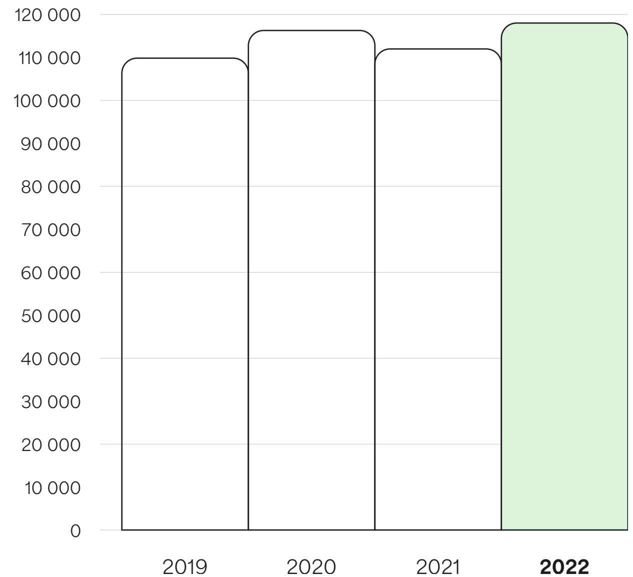




NR. OF PEOPLE (FTE)

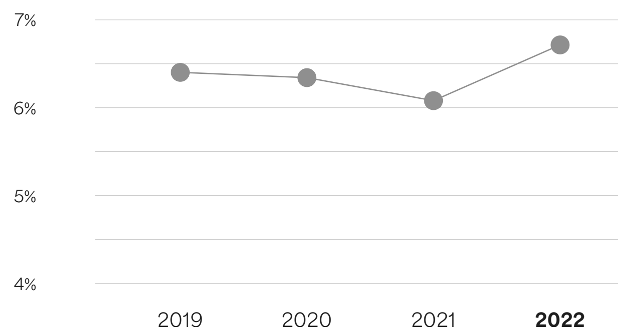
2021	2022
3990	4012

PERSONNEL COSTS (k. €)



ABSENTEEISM

Absence hours / total planned working hours



Health and Safety

BA safety way

COMPETENCES

Safety Organization
Training

GOVERNANCE

Policy
Risk assessment
Procedures and rules
Audits and standards

BEHAVIOURS

Lead by example
Safety observation

PROCESSES

Emergency
Moving machines
External Services
Investments
Circulation
PPE'S
IS Machines
Ergonomics

Health & Safety is a core value in BA's strategy, as we continuously seek to provide and improve safe and healthy working conditions. Our commitment to preventing work-related injuries and promoting well-being is not only a moral imperative but also a driving force behind our competitiveness and productivity. This is a key factor to increase our competitiveness, productivity and actively contribute to our shared success.

Our goal is to reach zero accidents. We continuously eliminate workplace hazards, reduce OH&S risks and prevent incidents, by incorporating various inputs, including the valuable insights gathered from worker surveys and active participation. In our pursuit for safety excellence, we have continued to boost our BA Safety Way. Throughout the year, we have dedicated resources to equip our employees with the necessary technical skills, tools, and cutting-edge technology to prevent accidents.

PROCESSES

SAFETY HUB'S

Following the successful completion of the inaugural series of Safety HUBs, our commitment to proactive risk management remains steadfast. In 2022, we have expanded the scope to encompass critical areas of concern, namely Fire and Non-Core activities, recognizing their profound significance. Additionally, due to its enduring importance, the Production Machines HUB will continue to be an integral part of our comprehensive workstreams.

COMPETENCES

SAFETY LEADERS PROGRAM

The Safety Leaders Program empowers individuals, promotes self-awareness, and enhances skills to cultivate a strong safety culture. This program aims to strengthen the promotion of BA Safety Culture.

ONBOARDING SAFETY TRAINING

The Investment Safety HUB deployed a compelling safety video to train external companies on BA's rules and procedures.

SAFETY TALKS

Drive safety awareness and engagement among BA employees through Safety Talks, aimed at sharing vital information on current trends, such as accidents, near misses, and best practices. In 2022, we conducted a remarkable 1,683 talks, fostering a positive safety culture across all teams and throughout the organization.

BEHAVIORS

CROSS AUDITS

After a 2-year pause due to COVID limitations, we are excited to resume the Health & Safety Cross Audits. These audits not only ensure procedural compliance but also assess safety behaviors and facilitate the sharing of best practices. They serve as a crucial reference point for understanding the diverse realities within our organization, reinforcing our commitment to safety.

SAFETY WALKS

Our Management team conducts regular walks to identify risks within our plants. In 2022, we successfully completed over 2,100 walks, including safety assessments by each Executive Board Member. These walks help us proactively address potential hazards in social areas and minimize the risks associated with back injuries.

NEAR MISSES MATRIX

Introducing a user-friendly platform designed to report and address hazardous situations effectively. In a remarkable achievement, we successfully assessed and addressed over 1,970 events in 2022, ensuring the safety and well-being of our workforce.

GOVERNANCE

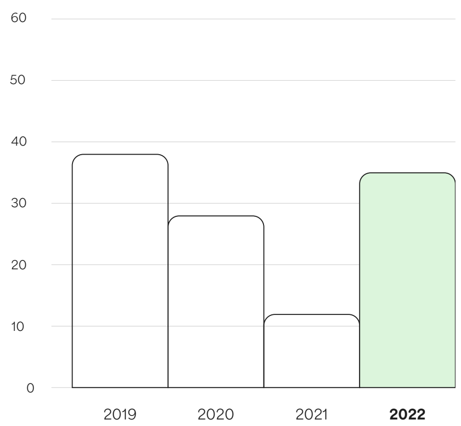
E-COORDINA PLATFORM

This year, we have achieved significant milestones by consolidating and implementing the E-Coordina project within our Group, extending its reach to Greece and Bulgaria. This innovative platform simplifies the management of external company documentation, ensuring efficient compliance with H&S obligations through agile digital processes.

Health and Safety

Despite our best efforts, the number of accidents in 2022 experienced an unfortunate increase, interrupting the previous continuous downward trend. However, our strong commitment to safety drives us to implement and reinforce additional measures, aiming to restore the path towards zero accidents and prioritize the well-being of all individuals involved.

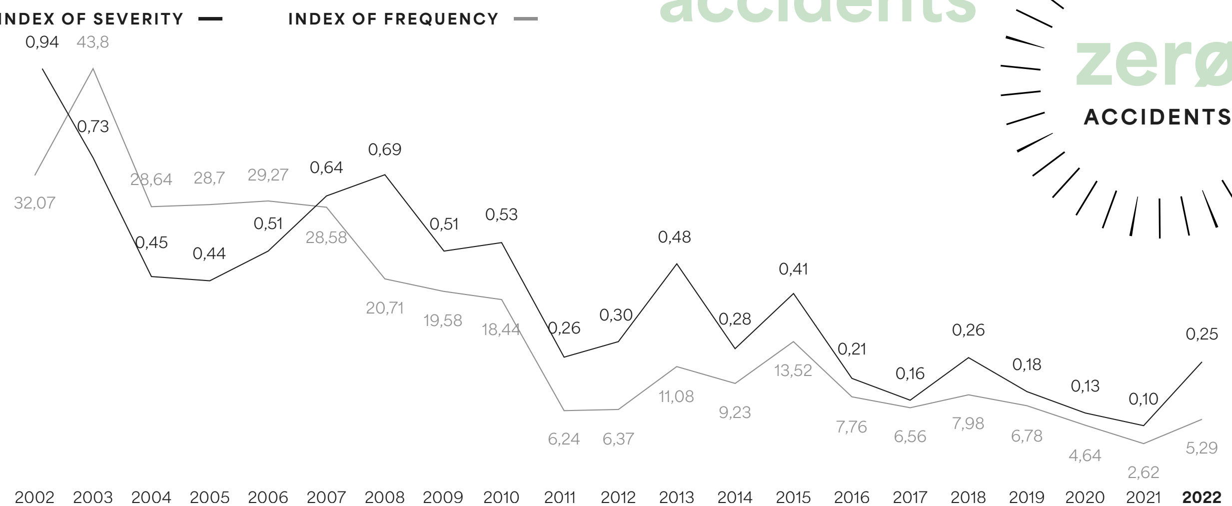
ACCIDENTS (no.)



21% cuts	**14%** sprains and strains
16% bruises and crushes	**48%** others

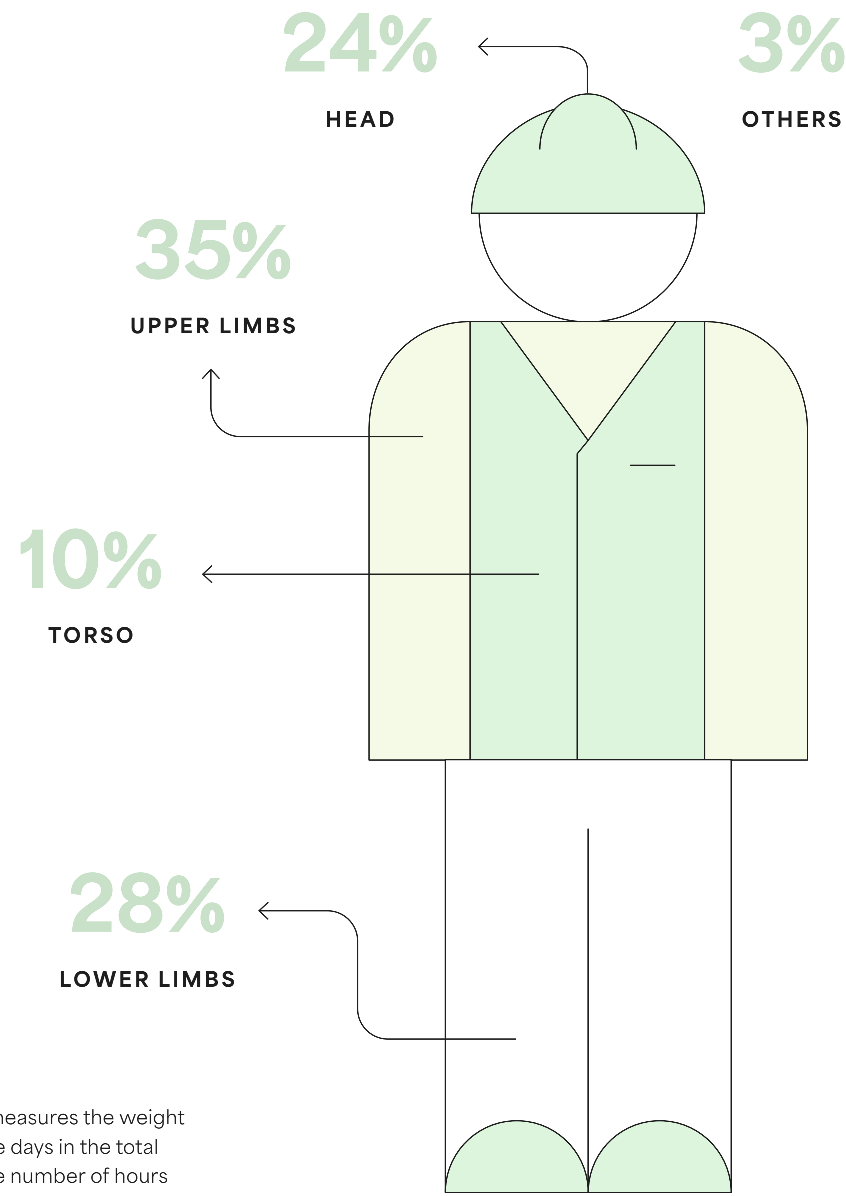
BA goal is to reach **zero accidents**

zerø
ACCIDENTS



Severity measures the weight of absence days in the total cumulative number of hours worked.

Frequency measures the number of accidents with loss of time per each 100,000 hours of effective work.



Digital Transformation

A successful **digital transformation** in the manufacturing sector involves a comprehensive and holistic strategy that considers the organization's requirements, challenges, and objectives. In 2022, BA accelerated its digital transformation efforts in manufacturing by integrating technology into its operations, leading to improved optimization, efficiency, and productivity.

In addition to evaluating initiatives that have a clear impact on the business, enhancing product quality, consistency, and production process efficiency, BA has expanded successful initiatives to various production sites. This expansion is a result of a global digitalization plan developed in previous years, focusing on process transformation, end-to-end visibility, and advanced analytics.

In 2022, a new department was established within the digitalization team called - **people and digital culture**. This department aims to foster a fundamental shift in how people work, promoting a more digital and automated workplace.

The digital transformation plan's scope has also been extended to include the **cold-end production phase**, broadening the vision of achieving a **lights-out plant - our culminating ambition** that aims to establish **automated, efficient, and sustainable manufacturing processes** that simplify and strengthen the operations within the factory.

More than just a digital transformation, BA aims to disrupt the way of working in a glass plant, making it much more attractive for future generations.

Digital Initiatives

ADVANCED ANALYTICS

Applying **analytics to real-time data has created opportunities by describing, anticipating, and prescribing actions to operators**.

In 2022 we started the development of a **Furnace Digital Twin**, a cutting-edge tool that harnesses real-time data and advanced mathematical models to simulate the furnace's chemical, physical, and thermodynamic behavior in a digitally controlled environment. The digital twin will improve energy efficiency and reduce CO_2 emissions.
Advanced Analytics is propelling the industry forward by elevating BA Glass' knowledge base and enhancing our decision-making processes to new heights.

PROCESS TRANSFORMATION ROBOTISATION, SENSORING & AUTOMATION

We've **expanded our digital acceleration plan to 8 out of 12 plants**, bringing advanced process control tools to standardize operations.

In the **hot-end production**, one third of the lines were equipped with smart process tools such as swabbing robots, gob control and infrared monitoring, capturing continuous process data to accelerate the decision process, enable closed loops and feed advanced analytics initiatives. All these tools to disrupt how the glass industry works.

END-TO-END VISIBILITY

The **BA MeX** with its industrial property **IoT platform centralises all shop-floor data in a single manufacturing system-based solution**. It offers real-time visibility and integrates all stages of the process, from raw material storage to product warehousing. This provides a clear and valuable representation of process data, enabling faster and proactive decision-making at the shop-floor level.
BA MeX plays a crucial role in ensuring business continuity and driving digital transformation. With increased process data collection, we support advanced analytics initiatives and gain valuable process knowledge, fostering a data-driven culture.
In our digital transformation journey, preserving manufacturing knowledge is essential. We have prioritized the development of features such as digital work instructions to disseminate knowledge throughout the organization.

By providing shop-floor operators with a fully digital workstation and standardized work processes, we promote consistency, minimize downtime, and ultimately deliver higher-quality products.
We have been focused on ensuring that shop-floor operators are equipped with the right tools to make the right decisions at the right time. To facilitate seamless communication between the hot-end and cold-end areas, we have introduced a new digital information feature. This enables real-time information exchange, fostering collaboration and enhancing operational efficiency. By equipping our operators with these **digital tools, we aim to streamline our processes, increase productivity, and ultimately deliver better products and services to our customers.**

Training

academy
thrive for more

BA seeks to build the skills and knowledge of our people. Through the BA Academy, we provide exciting training programs and enriching experiences that empower individuals to take on new challenges and expand their thinking. Our goal is to foster continuous development and enable our employees to thrive within the company.

The **BA Academy** is divided into the following schools: **Leadership & Management, Systems, Digitalization, Operations School and Customers & Consumers.**

Last year, we held online and presential training sessions and workshops. These included collaborations with renowned external partners to develop trending knowledge concepts. Additionally, we conducted in-house training to promote our culture and the BA Way across all geographical locations.

We continue the development of digital awareness and mindset among our people as we navigate the era of transformation. By investing in automation and digitalization of our processes, we equip our workforce to tackle the challenges effectively.

In order to enhance the knowledge of our operations, we continue to boost TWI (Training With Industry). This vital framework enables us to standardize work procedures and processes, underscoring our commitment to continuous learning.

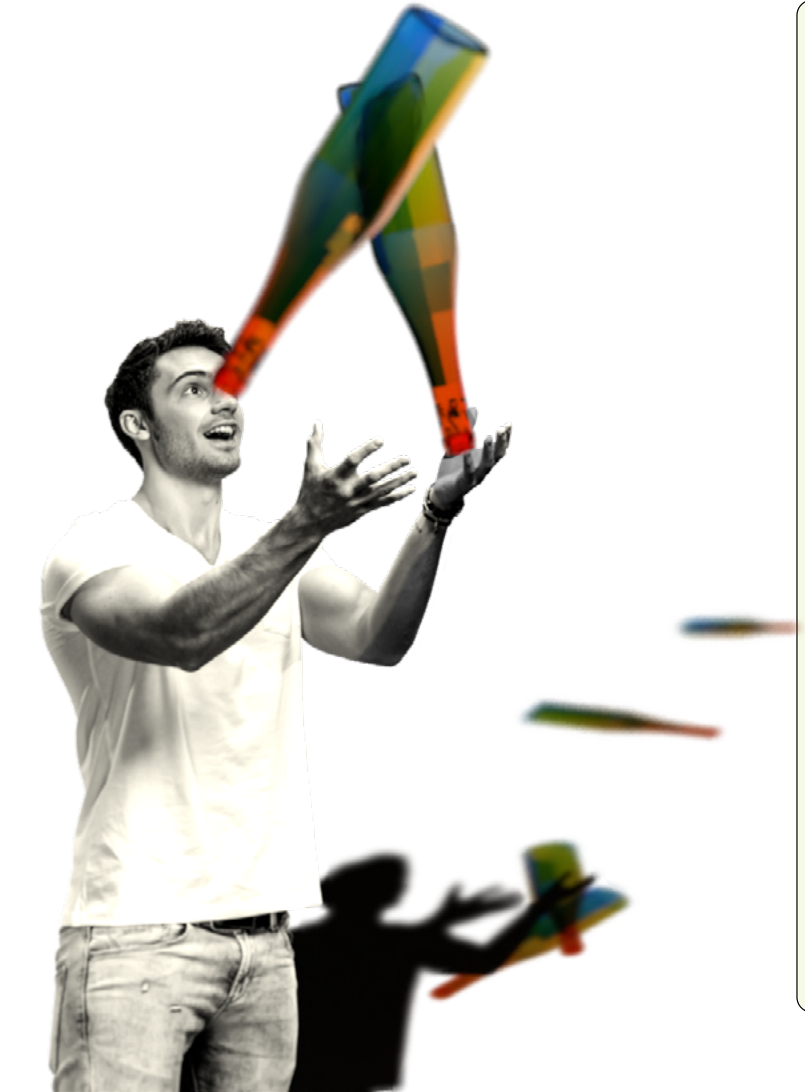
As part of our continuous learning mission, the Systems School plays a key role in accessing safety, quality, environment, energy, food safety, and social responsibility training, ensuring that knowledge is consistent with standards.

Leadership School is a dynamic platform for nurturing essential soft skills. Through specialized training in leadership, innovation, creativity, risk-assumption, and negotiation, we empower our people and establish our competitive edge. This investment in personal and professional growth differentiates us and fuels our collective success.

At BA Academy, our passion lies in pushing boundaries and embracing the future. With our "HeART beat" philosophy, we create an environment where our people feel deeply involved and engaged. By investing in our people growth and career development. Together, we shape a company focused on continuous learning and improvement.

130,000 training hours

Improving Together



Ownership is deeply ingrained in our DNA, and its significance has grown evidently in recent years. We firmly believe that every employee, irrespective of their location, department, or position, has a vital role to play in driving BA's continuous improvement and disruption. In 2022, we actively involve all our employees in impactful initiatives that promote individual growth and contribute to the overall success of our organization, fueled by BA's values and principles.

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT MEETING

After two years of remote annual meetings due to Covid restrictions, 2022 marked a significant milestone as we reunited in person for our Annual Management Meeting. The return to face-to-face interactions brought a renewed sense of connection and energy.

The meeting motto was "The Power of CO" and took place in Tróia, Portugal, gathering more than 200 employees from various geographies.

In a year marked by significant and transformative events that are changing the world, the importance of working together and cooperating towards a new world became clear for everyone.

Engaging in lively discussions on innovation and sustainability, our gathering sparked inspiration through vibrant networking and team building activities. Topics were explored, connections were formed, and a collective drive for progress was ignited.

SUGGESTIONS PROGRAM

The Suggestions Program empowers our people to think creatively and implement simple solutions that improve their daily routines. It gives them a voice and promotes ownership, fostering a culture of innovation and continuous improvement.
Building on their know-how, we promote changes in the process and working conditions, as well as empowering our people to innovate and find the best solutions. In 2022, the number of suggestions made and implemented within the BA group increased by 32%.

We proudly recognized an employee from the Avintes plant with the "BA Suggestions Program Award" for their solution that greatly improved process efficiency.

LEARNING HUBZ

Our e-learning platform continues to be a valuable resource for the personal development of our people. With thousands of courses available, it offers easy access and a personalized learning experience. This platform enables our employees to pursue learning opportunities in the areas they find most relevant and valuable.

During the year, this was an essential tool to stimulate self-training and develop the skills in areas ranging from digitalization to company culture and values.

Celebrations

SOFIA FURNACE INAUGURATION

In October, we opened the doors of our plant in Sofia for the inauguration of our second furnace.

It was a special moment in our company's history, celebrated with clients, suppliers, partners, BA employees and other stakeholders. The inauguration of our second furnace marked an important milestone, signifying growth and progress for our organization.

During the ceremony, we highlighted the impactful improvements made with our new furnace. Through state-of-the-art and digitally-driven technology, allowing us to produce more sustainable glass packaging, ensuring a brighter future for our company and the environment.

Celebrations

The innovation of glass packaging for the wine industry encompassed the participation of 177 individuals and the development of 84 projects

Golden Glassberry
Mariusz Śmietana
Hanna Kossakowska
University of Fine Arts
in Poznan Poland

Silver Glassberry and Ceremony Special Award
Angelika Brzóska
Paweł Odrowąż-Sypniewski
Academy of Fine Arts
in Warsaw Poland

Bronze Glassberry
Beatriz Valente
University of Beira
Interior Portugal

GLASSBERRIES DESIGN AWARDS

The Glassberries Design Awards is an annual competition that brings together industry professionals and universities. It aims to discover and recognize talented designers from European higher education institutions, specifically in the field of packaging design. The competition is based on four key pillars: Solid Identity, Creativity, Innovation, and Sustainable Development, all inspired by the glass life cycle.

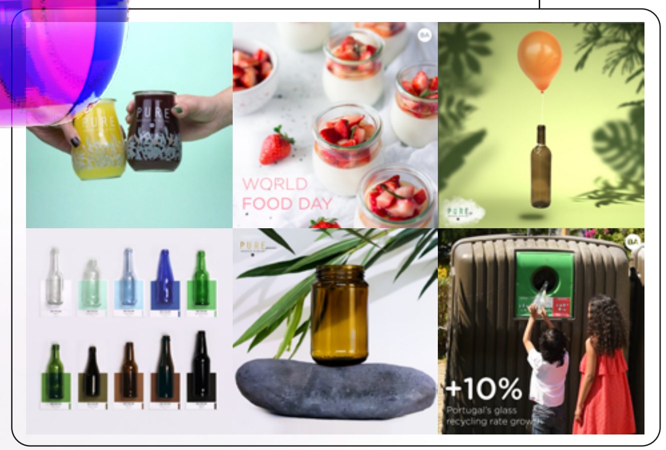
The award ceremony stands as a powerful testament to BA's permanent dedication to innovation, product development, and exceptional customer service. It not only recognizes achievements in timely development and industrial design but also reinforces our commitment to ecological sustainability and social responsibility. Through these awards, we actively support education, local communities, and the implementation of environmentally friendly policies, ensuring a positive impact on both our industry and the world around us.

The 10th edition of Glassberries brought together the spheres of digitalization and design in the glass production process. Students were presented with the exciting task of creating unique glass packaging for the wine industry, integrating data matrix technology to ensure individuality for each bottle. In total, this edition counted **177 participants and 84 projects**, 9 of which were awarded prizes.

Communication

A tool for building trust among all employees, providing clarity and direction to foster unity and enhance performance

20K followers LinkedIn



To ensure the continuity of BA's communication plan, a range of internal and external communication channels were utilized throughout the year, enabling the dissemination of the group's initiatives and accomplishments. These channels addressed various topics such as sustainability, recycling, glass properties, advantages and innovation.

The internal **BA App** and the **BA Spot portal** facilitated swift and efficient communication with our employees, ensuring they remained well-informed and engaged with the company's goals, values and principles.

In 2022, as part of our efforts to foster closer connections with our internal audience, we introduced a new communication platform: the **BA Glass Podcast**. This informal platform allows our employees to engage in discussions on interesting themes and content in a relaxed setting, offering the flexibility to listen anytime and anywhere. Through this initiative, we aim to strengthen direct connections with each individual and foster a sense of closeness and engagement.

Social media platforms have facilitated close communication with customers, partners, end consumers and other stakeholders, enabling us to share various projects and initiatives developed while highlighting glass as the most sustainable and health-conscious packaging material for safeguarding food and beverages.

Glass Seeds

Education Nurtured by BA

Education for the Planet

- To encourage pro-environmental actions.
- To boost behaviours of conscious consumption, recycling and environmental protection.

Education for the Foundations

- To ensure equal opportunities.
- To promote essential literacy, citizenship behaviours and contribute for the access to higher education.

Education for Work

- To strengthen the relations between BA Glass and Schools.
- To promote not only the technical knowledge of young generations, but also skills such as leadership and communication.

Education for the Future

- To support the development of the skills for the future.
- To support the development of skills such as critical thinking, creativity, innovation, problem-solving, programming and technology use.

Education

At BA, we believe that Education has a crucial role in transforming and developing the citizens and skills of the future. For this reason, we continue to support local community/institutional initiatives, through our Glass Seeds education project.

Glass Seeds aims to promote equal opportunities and meritocracy in our local communities through educational support, based on 4 main pillars, Foundations, Work, Future and Planet, developing leaders and citizens for a sustainable future.

In 2022, we continued to spread our Glass Seeds project, supporting education projects for youth. This was another year for BA to strengthen its association with our partners 42 School Lisbon, 42 School Porto, Teach for Portugal, Teach for Romania, Stand4Good, EPIS, Quercus and the Secondary and Technical schools located in the regions where we operate, with the conviction that this is a powerful transformational tool, crucial in building a better future.

Social Responsibility

As part of BA's sustainable development strategy, we continue to build on our commitment to contribute to the development of local communities.

TEACH FOR ROMANIA

salesianos LEÓN – COLEGIO DON BOSCO

Facultatea de Inginerie Chimică și Biotehnologii

casa da música

42 | PORTO

STAND4 GOOD

42 | LISBOA

SERRAVES

TEACH FOR PORTUGAL

D'O Bagos D'Ouro

SSV 80 Gardelegen Sektion Fußball

epis EMPRESÁRIOS PELA INCLUSÃO SOCIAL

Associations

BA has made a public commitment to the sustainable development of its activities, based on three fields - economic, environmental and social, complying not only with legal requirements, but also with the principles that the company has endorsed for many years. The pillars of BA's Vision, together with BA's social and environmental commitments, are the basis of our sustainable development, our decisions and actions. We believe that adopting international standards brings added value to improving the company's procedures and practices, and that certifications are a guarantee of consistency and best practices, important for customers and the whole value chain.

We believe that together we can **build a better future**. Developing partnerships has become the key to progress. The company and its subsidiaries are members of the following associations: FEVE – Fédération Européenne du Verre d'Emballage; Food Packaging Forum Foundation; Polish Glass Manufacturers Federation; AIVE - Associação dos Industriais de Vidro de Embalagem; ANFEVI - Asociación Nacional de Empresas de Fabricación Automática de Envases de Vidrio; Smart Waste Portugal, International Year of Glass, IPGR - International Partners in Glass Research, Hydrogen Industry Consortium and BCSD Portugal. BA Glass remains an active member of these associations, with particular emphasis on promoting glass as a sustainable and healthy packaging material and on monitoring national and community legislative initiatives.

In 2022, we joined Plataforma Vidro+, a Portuguese collaborative initiative aimed at creating engagement among the various agents in the container glass value chain operating in the national market, including governmental entities, Universities and Research Centers, Associations and NGOs, to increase glass collection rates to 90%, in line with the industry targets.

We are also part of the Business RoundTable Portugal, a Portuguese association which is represented by the 42 largest business groups in Portugal with a single purpose: to accelerate the country's economic and social development and to ensure a more prosperous and sustainable place to work and live.

Certifications

BA's consistent dedication to ethical, sustainable, and social principles compels the company and its individuals to actively participate in meaningful initiatives alongside all stakeholders. We take pride in acknowledging the esteemed recognition of our environmental and social performance bestowed upon us by credible certification entities.

SA8000

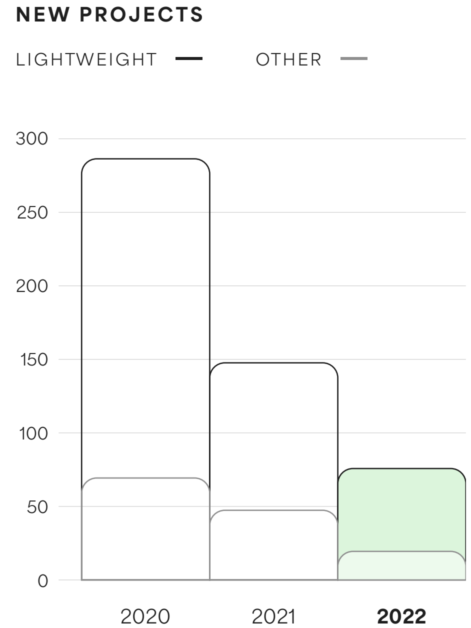
SA8000 certification on international standards that recognizes fundamental and universal human rights embodied in International Conventions and Treaties, which proves our commitment towards the principles of this norm: Child Labour / Forced and compulsory labour: Health and Safety / Freedom of association and the right to collective negotiation / Discrimination and equal opportunity / Disciplinary practices / Working hours / Remuneration.

Sedex

SEDEX is one of the world's leading ethical trade service providers, working to improve labour conditions in global supply chains, providing services and a community network which we have been following to reach SMETA 4 pillars (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) audit methodology on its 4 pillars on Labour, Health and Safety, Environment and Business Ethics. All our plants passed SMETA audit complying with all its four pillars.

	CERTIFIED SYSTEMS					
PLANT	ISO 9001	ISO 14001	ISO 45001	ISO 50001	FSSC 22000	SA 8000
Avintes	X	X			X	X
Marinha Grande	X	X			X	X
Villafranca de los Barros	X	X		X	X	X
León	X	X		X	X	X
Venda Nova	X	X			X	X
Sieraków	X	X	X		X	
Jedlice	X	X	X		X	
Gardelegen	X	X		X	X	
Athens	X	X			X	
Sofia	X	X	X		X	
Plovdiv	X	X	X		X	
Bucharest	X	X	X		X	

Customer Voice



For us, customer feedback serves as a potent instrument that enables us to respond to their needs and adapt our actions accordingly. In 2022, BA's sales service was acknowledged as our second key strength, following product quality, reflecting our team's unwavering commitment to operational excellence.

However, in 2022, our customers rated us lower in terms of innovation and product development, which was largely attributed to our limited production capacity to address all customer requests. Nevertheless, the number of new products offered saw a significant increase compared to the previous year.

Beyond Design & Innovation

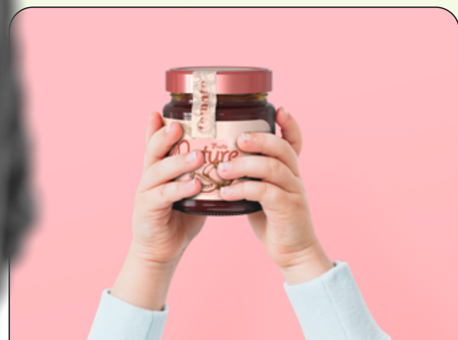
In 2022, 30 successful innovation initiatives were developed with customers to promote operational savings and add value to their brands and consumers

BEYOND DESIGN AND INNOVATION

BA Design represents an internal and exclusive service that combines the unique requirements of each client with the expertise of production technical specifications. Our primary focus lies in eco-design, manufacturing glass packaging that aligns with consumer expectations while minimizing environmental impact.

In 2022, BA Design introduced a range of new packaging solutions, nearly doubling the number of projects undertaken. Among the completed projects, a 73.3% successfully transitioned into new packaging offerings in the market.

Our innovation challenges entail collaborative initiatives with customers, centered around six core areas of action: Design & Innovation, Stocks & Production, Logistics & Distribution, Technology & Quality, IT & Back Office, and Consumer Focus. Through these innovation challenges, we have implemented actions aimed at cost reduction, the development of lighter products, optimization of packaging and transportation, and enhancements to our manufacturing processes.



PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION

The world is constantly changing, with new trends always emerging. As a result, it is imperative for BA Glass to stay up-to-date with these changes in order to provide the most optimal solutions to its customers.

To achieve this goal, BA Glass has launched an in-depth analysis process which assesses existing models on the market. This process is designed to consider the specific needs of each product segment and to assess the most critical aspects during the analysis.

By implementing this process, we can provide optimized alternatives to our customers, such as lightweight models and solutions that are better suited to customer operations. This ensures that BA Glass remains at the forefront of the industry and continues to deliver the best possible results to its customers.

Board of Directors, Executives and Committees

The company structure is made up of the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, Executives and two Board Committees:

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Paulo Azevedo
(CHAIRMAN)
Sandra Maria Santos
(CEO)
António Lobo Xavier
Carlo Privitera
Francisco Silva Domingues
Jacqueline Hoogerbrugge
Jorge Alexandre Ferreira
José Ignacio Comenge
Pedro Moreira da Silva
Rita Silva Domingues
Rui Correia

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sandra Maria Santos
(CHAIRMAN)
Abelardo Lopez
Isabel Monteiro
Iva Rodrigues Dias
(MD IBERIA)
Javier Teniente
(MD SOUTHEAST EUROPE)
Luís Mendes
Reinaldo Coelho
Sofia Moreira Alves
Tiago Moreira da Silva
(MD CENTRAL EUROPE)

EXECUTIVES

Alberto Araújo Soares
Ana Cristina Gonçalves
António Sá Couto
Bruno Lopes
Carlos Vega
Dimitrios Dentsas
Dimitrios Papadopoulos
Georgios Arkoudis
Ivo Zuidinga
Jakub Kaczmarek
Joana Osório
Luís Cardoso
Marcin Kochanski
Marco Marques
Paula Marinho
Paulo Sá
Pedro Belo
Rafael Corzo
Rosário Sousa
Rui Guimarães
Rui Matos
Sara Barbot
Sylwia Mistrzak
Tomasz Karpiewski
Vanda Ferreira
Venancio Roales

BOARD NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee (BNRC) is composed of 4 Board Members. Its function is to support the Board of Directors and report to it on matters related to talent development and remunerations.

Among other things, the BNRC must ensure that BA has a remuneration and talent development policy in place that supports the development of the Company's strategic goals and long-term sustainability, as well as a succession plan for each Executive Board member and Executive.

It is also BNRC's responsibility to discuss in-depth whistleblowing incidents. The BNRC approves or proposes the nomination of the Executives, remuneration, KPI's and development plans to the Board of Directors, regarding Executive Board members and Executives.

BOARD AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Board Audit and Finance Committee (BAFC) is comprised of 5 Board Members and it was created to support the Board of Directors and report to it on the following matters:

(i) compliance with internal and external rules of governance;

(ii) monitor the level of performance of BA's annual and pluriannual strategic plan and budget;

(iii) ensure the integrity and accuracy of financial statements and reports;

(iv) flag and monitor the risks incurred by the company and the company risk management.

The BAFC meets at least 5 times a year.

Code of Ethics

The Social Accountability System implemented in the Group shows BA's commitment to developing its Employees and Society by adopting principles of responsibility, ethics and transparency, thereby honoring its commitment of recognizing social accountability as an essential factor to the continuous development of its business.

BA deemed as essential the promotion and accomplishment of its Code of Ethics by the Group companies, based on the goal of encouraging our people to adhere to these principles and behave according to the commitments, values and conduct established in our Code.

By applying these ethical models, we aim to promote a working environment based on respect, integrity and equity.

Our Code of Ethics represents the ethical standards to which BA is committed and considers as an essential factor for the development of the Company.

PRINCIPLES

Responsibility
Confidentiality and Secrecy
Conflict of Interests
Work Environment and Balance
Professional Pride and Perfection
Company Assets and Resources
Condemning Corruption and Bribery
Personal Transactions Performed by Employees
Privacy and Confidentiality
Transparency

RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERESTED PARTIES

Customers and Suppliers
Shareholders
Supervisory Authorities
Competitors
Media

COMMITMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Rational use of resources
Waste reduction and reuse

COMMITMENTS TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Child Labor
Forced and Compulsory labor
Health and Safety
Freedom of Association and Right to Collective Bargaining
Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities
Disciplinary Practices
Labor Time
Remuneration

Whistleblowing

SPEAK UP - WHISTLEBLOWING CHANNEL

BA Glass conducts its activity according to its values: Humbleness, Emotion, Ambition, Rigour and Transparency. Considering these values, as well as the importance of behavioural and ethical matters, we have created rules and communication channels to ensure that all persons can report any known or reasonably suspicious irregularities.

In this way, illegal practices allegedly practiced by any stakeholder, employee, customer, supplier, partner, or any other entity or individual dealing with the BA Glass Group can be eliminated and prevented.

All irregularities related to corruption and bribery, fraud, conflict of interests, money laundering, anti-competition practices, confidential information, sexual or other kinds of harassment, discrimination of any nature, labour and human rights should be reported.

SPEAK UP

In 2022, **7 irregularities** under the speak-up BA Group procedure were analyzed. The committee decided on the investigation procedures for each of them and took the necessary measures to clarify or solve them.

Such occurrences must be reported via the following channels:

Email
speakup@baglass.com

Post
A/C: Speak Up
Avenida Vasco da Gama, 8001
4434-508, Avintes, Portugal

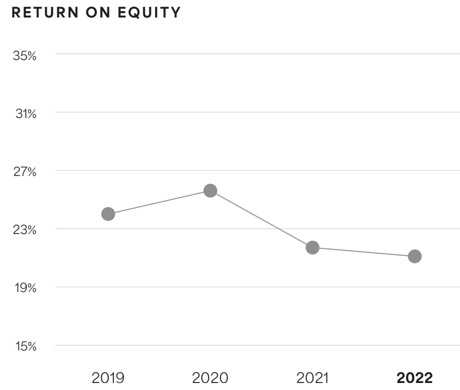
For more details, please visit our **website**
www.baglass.com

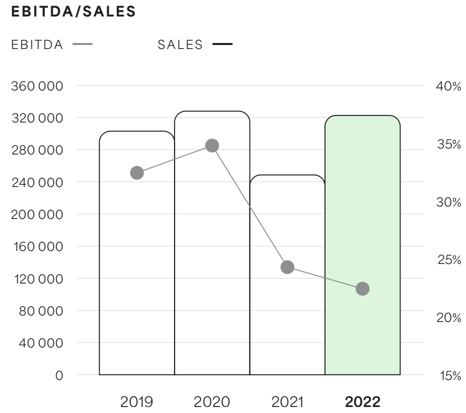
Shareholders Value

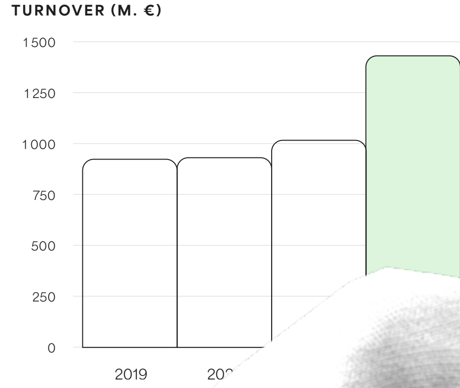
Create value for our **Shareholders** by ensuring the company's long-term sustainability through growth and profitability while promoting and defending its values and improving productivity, operational efficiency, and assets turnover. That is our purpose.

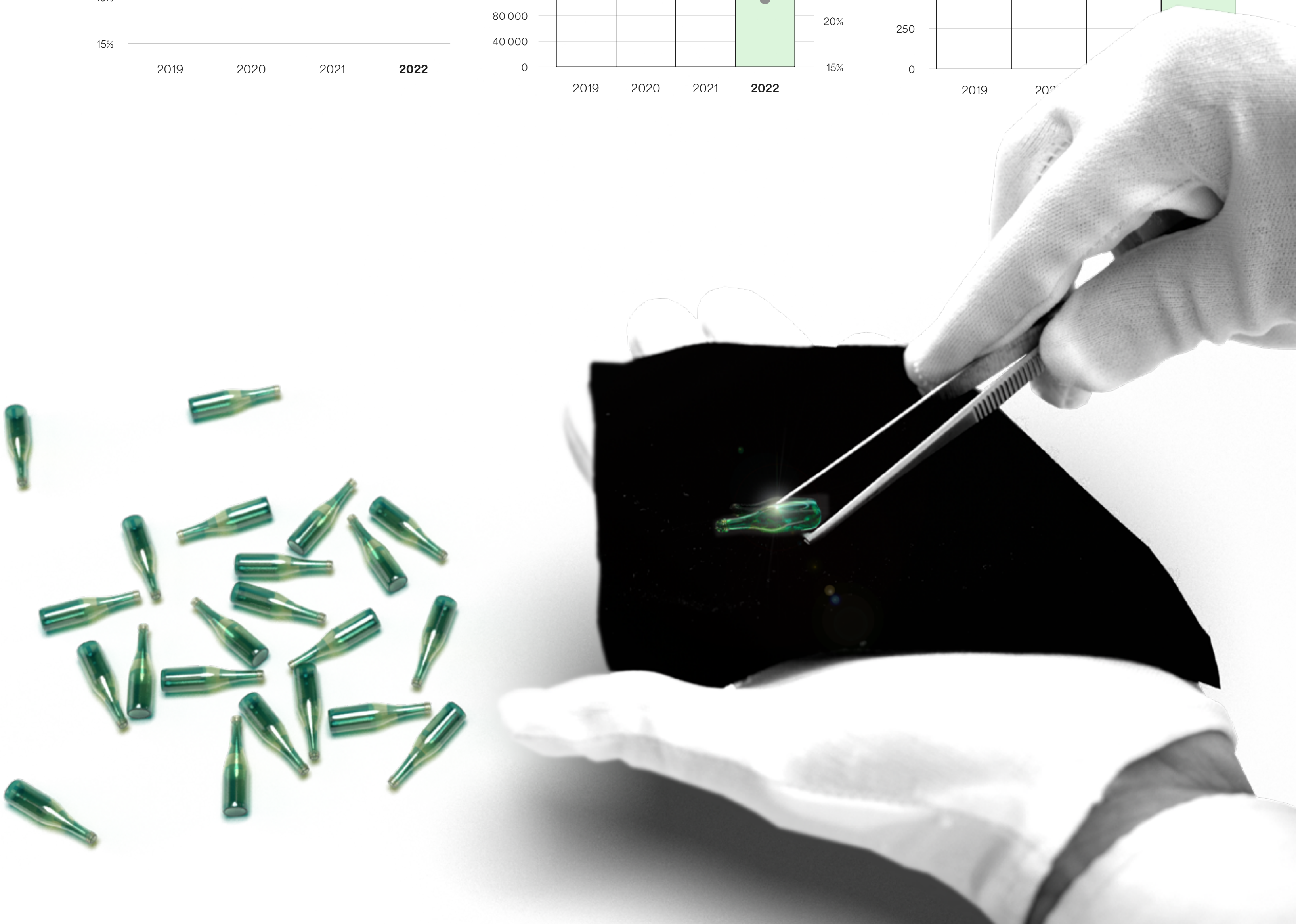
In 2022, sales increased by 40.8% compared to last year, reaching a record high of EUR 1,431 million. This increase was not foreseen at the beginning of the year, and is not aligned with our organic growth targets, since it reflects only a part of the vertiginous **increase in costs, namely on energy and raw materials**. These costs **have risen by more than EUR 300 million**, an unthinkable value. Consequently, our profitability was compromised once again. **Sales/EBITDA fell 1.9 p.p. to 22.6%, by far the worst result in the last years!**

The investment plan for the coming years is as bold as our ambition. We want to address upcoming challenges with state-of-the-art technology, developing new technologies like the ECO furnace, betting on green energy such as expanding our photovoltaic installations and increasing our production efficiency through digitalization.









Management Report

Markets

Demand rose to record levels in 2022.

In the post-Covid reality we witnessed the consumer returning to his previous behaviors, namely with a strong recovery of the HORECA channel, but without eliminating strong in-house consumption, and with segments like Food and Beverage remaining with a higher demand than pre-Covid. Additionally, with their stocks unbalanced after the Covid uncertainty, we also saw a movement of stock refilling by our customers.

The high market demand faced an industry that was at full capacity. Production in Europe grew 3% in the first half, clearly not enough to meet the booming demand.

In terms of cost structure, the scenario was far more complicated for the European producers. The significant increase in energy costs, and the subsequent high inflation in all other costs, increased industrial costs to unimaginable levels. Producers had to transfer a part of costs to their customers in order to avoid having to shut down production lines, and food and beverage producers did the same to the consumers.

Inflation in Europe reached its highest point in the last 20 years, prices of glass packaging attained levels never imagined in Europe and, still, margin degradation was a reality across the industry. We expect this reality to start to change in 2023, with Energy costs decreasing and allowing prices to also decrease.

Sales grew 40% comparing to 2021, reaching 1.4 billion euros of turnover, driven more by price increase than volume. A new furnace in our Southeastern operation (Bulgaria) as well as higher efficiency gave us the capacity to better serve our customers and increase volumes compared to 2021.

Segments continued the path back to the pre-Covid mix, with Food and Oil being replaced by Soft-drinks, which was a trend in all our markets. Regarding our geographies, our local and natural markets had their glass needs served and grew.

Despite the challenges, the company remained focused on supporting its customers' growth. Demand for glass was high in 2022 and is expected to remain so in 2023, and BA remained dedicated to its long-standing customers and focused on supporting their sales and growth.

Sustainability remained a priority for the company, with continued investments in reducing its carbon footprint and researching better technologies for the future. BA Glass was recognized for the third time by the World Finance Sustainability Awards as the Most Sustainable Company in the Glass Industry worldwide, and for the first time, achieved an A score (A- in 2021) from the CDP organization, placing it in a select group of leading companies in sustainability strategy and establishing the benchmark for glass packaging industry.

The development of our carbon reduction roadmap was reinforced, and a new record was set. In 2022, we emitted 5% less in the production of jars and bottles (scope 1 and 2), when compared with 2021. The achievement is remarkable since 2020, with an abatement of 20% of the CO_2 emissions per ton produced. And we are working on scope 3 too. We found new routes and new options to transport our products. We looked for lower carbon raw materials and applied artificial intelligence to the melting process, going beyond its known process limits.

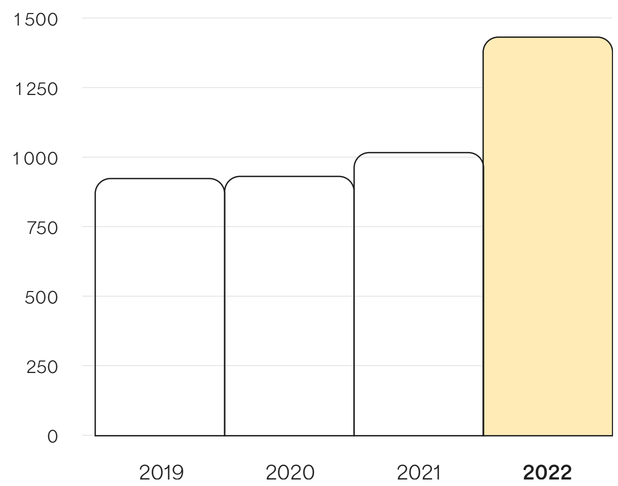
Although BA increased production 1% compared to prior year, it was not possible to answer all the requests from our customers. Low stock levels and logistics challenges increased complexity on reaching excellence in customer service. BA Glass is now focused on improving its service levels.

INNOVATION

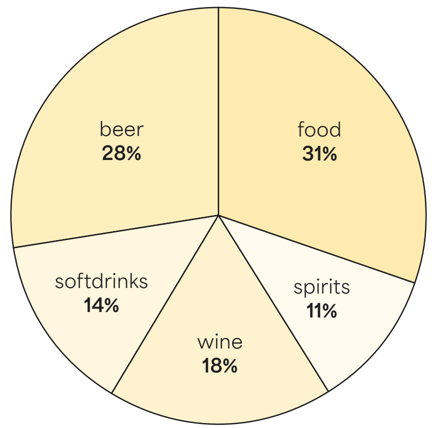
Despite all the adversities that we had to manage to keep all our production lines running, we maintained our focus on innovation and sustainability.

With a challenging mindset, during 2022 we continued to develop lightweight projects, with a significant number of new products developed and launched, working closer to our customers, understanding their expectations and needs, and offering more sustainable solutions.

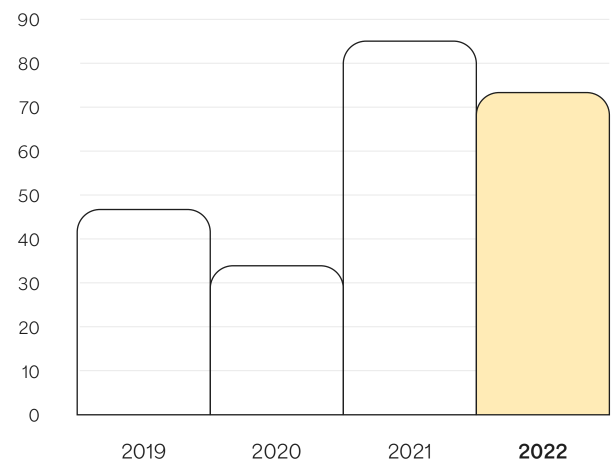
TURNOVER (k. €)



SALES BY SEGMENT



NEW PROJECTS SUCCESS RATE (%)



Operations

CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

As in all other industries, the rise of industrial costs incentivized a rigorous look for opportunities to optimize operational performance and implement actions to save resources.

Although some plants faced negative EBITDA in some months, the adjustment in the selling prices allowed us to maintain production and supply to our customers. In some cases, government support was crucial.

The Watt Less program, for continuous savings on energy, was boosted in all our plants, and predictive analytics were applied to the furnace operations, all to reduce the most important production costs.

Savings on energy consumption could have been higher if it had been possible to incorporate more recycled glass in our productions, a scarce resource in some of the countries where we operate. Still, 36.5 % of recycled glass was incorporated in our productions.

Nevertheless, the carbon footprint reduction targeted for 2022 was accomplished. The ratio is now 0.390 tons of CO_2 per each ton of glass produced, 5% less than in 2021, scope 1 and 2.

The challenges faced in 2022 highlight the need for continued efforts to address the impact of inflation and energy prices on the company's operations.

The manufacturing digitalization roadmap was not neglected, and all the projects planned for the year were implemented. Several pilot projects were running in our plants, and predictive analytics are gaining power in daily decisions. More resources were dedicated to data management and operations technology. More than improving the efficiency of our operations, we aim to change the way of working in a glass plant.

PLANTS

In 2022, BA Glass saw significant improvements in its plant operations in the Iberian (Portugal and Spain), Central European (Poland and Germany), and Southeastern European (Greece, Bulgaria and Romania) divisions. The plants were highly efficient, breaking many records in productivity, quality, and service. The Avintes plant stood out for its exceptional performance, setting new records, and raising the bar for healthy competition between the plants. The furnace rebuild in Marinha Grande was also a success, bringing new advancements in technology to the company.

In the Central European division, despite a setback from the long stoppage caused by an incident in a furnace in Poland, the division was able to recover its performance with particularly good progress in the Gardelegen Plant.

The Southeastern Europe division continued the transformation of its organization, developing and training its teams, as well as attracting new talent to cope with the growth of its plants. A new furnace became operational in Bulgaria, which was a successful milestone for the region. A furnace is being rebuilt in Bucharest plant, where the investment program is just starting and will totally transform this plant with the newest technologies.

Finally, the sharing of knowledge and benchmarking between plants increased, further supporting the company's efforts to improve its operations in 2022.

Safety is a priority in BA, but 2022 will not be remembered as the best year. Many actions, programs and initiatives have been realized over the last few years, and the progress of the company was remarkable. The increase in the number of accidents with loss of time to a total of 35 accidents raised red flags on many fronts and pushed BA teams to review procedures, rules and routines, in an absolute commitment to make the work environment safe.

SUPPLY CHAIN

The supply chain activity of BA Glass faced significant challenges in 2022, due to the impact of inflation on all lines of the P&L.

The year began with high energy prices, a trend which had already started in 2021, with the main driver being the risk of natural gas disruption. Stocks were low entering the winter of 2021/22, and gas flow reductions from Russia and speculation on gas shortages made prices reach unprecedented levels, peaking in December 2021.

The situation was exacerbated in February when Russia invaded Ukraine, and energy prices went out of control. Gas shortages were assumed to become a reality and the Winter of 2022/23 was the moment where analysts stated gas was going to become scarce in the countries more dependent on natural gas. TTF exceeded 300€ in August, when the record before 2022 was 40€.

Electricity followed the same path as the natural gas prices, and the marginal pricing system drove prices to record levels. The problems of nuclear generation in France, uncertainty surrounding the nuclear program in Germany, and the surge in coal prices also contributed to the energy price increase.

The hedging policy decision taken in 2021, and support from some governments managed to avoid more dramatic scenarios, but industrial costs still increased significantly.

Soda ash prices doubled in 2022 due to energy, and anthracite shortages because of the Russian embargo, and the definition of a new pricing level by soda ash suppliers to fund future investments. Oil price disruptions, particularly diesel prices, and transport costs followed the same trend as other costs.

The supply chain team also faced significant challenges due to product and service disruptions, as many industries were impacted by inflation, and some had to stop operations. The hot summer added to the challenges, with not enough water in rivers to support normal transportation flows, impacting both inbound and outbound transportation.

In response, cost reduction measures were taken, including adjusting the raw material recipe and energy mix, reinforcing energy saving actions, optimizing packaging materials, diversifying source materials, and looking for better-priced solutions. However, these actions were not enough to contain inflation.

INVESTMENTS

In 2022 total investments reached EUR 120 million, 19.1% higher than 2021 (EUR 101 million), which represents 8.4% of sales.

Several investments were made, aimed at improving our operations and increasing capacity. A new furnace in Bulgaria was inaugurated, providing the company with additional capacity to serve the growing market demand. BA also underwent a furnace rebuild in Portugal, which brought significant technical advancements, namely on food jars production, resulting in improved efficiency and reduced energy consumption, and invested in a furnace rebuild in Poland. BA also invested in expanding its warehouse operations in Bulgaria, with the construction of an off-site warehouse of 51,000m^2, to support local operations and improve logistics.

Furthermore, the company continued to prioritize sustainability by investing in renewable energy, building additional photovoltaic installations on its plant rooftops for self-consumption, further reducing its carbon footprint and ensuring a sustainable energy source. These investments demonstrated the company's commitment to the energy transition.

Significant advancements were made in our digitalization process. The first stage of equipment sensing was completed, covering all processes from raw materials to warehouse. This has allowed for better monitoring and control of production processes. Additionally, several pilot projects utilizing analytics were developed, and data is now playing a crucial role in the plant's decision-making process. Automation initiatives increased, with the widespread use of swabbing robots throughout the company.

Digitalization is a key component of BA Glass's strategy, and the company has continued to increase its allocation of resources to this area every year, further solidifying its commitment to staying at the forefront of technological advancements in the industry.

During the year 2022, BA Glass made significant developments in the sustainability area.

BA Glass joined IPGR, an organization dedicated to developing zero CO_2 glass, along with other glass packaging producers. BA Glass also formed a partnership with research laboratories (Net4Co_2) to adopt carbon capture technologies for the glass industry.

The company is increasing its use of green electricity, not only through self-consumption initiatives but also through near-site and offsite possibilities. In addition, BA Glass joined a consortium to produce green hydrogen.

The company is also developing a new ECO furnace with low CO_2 emissions, powered by 100% green energy, for the near future. These initiatives reflect BA Glass's commitment to sustainability and reducing its carbon footprint.

The lightweight program reached the best result ever as we lightweighted 400 million bottles (6,500 tons) (25.5% of the total new products), and we were able to save much more tons of $C0^2$ (2,500 tons).

M&A

M&A activity was very intense throughout the year. We analyzed opportunities and explored options to enlarge our business in different geographies. Some of these processes have been ongoing for some time now, as they always require a great deal of work and patience. We are sure that in 2023 some of them will reach a successful closure, bringing new horizons for BA's activity.

People

After two years marked by Covid restrictions, 2022 arrived as the first year where we were running operations under more relaxed rules regarding people movements and contacts.

2022 brought huge challenges to all the Group operational companies. The labor market was very dynamic during the year, with many people moving from job to job, given the numerous opportunities in the market.

BA wasn't an exception, and many new hirings took place to fulfill the company's needs, particularly the ones related to the investments in new furnaces and the need to have more qualified people in the plants and corporate functions where operations and activities are becoming more digital.

The digital transformation recognized in our digital roadmap implies the redesign of the activities and, no less important, the redesign of the skill set to operate and manage in a much more digital environment. The jobs' upskilling programs are and will be implemented across all our twelve plants and will be a significant opportunity to transform our company, making the glass industry and BA an attractive option for the youngest generation of the labor market.

Our values, HeART (Humbleness, emotion, Ambition, Rigour and Transparency), are spread across the organization through activities, but mainly through the example of those ambassadors of the "BA Way". New training sessions were realized with a significant number of newcomers participating in the understanding and living of BA Values, an essential pillar of the company growth strategy.

As in other years, our plants opened their doors to workers' families and local schools. Many Open Days were organized with activities and visits to the plant showing how we live inside our company, strengthening the connection between the local communities and our teams.

The relation with secondary schools and universities has been of special importance in all the countries where we operate. BA teams visited and were visited by many students who had the curiosity to understand how glass is produced and converted into the packaging of their beverages and food.

The relationship with students has also been growing for the last few years under the Dual-Training programs. In Spain, Poland and Romania, a well-structured technical in-house training for secondary school students has been applied, students who we hope will become BA employees in the near future.

The 3rd edition of the Futura program took place in Iberia and Romania, attracting young engineers who want to start a career in a growing and international company such as BA.

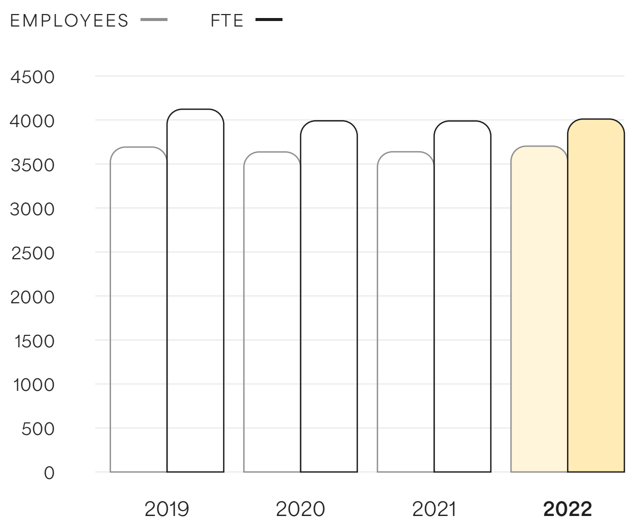
The Group Annual Management Meeting, where more than 200 executives and managers meet up, returned in June with a totally in-person format. It is always the moment to share and learn the challenges and opportunities the company has ahead.

The most negative statistic of 2022 was the number of accidents with loss of time of 35, the worst result in recent years. We are determined to continue to pursue the challenge of having zero accidents and the Safety Committee, the management teams, and the Executive Board continue to work closely on the plans and actions that can ensure a safe place to work.

The year ended with 4012 Full-Time Equivalent employees, a slight increase versus 2021 (3990). This increase was a bringing forward of headcount hired in 2022 to be trained to support the new investments of 2023.

The whistleblowing channel and process brought its expected results. A continuous supervision and assurance of best management and business practices and in accordance with the Group Code of Ethics.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES



MANAGEMENT BOARD COMPOSITION

On 1 January 2022, the "Act for a greater balance between the number of men and women at the top of the business community" (the "Diversity Act") came into effect. Based on the Diversity Act, large companies must set appropriate targets to promote gender diversity in the management board, supervisory board and in other senior management categories determined by the company. In addition, large companies must annually report to the SER in a specified format within ten months after the end of the financial year on the number of men and women who are members of the board, the supervisory board and senior management positions at the end of the financial year.

The Company's target is to ensure that at least 30% of the management board positions will be occupied by women. In line with the Diversity Act, the ratio is calculated based on the natural persons appointed as directors of the company. Until 7 October 2022, 2 out of 3 (or 66.7%) of the Company's directors were women and from 7 October 2022, 1 out of 3 (or 33.3%) directors is a woman. The Company therefore complied with the stipulations of the Diversity Act in 2022 and will continue to monitor the situation to maintain the self-imposed target in 2023.

Results

In compliance with European Commission Regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament, with the Council dated 19 July 2002, and European Commission Regulation 1725/2003 dated 29 September 2003, BA Glass has been preparing

1. Net tangible assets turnover = Turnover / Net tangible assets

its consolidated financial statements since 2005 in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union.

Sales increased 40.8% compared with the previous year to a record value of EUR 1,431 million. Despite this significant increase, that basically reflected the cost inflation, particularly the surge in energy prices, our profitability was impacted negatively, decreasing our EBITDA margin by 1.9 p.p. compared to the prior year and 12.7 p.p. compared to the year 2020 reaching EUR 322.8 million to a 22.6% EBITDA to sales margin. The direct effect of energy and raw materials price growth during the year almost eliminated the effect of the sales price increase.

The cost of goods sold increased 70.6% compared with the previous year, with energy prices accounting for almost all negative deviation. Other expenses increased 14.6% compared with the previous year, mainly the freight costs impacted by the sales volume growth and some very expensive destinations. This led to a very demanding year in terms of market that was already impacted by the acceleration of energy prices in 2021.

The many operational records and improved productivity at our plants and the numerous cost saving actions implemented throughout all areas of the organization were far from sufficient to overcome the tremendous negative energy effect.

The gross margin was heavily reduced once again. After decreasing 13.2 p.p. in 2021, it saw another reduction of 8.6 p.p. against the previous year, accumulating a reduction of 22.1 p.p. in 2 years.

Hence,

EBITDA amounted to EUR 322.8 million, EUR 74.0 million above the previous year. The EBITDA margin was 22.6%, decreasing 1.9 p.p. when compared to the previous year.

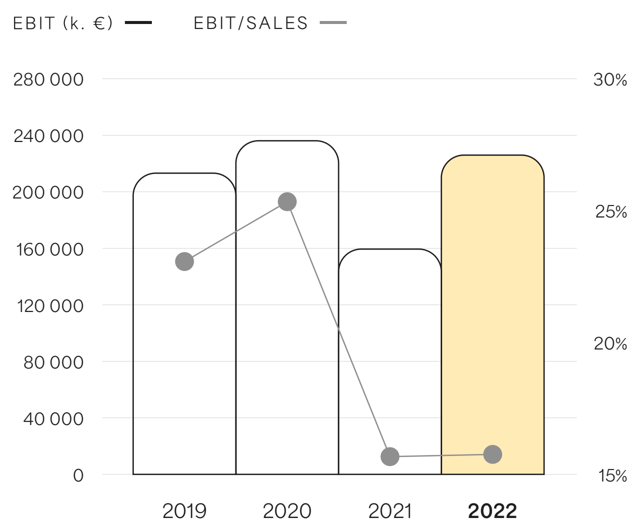
Operating profit (EBIT) amounted to EUR 226.0 million, equivalent to 15.8% of sales, EUR 66.6 million and 0.2 p.p. above last year.

Net tangible assets turnover[1] was 2.27, 34% higher than in 2021 (1.69), and reflective of the sales increase in 2022.

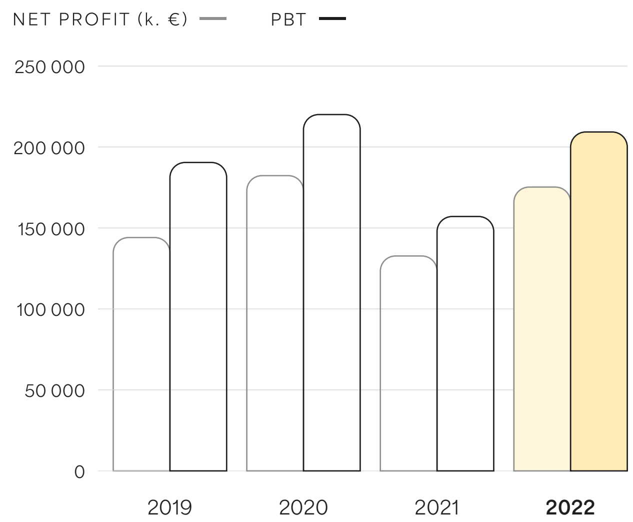
The financial results amounted to a loss of EUR 14.9 million (compared to a loss of EUR 8.1 million last year). The increase in the negative financial results is mostly connected with the increase of the cost of capital that took place during 2022 in all countries as a measure to control inflation and the negative exchange rate differences (positive impact last year). The share of profit of an associate from 2021 of EUR 6.8 million was generated by the positive accounting impact of the Anchor Glass participation sale during that year.

Profit before taxes amounted to EUR 211.0 million, 33.5% above previous year (2021: EUR 158.1 million), and net profit totaled EUR 176.4 million, 32.1% higher than in the previous year (2021: EUR 133.5 million).

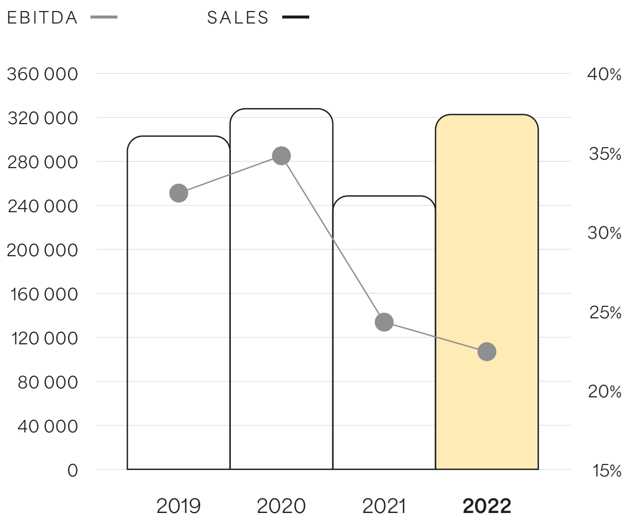
EBIT/SALES



NET PROFIT



EBITDA/SALES



Financial Analysis

At the end of 2022, the consolidated assets were at EUR 2,046 million (2021: EUR 1,521 million). Main impact was related to the fair value of the derivatives (180M EUR, negative in EUR 16M in 2021) and an amount of EUR 191M related to the purchase of commercial paper that was issued by a related party and an increase of EUR 138 million in trade receivables due to the increase in sales.

Working capital at the end of the year reached 6.4% of sales, EUR 70.1 million higher than the previous year, reflecting both the impact on trade receivables by the increase on sales and trade payables with the energy and raw materials price surge.

Total liabilities were EUR 1,209 million, EUR 525.3 million more than in the previous year, and the Company's net debt[2] amounted to EUR 573.4 million (2021: EUR 389.5 million). The increase in liabilities is mainly due to increase in interest bearing loans and borrowings (EUR 137 million) and increase in trade payable (EUR 112 million).

The leverage ratio[3] ended the year with a value of 1.78 (2021: 1.57) and the Company's equity reached 40.9% (2021: 40.4%) of total assets. It is important to highlight that the main impact on debt increase was related to dividends (EUR 100 million), capex (EUR 127 million) and a loan extended to a related party (EUR 191 million), demonstrating the cash conversion ability and financial robustness of the Company, as well as its readiness to continue growing.

Certifications and associations

The Company management systems are certified according to international standards for Quality, Food Safety, Environment, Social Accountability, Health & Safety, and Energy.

Concerning management systems, all plants are certified according to ISO 9001 - Quality Management System, FSSC 22000 - Food Safety System and ISO 14001 - Environmental Management System. Gardelegen, León and Villafranca de Los Barros are certified according to ISO 50001 - Energy Management Systems.

Regarding social concerns and labor conditions, Iberian plants are certified according to SA 8000 - Social Accountability. Polish, Romanian, and Bulgarian plants are certified according to ISO45001 - Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.

We believe that the adoption of international standards brings added value to the improvement of company procedures and practices, and that certification is a guarantee of consistency and best practices, which will benefit customers and the whole value chain.

The Company and its subsidiaries are members of the following associations: AIVE - Associação dos Industriais de Vidro de Embalagem, ANFEVI - Asociación Nacional de Empresas de Fabricación Automática de Envases de Vidrio, PIO - Polska Izba Opakowań, BV Glas - Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V., FEVE - Fédération Européenne du Verre d'Embalage, and the Food Packaging Forum Foundation - Switzerland. BA Glass continues to be an active member of these associations, placing a particular emphasis on promoting glass as a sustainable and healthy packaging material, and on monitoring national and community legislative initiatives. The recycling of glass is the focus of all associations, reinforced by the need to deliver packaging with more recycled content.

Acknowledgments

The Board of Directors wishes to thank, firstly, all the employees of the company who, with their hard work, creativity, enthusiasm, dedication, and commitment have enabled us to grow the business, to create value for our customers and shareholders, and who were part of the 2022 accomplishments. When we look back at those accomplishments, with a record sales increase, record KPIs in most of the plants, and numerous process improvements, we see the magnitude of the accomplishments that could not have been realized without their dedication.

2. Net Debt = Interest-bearing loans and borrowings - Cash and Short term Deposits

3. Leverage ratio = Net Debt / EBITDA

We also want to extend our utmost gratitude to our customers, for their preference and trust in such a challenging environment and in a year particularly difficult for all parties with the extreme volatility on prices on both sides of the supply chain, and for their quality-related demands, which have been the critical drivers in BA's quest for excellence and differentiation. They continue to be the ones who make us strive for more growth and investment.

And to our suppliers, who at no time failed in their commitment and service, allowing us to continue our operations and the development of many projects we had in hand.

To the central, regional, and local authorities of the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Poland, Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece, we acknowledge their support to our activities and projects.

We have also counted on the cooperation of banks and other financial institutions with whom the company has worked during the year, and who have been supporting our ambitions and projects. Without them, we cannot continue to invest and grow.

Our appreciation is also due to the Auditors and to the Audit Committee of the holding and its subsidiaries for their ongoing collaboration and constructive dialogue in monitoring, examining, and challenging the companies' financial statements and processes, and also our risk management practices.

A final word to all the consumers who, again and again, put glass as their favorite packaging material for the food and beverages provided to their families and friends, choosing glass as a sustainable and healthy option.

Business Risks

The use of a risk assessment methodology allows the identification of exogenous and endogenous factors that can have a very significant influence on BA Glass profitability, being an integrant part of its management process and sustainable development. By analysing the critical points, potential situations of value destruction or creation can be identified, leading to decisions and actions to avoid, mitigate or even leverage the business risks.

These risks and how to deal with them are described in management procedures, emphasizing the procedure of "Crisis Management", where the rules and responsibilities of communication in case of exceptional events are specified. All the established procedures and management practices are regularly reviewed and optimized, with the collaboration of all areas involved to ensure the continuous improvement of processes and reduction of potential risks and/or their impact on the group business and sustainability.

KEY ELEMENTS OF OUR RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Our risk management framework defines the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee (BAFC) and the Executive Board as the entities that coordinate all risk management in BA Glass.

The Board of Directors has the Overall responsibility for risk management, including risk appetite and oversight for the risk assessment and mitigation strategy, BAFC oversights the risk framework and internal control assurance on behalf of the Board and the Executive Board has overall accountability for the management of risks.

Principal risks are discussed and agreed by Executive Board and the BAFC and are cascaded to the business units (top-down) who manage and report on the principal risks and any additional significant business unit risks. Business units also escalate risks as appropriate (bottom-up) to the Executive Board. The principal risks are discussed and evaluated through regular meetings with senior management. The risk assessment process relies on our evaluation of the risk likelihood and impact, and on the development and monitoring of appropriate internal controls. We maintain risk registers detailing the risks we face, and this is an important component of how we manage our risks.

Risk appetite can be defined as the extent to which deviations are deemed acceptable in achieving goals. BA Group risk appetite has been set by the Board for each of our strategic goals. In terms of the level of risk that we are willing to accept in relation to our strategic goals, we differentiate between the following categories: risk averse (low risk appetite), risk neutral (moderate risk appetite) and risk-taking (high risk appetite).

Based on these principles and methodologies the following risks were identified, evaluated, and mitigated:

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
COVID-19	COVID-19	COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and measures to prevent its spread have impacted our business in several ways, as global economy suffered a severe impact, impacting consumer demand and consequently the products we manufacture. The significance of the impact of these disruptions on our future financial and operational results, will depend on the implementation of future restrictions to contain the spread of new variants that may appear.	Being integrated in the food and beverage industry (considered as essential for the economic activity of the countries we work) may relieve some of the potential future constrains related with COVID-19 governmental measures but we do not expect any major impact on any of the areas of the business. (Low risk)
Geopolitical	Conflict in Ukraine	During 2022 an event took place that can have an impact on the operations of the group, being the war in Ukraine. The war in Ukraine took an increased volatility and uncertainty to the markets leading to high levels of inflation all over Europe. Also many countries have imposed, and continue to impose, new sanctions on specified Russian entities and individuals. Sanctions have also been imposed on Belarus. It is not clear when the conflict will terminate and the full impact in Europe considering it already impacted on all energy supply sources and significantly the increase of energy price that spread through all supply chains. There was also a risk of shortage of energy in the countries that were more dependent on energy from Russia.	The hiking energy prices had an impact on the way BA Glass was present in the market requiring a different price mechanism with customers to face the severe impact of energy on its cost structure considering the impact those increasing prices have in the cash flow generated by the operations. The usage of hedging instruments to reduce volatility on cash flow as well as the search and conclusion of several investments on renewable energies was a reality that was accelerated during the year and will be in place for the future. Sanctions imposed by the EU do not impact the operations of the company as there is no exposure, on the inputs or outputs, to the countries subject to the sanctions. (High risk)
Customers	Customer habit risk	A significant change in the preferences of the final consumer may lead, ultimately, to the disappearance of brands in the market, for which the group produces glass containers. Events of customer concentration could also have a significant impact on the group, in terms of business volume and profits.	BA Glass strives to diversify its customer and market portfolio. In 2022, the 30 largest customers accounted for 56% of the total sales, and levels of concentration in any given customer below what could represent a high risk for the continuity of the business. A significant share of these largest customers is multinational companies with presence / operations in several countries which mitigates the impact of specific changes on consumption habits. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Markets	Glass packaging industry evolution	The group's business depends intrinsically on the level of consumption of glass packaging in the markets, the level of confidence of economic players in that market and on the products' life cycle. The constant and growing innovation and development of new solutions/alternatives to the glass packaging is also a factor that can add uncertainty to the customers and markets where the group operates.	BA Group customers include some of the world's well-known companies in the segments of Wine, Spirits, Food, Beer and Soft drinks, with an important reputation in their local markets and across borders. The group's exposure to this risk is naturally mitigated by its diversified presence in several customers, segments and products. Additionally, its geographical diversification minimizes the potential impact that an unfavorable evolution of a given market could bring. The glass packaging industry has proved to have a significant resilience to the macro-economic cycles and, in some segments, has been experiencing a slight growth even in periods of economic recession. (Moderate)
	Risk related to the competition	The main competitors of the group are: Owens-Illinois, Verallia, Vidrala, Ardagh, among others with small presence in the market. The group faces significant competition from those glass container producers, as well as from the makers of alternative forms of packaging, such as aluminum cans, plastic containers and cardboard packaging. Competition is based mainly on price, innovation, quality, delivery and customer service as a whole. Decisions from competitors could result in excessive capacity in certain countries, leading to significant price pressure in the packaging market, and consequently a strong impact on profitability.	Innovation and product development represent the two major challenges for the group, and the strong focus on those aspects is what enables it to remain competitive. In 2022, BA Group developed 75 new products and launched 55 new products in the market. On a continuous effort to maintain the technology of its operations at the industry's forefront, in order to answer and even anticipate the market needs, the group regularly makes investments on refurbishments and on its operating structure, that are significantly above the industry average, aiming for a superior quality and flexibility levels. The rising international exposure that the Group has been pursuing also aims to seek for new markets, diluting the competitive pressure in some of the markets where BA Glass operates. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Supply	Risks related with suppliers	Should some of the group's main suppliers of raw materials declare bankruptcy, or experience lack of capacity to respond to the group's needs, or have quality problems, or any other incident disrupting its business, BA's operations could be significantly impacted, leading to additional costs or even impossibility to manufacture.	The group has built a large base of suppliers in different countries for its raw materials, materials for production support and other equipment. The 20 biggest suppliers together accounted for 57% of the total consolidated purchases in 2021 Additionally, BA Glass closely monitors the quality and reliability of the products from its suppliers as well as their operations in order to guarantee that the value chain is assured and anticipate any potential disruption. (Moderate)
	Risks related to energy prices and power cuts	Risks related to energy prices and power cuts - The natural gas and electricity supply are vital for the operational activity of BA Glass. These sources of energy increased significantly during the last 2 years and represent, on average, 40% of the total costs of the group. A substantial increase of the energy price could boost the operational costs of the group, with a strong negative impact on its profitability. On the other hand, the slight possibility of experiencing a power cut for longer than 24 hours could lead to a total disablement to manufacture in the affected plants.	Risks related to energy prices and power cuts - The natural gas contracts have an underlying formula that allows the adjustment of price in accordance to the variation of market indexes according the country of consumption. The Group has as a policy to carry out risk coverage contracts', regarding energy price variations, thus the group is exposed to positive or negative variations of the market on the non-hedged portion of the energy, however, part of the energy price variation is reflected on the sales price, sometimes with a time delay. The group has contracted with its suppliers, in the different countries of its plants, energy supply assured uninterruptedly. Additionally, contingency plans are in place to ensure the functioning of the production units for a certain period, until the power is supplied again. It is not expected shortage of supply in Europe and the group reviews regularly with its energy suppliers the contingency plans in case a shortage of supply may occur. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Operations	Risks related to operational stoppage	The glass packaging manufacturing process is significantly capital-intensive and implies a permanent use of the furnaces and specific equipment for that purpose. A stoppage of a furnace to perform a non-planned or extraordinary repair work impacts significantly the operational results of the group, due to both the repairing costs and the resulting production losses.	There is a detailed investment and repair plan for each furnace, which is periodically reviewed by an internal technical team, based on periodical inspections of the furnaces. A set of preventive and corrective measures, intended to lengthen the life of the furnaces and prevent extraordinary events, are included in their normal operation. The group has contracted an all-risks policy which assures compensation for lost earnings, in case of accident. (Moderate)
	Risks related with inorganic growth	As part of its growth strategy, the group made, and envisages in the future, acquisitions of other companies, entailing risks such as: + inaccuracy of business plans and consequent companies' valuation based on assumptions which may prove incorrect, especially in respect to future synergies and forecasts of the market evolution; + failure in integrating the acquired companies, their employees and technologies; + inability to retain some key employees, customers or suppliers of the acquired companies; + the group may be forced to keep contractual relationships with costly and/or unfavorable conditions; + the increase of the group's debt to finance these acquisitions or refinance the debt of the acquired companies.	All acquisition projects are analyzed within several scenarios, including the most pessimistic ones, to evaluate their impact on the target companies and establish realistic boundaries for their valuation. Strategies are designed to overcome those worst-case scenarios from the beginning of the acquisition in a way that all necessary measures will be taken to minimize the impact of such events. On an annual basis, the real development is tracked against the original business plan to validate the strategy initially defined at the moment of acquisition, evaluate the need for adjustments and learn for future acquisitions. The Mergers & Acquisitions team is closely involved in the group's operations, to have a more thorough knowledge of the business and take into account all the relevant variables when analyzing new acquisition opportunities. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Environment	ESG related risks	Environmental, Social and Governance risks include those related to climate change impacts mitigation and adaptation, environmental management practices and duty of care, working and safety condition, respect for human rights, anti-bribery and corruption practices, compliance to relevant laws and regulations, among other and might have a significant impact in the business. Our strategy to address these kinds of risks could be ineffective and damage BA Glass and our customer's reputation, causing business losses, undervaluation, and difficulty attracting long-term investors.	Environmental sustainability is one of our key priorities and in 2022 we gave very significant steps towards be Carbon Neutral, significantly improving our results. We joined the Science Based Targets in 2021 and our targets have been approved, for a publicly commitment with these targets. (Moderate)
Social	Health and safety risks	Failure to meet safety standards in relation to our workplace, results in death or injury to our customers, colleagues or third parties and leads to adverse financial and reputational consequences. Group-wide injury statistics continue to improve alongside identifying continuous improvement opportunities to further embed controls.	BA Glass has established a 'Safety Hub' program in all plants as a key tool to promote the employee's good behavior at all levels, and Health and Safety as a priority in the whole Group. A safety Committee was also created, with monthly meetings and with direct Executive Board involvement to assure the spread of the good practices and the proper focus of the entire internal and external entities. (Moderate)
People	Risk of losing talents	Failure to attract, retain and develop the required capability and continue to evolve our culture results in an impact on the delivery of our purpose and strategic drivers.	Our talent planning and people development processes are established across the Group. Talent and succession planning are regularly discussed by management and the Executive Committee with regular oversight by the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee. We have clear potential and performance criteria and talent principles which are underpinned by our employer value proposition and strategy. The Remuneration Committee agrees objectives and remuneration arrangements for senior management. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Technology	Risk of technological failure	Failure of our IT infrastructure or key IT systems results in a loss of information, inability to operate effectively, financial, or regulatory penalties, and negative impacts on our reputation. Further, failure to build resilience at the time of investing in and implementing new technology, results in potential loss of operating capability.	Every year we continue to enhance our technology infrastructure and resilience capabilities. This involves significant investment in our hosting strategy, partnering with cloud providers and re-engineering some of our legacy systems, while building redundancy for key business systems. Our technology security area continues to enhance information security capabilities thereby strengthening our infrastructure and information technology general controls. (Moderate)
Cybersecurity	Risk of cyberattacks	Risk of an external event such as terrorism, crime, violence, vandalism, theft, or cyber-attack, which would impact employees, sites, assets, critical information, intellectual property, or stop the normal flow of business, with negative financial, service, or reputational consequences.	BA Glass has well defined procedures to protecting sites, information, and people, complemented with outsourced monitoring and frequent safety tests. A Group Security Manager coordinates all security activities globally to ensure efficient security risk mitigation. Additionally, there is a monthly follow up of all Cybersecurity themes by a Cybersecurity Committee, chaired by the CEO, and with the participation of the CFO, CTO and CPO, which aims to run a continuous security threat monitoring program and an optimized security program for the Group. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Finance	Customer credit risk	Given the worldwide economic context, the group cannot rule out the possibility of having one or more customers disabled to honor certain contracts due to financial distress.	The management of credit risk related to customers and other receivables is carried out in such a manner that minimizes the risk of non-receivables in the customers' portfolio. BA Glass has access to an international database of credit risk analysis which is used to define its credit policy and for further monitoring of possible changes in the risk of non-receivables from its customers. This information is complemented with the assessment of the customers' account managers. The non-recourse factoring is a tool that the group can use to anticipate receivables and eliminate their risk. The group does not use credit insurance for managing the credit of its customers on a recurrent basis, because BA Glass customer portfolio presents a very low probability of bad debt. In situations of higher risk, namely in the exports, BA Glass uses export letters of credit. The customer credit management policy has shown effectiveness in its results. In the last five years the bad debts represented less than 0.08% of the group's consolidated sales. (Moderate)
	Interest rate risk	The group is exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates due to the existence of assets and liabilities negotiated with fixed or floating interest rates.	As a standard rule, the group does not use hedging of interest rate risks as the management controls closely the leverage of the group by following closely the level of Net debt / EBITDA keeping it on levels considered to be conservative, as well as the level of EBITDA / Interests guaranteeing those do not reach values that can imply risks to the financial stability of the group. Keeping these two indicators under strict control and under certain limits significantly lowers the risk to interest rate fluctuations. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Finance *(cont.)*	Foreign exchange risk	The group is exposed to exchange rate risks due to its share of sales and purchases in currencies different from the Euro. The changes that occur in the exchange rates can have an impact in the group in terms of direct competitiveness of the subsidiaries in their markets as well as in the Group balance sheet by the consolidation of subsidiaries with currency different than euro.	The group's activities performed in currencies other than euro account for a small percentage of the total activity and almost all those transactions allow to have natural hedging of cash flows between currencies. Sales other than Euro (in the subsidiaries) is of 14% of total revenues and purchases account for 28% of total purchases (23% of total revenues). In Bulgaria, the stability of the exchange rate is very high, which decreases the impact on the Group balance sheet by the consolidation of the companies based in this country. (Low)
	Liquidity risk	In order to finance its own investments and operational activity, BA Glass has to contract debt with financial institutions.	The group's profitability has enabled it to continuously ensure healthy equity/debt ratios, ensuring that the cash-flows generated by the business enable the regular repayment of its debt to keep it at safe levels. BA Group works with the largest banks in the local markets where it operates, to create local relationships. There is a wide diversification of its debt portfolio, to avoid an excessive dependency on any specific financial institution. The group always keeps partially unused overdraft lines to face the constraints that could arise from an unforeseen event. (Low)
Political, regulatory and compliance	Risks related to the internationality of the business	The internationalization of the group forces it to be exposed to the economic, political, fiscal, legal and environmental risks of several countries.	The group relies on the expertise of its financial, tax, legal and labor teams which permanently analyze, monitor, and anticipate changes in the legislation and labor subjects of the several countries where the group operates, using external specialized support to overcome more complex matters, whenever is needed. The group's exports are generated mostly in markets of the European Union, concentrated in countries where the company has already large experience in how to operate and with customers with good risk profile. (Low)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Political, regulatory and compliance *(cont.)*	Legal risks related to disputes	There are no arbitration, judicial or governmental proceedings that may have a meaningful impact on the accounts and present a risk.	All disputes are periodically analyzed by the group's legal department. When necessary, and in accordance with the international accounting standards, provisions are created to surpass potential risks which may arise from disputes. At the date of this report, there are no outstanding cases which could have a meaningful impact on the equity and financial structures of the group. (Low)
	Property, industrial and environmental risks	The group's properties, plants and equipment are exposed to various risks: fire, explosion, natural disasters, system failures, pollution, non-compliance with the legal limits of emissions, among other factors.	Periodic audits to the safety systems against fire and intrusion and even to the control systems at the plants are performed. With the objective of minimizing this risk, there are several simulations that BA Glass performs on a regular basis to test the emergency plans in the case of fire, unanticipated power cut and even glass leakage. BA Group regards environmental considerations as an integrant part of its overall management, having implemented an Environmental Management System, certified according to ISO 14001. Gardelegen plant in Germany is certified by ISO 50001 - Energy Management Systems. Requirements with Guidance for use. Daily, all plants of the group are focused on the minimization of the environmental impact of its activities (reduction of the air and noise pollution) and on the promotion of a rational use of the resources, by setting, annually, actions aiming to increase the glass recycling, rationalization of water consumption, energy and raw materials and the weight reduction of the containers produced. It is imperative to highlight that all assets of the group have insurances guaranteed by well-known insurance companies in the market, offering a guarantee of solvability in case of accident. On a regular basis, BA Glass performs, together with the insurance companies, audits to the risks to execute improvement plans and reduction of property risk. Adding to this, BA Glass also has insurances that guarantee the compensation in the case of business interruption, to minimize the impact of possible accidents. (Moderate)

AREA	RISK	DESCRIPTION	KEY CONTROLS AND MITIGATION FACTORS
Political, regulatory and compliance *(cont.)*	Risks related with environmental laws and regulations	Our operations are subject to extensive laws, regulations and other legal requirements concerning to environmental protection, namely about waste disposal, materials recycling, air emission limits, container reusage, among others. Such laws and regulations are also subject to constant review, and might impact our market, supplies, production, and investments.	The Group has created, in the different areas of influence, the necessary procedures to be updated on all environmental laws and regulations, by a permanent and systematic consultation of all changes in all relevant countries. Also, the connection and permanent communication with customers, suppliers, consultants, and associations in the glass area provide the cross check and assurance that we have the relevant updates. (Moderate)
	Industrial intellectual property risk		The group possesses all the necessary licenses for the use of all the technology and equipment needed to carry out its activity. (Low)

The group has in place a capex plan that guarantees the adequate levels of production and the improvement in efficiency and productivity of the business as well as the accomplishment of the sustainability metrics the group is committed to achieve.

There are no changes in the financing policy of the group foreseen for the future and no material changes in the number of FTE that will guarantee the normal level of business.

Subsequent events

After the balance sheet date, there was a decision on the subsidiary BA Glass I - Serviços de Gestão e Investimentos, SA to distribute dividends to the company in the total amount of EUR 100.000.000.

There are no additional events after the balance sheet date with impact on the operations of the Company.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

ASSETS	NOTES	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Non current assets			
Goodwill	11	400 576 038	402 489 333
Intangible assets	12	25 907 699	23 028 073
Property, plant and equipment	13	629 993 265	598 771 131
Other financial investments	15	7 965 140	5 500 746
Investment properties	14	902 895	960 266
Derivative assets	19	52 201 733	-
Deferred tax assets	35	8 208 322	14 609 078
		1 125 755 091	**1 045 358 628**
Current assets			
Inventories	16	181 256 780	137 567 525
Trade receivables	17	292 116 224	153 676 300
Income tax	35	7 889 374	21 252 860
Derivative assets	19	128 507 552	-
Receivables from related parties	20	191 000 000	-
Other current debtors	18	35 998 909	32 920 029
Other current assets	21	2 515 696	2 016 838
Cash and short term deposits	22	81 383 882	128 297 699
		920 668 418	**475 731 251**
Total assets		**2 046 423 509**	**1 521 089 879**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts expressed in Euros) *cont.*

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	NOTES	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Issued capital	23	36 000	36 000
Other capital reserves		51 375 301	51 375 301
Retained earnings		494 234 708	460 691 083
Other components of equity		135 833 415	(13 871 375)
Foreign currency translation		(20 077 762)	(17 659 757)
Profit for the year		176 360 049	133 543 626
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**837 761 712**	**614 114 880**
Total equity		**837 761 712**	**614 114 880**
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	24	552 226 208	435 338 254
Provisions	25	2 599 844	3 874 694
Government grants	29	5 294 264	3 449 412
Deferred tax liabilities	35	67 236 847	20 826 041
		627 357 164	**463 488 401**
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	24	102 562 592	82 449 339
Trade payables	26	381 431 607	269 424 793
Income tax payable	35	4 668 297	8 688 820
Derivative liabilities	19	-	17 292 429
Other payables	27	61 967 115	37 286 083
Government grants	29	3 380 971	3 110 411
Other current liabilities	28	27 294 051	25 234 725
		581 304 633	**443 486 599**
Total liabilities		**1 208 661 798**	**906 975 000**
Total equity and liabilities		**2 046 423 509**	**1 521 089 879**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

	NOTES	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Continuing operations			
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	30	1 431 368 215	1 016 298 023
Changes in stocks of finished goods		38 511 171	9 842 773
Other operating income	31	8 210 996	8 830 349
		1 478 090 382	**1 034 971 145**
Operating expenses			
Raw materials and consumables used		834 650 708	489 113 004
Supplies and external services		196 005 654	170 969 336
Employee benefits expense	38	118 188 016	120 304 938
Depreciation and amortisation	13	94 287 173	89 198 323
Impairment	33	2 539 018	114 532
Other operating expenses	32	6 462 901	5 881 483
		1 252 133 470	**875 581 617**
EBITDA*		**322 783 102**	**248 702 383**
Operating income (EBIT)		**225 956 911**	**159 389 528**
Financial result	34	(14 917 810)	(8 094 240)
Share of profit/(loss) of an associate	9	-	6 802 709
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**211 039 102**	**158 097 997**
Income tax expense	35	34 679 052	24 554 371
Profit for the year		**176 360 049**	**133 543 626**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		176 360 049	133 543 626
Earnings per share			
Basic	**36**	**4 898,89**	**3 709,55**
Diluted	**36**	**4 898,89**	**3 709,55**

*EBITDA = EBIT + Depreciation/Amortisation + Impairment

Consolidated statement of Comprehensive Income

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

	NOTES	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Profit for the year		**176 360 049**	**133 543 626**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(2 421 458)	(1 905 981)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	19	148 704 209	(12 916 024)
Share of other comprehensive income of an associate	9	-	7 807 135
Others		3 453	(39 933)
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**146 286 205**	**(7 054 803)**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefits plans		1 000 577	560 113
Revaluation of land		-	80 380
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**1 000 577**	**640 493**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**147 286 782**	**(6 414 310)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**323 646 835**	**127 129 316**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		323 646 835	127 129 316

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

		ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY OWNERS OF THE PARENT							
	NOTES	ISSUED CAPITAL	OTHER CAPITAL RESERVES	RETAINED EARNINGS	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
As at January 1, 2021		**36 000**	**51 294 921**	**507 173 518**	**(23 560 911)**	**(1 475 531)**	**183 517 564**	**716 985 563**	**716 985 563**
Profit for the period		–	–	–	–	–	133 543 626	133 543 626	133 543 626
Other comprehensive income		–	80 380	–	5 901 154	(12 395 844)	–	(6 414 310)	(6 414 310)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**80 380**	**-**	**5 901 154**	**(12 395 844)**	**133 543 626**	**127 129 316**	**127 129 316**
Dividends		–	–	(230 000 000)	–	–	–	(230 000 000)	(230 000 000)
Appropriation of prior year net profit		–	–	183 517 564	–	–	(183 517 564)	–	–
At December 31, 2021	23	**36 000**	**51 375 301**	**460 691 083**	**(17 659 757)**	**(13 871 375)**	**133 543 626**	**614 114 880**	**614 114 880**
As at January 1, 2022		**36 000**	**51 375 301**	**460 691 083**	**(17 659 757)**	**(13 871 375)**	**133 543 626**	**614 114 880**	**614 114 880**
Profit for the period		–	–	–	–	–	176 360 049	176 360 049	176 360 049
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	(2 418 005)	149 704 791	–	147 286 786	147 286 786
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2 418 005)**	**149 704 791**	**176 360 049**	**323 646 835**	**323 646 835**
Dividends		–	–	(100 000 000)	–	–	–	(100 000 000)	(100 000 000)
Appropriation of prior year net profit		–	–	133 543 626	–	–	(133 543 626)	–	–
At December 31, 2022	23	**36 000**	**51 375 301**	**494 234 708**	**(20 077 762)**	**135 833 415**	**176 360 049**	**837 761 712**	**837 761 712**

Consolidated statement of Cash Flows

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

	NOTES	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Cash flow statement - operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1 224 832 324	1 120 186 883
Payments to suppliers		(905 474 876)	(636 071 737)
Payments to employees		(117 343 919)	(120 624 841)
Cash generated from operations		**202 013 529**	**363 490 305**
(Payment) / reimbursement of corporate income tax		(21 893 657)	(30 269 361)
Net gain / (loss) on cash flows hedges		74 921 295	-
Other proceeds / (payments) relating to the operating activity		(589 546)	(4 110 082)
Cash flow from operating activities (1)		**254 451 620**	**329 110 862**
Cash flow statement - investing activities			
Receipts from:			
Disposal of an associate		-	21 413 201
Tangible assets		575 640	2 701 515
Government grants		7 351 598	31 361
Other assets		-	-
		7 927 238	**24 146 076**
Payments related to:			
Financial Investments		-	-
Fixed assets	13	(125 566 305)	(89 782 641)
Other assets	12	(191 000 000)	(12 112 300)
		(316 566 305)	**(101 894 941)**
Cash flow from investing activities (2)		**(308 639 067)**	**(77 748 865)**
Cash flow statement - financing activities			
Receipts from:			
Borrowings	24	267 521 162	204 000 000
Interests received		227 932	164 339
Dividends		-	97
Other financing activities		-	280 463
		267 749 094	**204 444 899**
Payments related to:			
Borrowings	24	(146 997 397)	(264 526 069)
Interest and similar expense	34	(13 306 064)	(9 754 752)
Dividends	23	(100 000 000)	(230 000 000)
		(260 303 461)	**(504 280 821)**
Cash flow from financing activities (3)		**7 445 633**	**(299 835 922)**
Net cash flow variation for the year (4)=(1)+(2)+(3)		**(46 741 814)**	**(48 473 925)**
Net foreign exchange differences		**(172 003)**	**(216 393)**
Cash and its equivalents at the beginning of the period	**20**	**128 297 699**	**176 988 017**
Cash and its equivalents at the end of the period	**20**	**81 383 882**	**128 297 699**

Notes to the consolidated cash-flow statement:			
Cash		49 212	51 908
Short term bank deposits		81 334 670	128 245 791
Cash and its equivalents	**20**	**81 383 882**	**128 297 699**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of BA Glass B.V. (hereinafter the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended December 31st, 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on March 6th, 2023. However, the consolidated financial statements shall be subject to approval by the Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

The Company is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Netherlands. The registered office is located at Basisweg 10, 1043AP Amsterdam. The objectives of the Company are to act as holding and finance company. The Company is registered at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce with file number 34310991.

The Group is a leading manufacturer of glass packaging products for the food, beer, wine, spirits and soft drinks end markets.

The Company together with its subsidiaries is one of the main players on the glass packaging business and has operating activities in Portugal, Spain, Poland, Germany, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania.

The Group operates in the glass industry, more specifically in the manufacturing of glass containers, owning three manufacturing plants in Portugal, two in Spain, two in Poland, one in Germany, one in Greece, two in Bulgaria and one in Romania, through entities BA Glass Portugal, S.A. (operating in Portugal), BA Glass Spain, S.A.U. (operating in Spain), BA Glass Poland Sp. z o.o. (operating in Poland), BA Glass Germany GmbH (operating in Germany), BA Glass Greece, S.A. (operating in Greece), BA Glass Bulgaria, S.A. (operating in Bulgaria) and BA Glass Romania, S.A. (operating in Romania).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. GOING CONCERN

Management is confident the Group is able to continue as a going concern considering the strong overall equity position, positive cash balance, positive working capital and result for the year.

There is some uncertainty due to the high inflation in Europe and the high energy prices but, considering the financial and economic position of the Group, it is not expected to impact the going concern assumption.

In 2022, the market continued the recover that was already seen in 2021 after the impact of the pandemic. Household's savings rate was still at high levels at the beginning of the year but significantly reducing with the rise of inflation. The consumers declared their preference for glass in many of their beverage and food choices. The energy crisis and the conflict in Ukraine (that had a major impact on the high levels of inflation) were the dominant events during the year leading to the continuing escalade of the energy prices and consequent need to reflect those on the sales price.

The low levels of natural gas reserves in Europe in the beginning of the year, together with the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the fossil fuel and nuclear divestment kept gas prices at very high levels that reached EUR 58, from a normal range of EUR 15 to 25.

Electricity, with the marginal pricing system implemented in Europe, raised in the same degree as Natural Gas, with electricity prices being determined by the highest production cost source, Natural Gas. From a normal range between EUR 40 to 60 electricity raised to a maximum above EUR 400.

The new energy prices reality, with high prices and extreme volatility, was the year's reality, showing some signs of adjustment by the end of the year although very far from the normal ranges seen before the pandemic. Futures show a price normalization in 2023 and 2024, but with such a high disruption we cannot foresee if it will be sooner or later than that. To face this new reality BA Glass kept with its hedging policy, taking opportunities to decrease volatility and risks in the short and medium term.

EBITDA was positive at EUR 322.8 million, EUR 74 million higher when compared to the previous year. The EBITDA margin was 22,6%, decreasing 1.9 p.p. when compared to the previous year. The hedging positions that BA had was key for the Group to sustain the high increase of energy prices and allowed for a more stable behavior in the market.

The Group has liquidity available to face possible negative movements in the financial markets. Debt is followed with strict control and some indicators are measured and controlled to guarantee a solid and safe financial structure. The main indicator considered as a key control to guarantee financial stability is net debt / EBITDA which the Board follows strictly to ensure it is not above 4.0x. the group is in compliance with all the covenants with significant headroom.

2.2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the EU, and with part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land, net CO_2 liabilities related derivatives and energy related derivatives that have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros.

2.3 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries over which it exercises decisive control as at December 31st, 2022.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

+ Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
+ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
+ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

+ The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
+ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
+ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed and included in suppliers and external services.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organized workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable Group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Group of assets.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

b) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control over those policies. The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. When there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in associates.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared in the different reporting period of the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognizes the loss within 'Share of profit (loss) of an associate' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

c) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

+ Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
+ Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
+ Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
+ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

+ It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
+ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
+ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
+ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

d) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

+ In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
+ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. An analysis of the classification of non-financial assets and further details are provided in note 13.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

+ Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

+ Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

+ Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. No transfers have occurred during the period.

An analysis of the classification of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in note 10.

e) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of manufacturing and selling glass containers and glass products. Revenue is recognized when control of the products has transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 4.

Sale of glass products

Revenue from sale of glass products is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and depending on incoterms agreed.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of glass products, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Some contracts with customers provide a volume rebate based on aggregated sales over a 12 months period.

The volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

+ *Volume Rebates*

The Group provides retrospective volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Group applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Group then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognizes a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

Contract Balances

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Right of return assets

Right of return asset represents the Group's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory. The Group updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Group ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Group updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.

f) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

g) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Board of directors periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

+ When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
+ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the timing of the

reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

+ When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

+ In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognized in profit or loss.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

+ When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;

+ When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

h) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

+ *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

+ *Group companies*

On consolidation the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into euros at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Applied exchange rates

The EUR exchange rates applied for the most significant currencies when preparing the consolidated financial statements are presented below.

	CLOSING RATE		AVERAGE RATE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Polish Zloty (PLN)	4,690	4,599	4,687	4,616
New Romanian leu	4,950	4,949	4,931	4,949
Lev (Bulgaria)	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956

i) Cash dividend

The Group recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company per balance sheet date. As per the corporate laws of the Company, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the board of directors and the shareholders of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

j) Property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long- term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Land is measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses recognized after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed frequently to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount (usually, every 5 years a valuation is carried out). A revaluation surplus is credited to the assets revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the statement of financial position, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognized in the asset revaluation surplus.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation surplus to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

	USEFUL LIFE
Buildings and other constructions	20 - 50
Property, plant and equipment - production equipment	7 - 9
Property, plant and equipment - others	3 - 20
Transport equipment	4 - 12
Tools	3 - 15
Administrative equipment	3 - 15
Packaging	3 - 7
Other tangible assets	3 - 15

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. It is assumed that the residual value is nil; hence the amount to be depreciated, over which the depreciation is calculated, coincides with the cost.

The property, plant and equipment is also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (r) Impairment of non-financial-assets.

k) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

+ Buildings - 2 to 5 years
+ Plant and machinery - 3 to 5 years
+ Motor vehicles and other equipment - 3 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (r) Impairment of non-financial-assets.

The right-of-use assets are presented in “Property, Plant & Equipment” caption.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

m) Investment properties

Investment properties comprises land and buildings held for purposes of income generation or capital appreciation, or both, that are not used in the conduct of the Group's regular business.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently, investment properties are stated at cost.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

n) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is, as follows:

	CO_2 EMISSION RIGHTS	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP	LICENCES	OTHER INTANGIBLES
Useful Life	Indefinite	Finite (13 years)	Finite (3-5 years)	Finite (3-5 years)
Amortisation method used	No amortisation	Amortised on a straightline basis	Amortised on a straightline basis	Amortised on a straightline basis

CO_2 Emission rights

The Group receives free emission rights as a result of the ETS (European Emission Trading Schemes). The rights are received on an annual basis and, in return, the Group is required to remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Group has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted. Therefore, a provision is recognized only when actual emissions exceed the emission rights granted and still held and is measured at fair value.

The emission costs are recognized as "Raw materials and consumables used". Where emission rights are purchased from other parties, they are recorded at cost, and treated as a reimbursement right, whereby they are matched to the emission liabilities and remeasured to fair value. Where emission rights are purchased from other parties are higher than emissions for the year, the differential are recorded as intangible assets, at cost.

CO_2 allowances that the group carries on its balance sheet are described in note 12.

Customer relationship

The customer relationship assets were acquired as part of a business combination. They are recognized at their fair value at the date of acquisition and are subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives assessed during the PPA analysis.

o) Financial instruments (other than derivative instruments)

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash, as if the contract was a financial instrument, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the group's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements, are accounted for as financial instruments.

+ **Financial assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (e) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

+ ***Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)***

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

+ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; 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.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

This category generally applies to trade receivables, other receivables and loans to related parties. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 17.

Factoring

The credits ceded to factoring institutions without recourse, i.e., the risk of default is assumed by the factoring institution, are derecognized from the balance sheet when the cash advances are received.

The credits ceded to factoring institutions with recourse, i.e., the risk of default is assumed by the Company, are not derecognized from the balance sheet and the risk of default is taken into consideration when determining impairment losses. In this case, the cash advances received are recognized as bank loans.

+ ***Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)***

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

+ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group has not designated any financial assets under this category.

+ ***Financial assets designed at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)***

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as financial income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group has not designated any financial assets under this category.

+ ***Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss***

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

+ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
+ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of the ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

+ Disclosures for significant assumptions: Note 4
+ Financial assets: Note 8
+ Trade receivables, including contract assets: Note 17, Note 28

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

+ ***Financial liabilities***

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments related with energy.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

+ ***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

+ ***Loans and borrowings***

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance cost in the statement or profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 22 and 24.

+ ***Trade payables***

Trade payables are initially recognized at the respective fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Reverse Factoring

The Group has "reverse factoring" agreements with financial institutions. These agreements are not used to manage liquidity of the Group, as it remains the payment on the due date of the invoices (on that date the advances are repaid to the financial institution by the Group). These agreements do not generate any financial expenses for the group. For these reasons, the amounts of invoices advanced to the suppliers, are kept in Liabilities, as "trade payables".

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

+ **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward and swap commodity contracts to hedge its commodity price risks, namely in energy and CO_2. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

+ Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
+ Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment;
+ Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

+ There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
+ The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship;
+ The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other expense. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other expense.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognized in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

q) Impairment of non-financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

+ Disclosures for significant assumptions: Note 4
+ Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives: Note 11
+ Intangible assets: Note 12
+ Property, plant and equipment: Note 13

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (as at December 31st) and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or Group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at December 31st either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The Group assesses where climate risks could have a significant impact, such as the introduction of emission-reduction legislation that may increase manufacturing costs. These risks in relation to climate related matters are included as key assumptions where they materially impact the measure of recoverable amount. These assumptions have been included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

r) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw and consumable materials: purchase cost on an average cost basis;
- Goods for resale: purchase cost on an average cost basis;
- Finished goods and work in progress: production cost.

The cost of the inventories includes:

- Purchasing costs (purchase price, import duties, non-recoverable taxes, freight, handling and other costs directly attributable to the purchase, less any commercial discounts, rebates and other similar items);
- Production costs (cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs).

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

s) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

t) Equity items

Issued capital

All of BA Glass B.V.'s subscribed share capital is fully paid.

Retained earnings

This item relates exclusively to retained earnings available for distribution to shareholders.

u) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

- **Provisions for pensions - defined benefit plan**

The Group has committed to grant some of the former employees to regular payments in lieu of retirement pension and supplementary pension benefits, which benefits conform to a defined benefit plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognized net of tax in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Unvested past service costs are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Past service costs are recognized immediately if the benefits have already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less unrecognized past service costs.

+ **Restructuring provisions**

Restructuring provisions are recognized only when the Group has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and (ii) an appropriate timeline, and the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

v) Employee Benefits

+ **Other employee benefits**

According to the Portuguese and Greek labor legislation in force, employees are entitled to holiday pay and subsidy in the year following the one when the service is provided. Consequently, an accrual for this amount was recognized in the profit and loss account with a counterpart in "Other current liabilities" (Note 28).

w) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

x) Subsequent events

The Group recognizes in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements.

The Group does not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but that arose after the balance sheet date.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

3.1. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendments replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application).

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16 Leases

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendments retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it is not a first time adopter.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no modifications of the Group's financial instruments during the period.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

+ Capital management Note 6
+ Financial instruments risk management and policies Note 42
+ Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes 11 and 40.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

+ Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of glass products include volume rebates and right of return related with returnable packaging that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Group determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of glass products that included right of return of returnable packaging, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics. In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of glass products with volume rebates, the Group determined that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Estimations and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have the highest risks of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Goodwill's impairment analysis

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and a perpetuity growth rate applied to the terminal year unlevered cash-flow, and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit (CGU) being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 11. The Group tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis.

(b) Recognition of provisions

The Group is party to legal proceedings which are running their course on account of which it judges whether to recognize a provision or contingent liability for legal expenses based on the opinion of its legal advisors (refer to Note 25). As of 2022 there are no contingent liabilities related to legal proceedings recognized.

With respect to years open to tax inspections, management believes that any adjustment to the tax returns that could result from reviews carried out by the tax authorities will not have any significant impact in the financial statements.

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 9 for further disclosures.

(d) Post-employment benefits

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about pension obligations are provided in Note 35.

(e) Estimating variable consideration volume rebates

The Group's expected volume rebates are analyzed on a per customer basis for contracts that are subject to a single volume threshold. Determining whether a customer will be likely entitled to rebate will depend on the customer's historical rebates entitlement and accumulated purchases to date.

In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of glass products with volume rebates, the Group determined that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

The Group updates its assessment of expected returns and volume rebates semi-annual are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of volume rebates are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Group's past experience regarding rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual rebate entitlements in the future.

As at 31 December 2022, the amount recognized as refund liabilities for the expected volume rebates was EUR 4,8 million (see Note 28).

(f) Revaluation of land

The Group carries its land at revalued amounts, with changes in fair value being recognized in OCI. The land is valued by reference to transactions involving properties of a similar nature, location and condition. The Group engages independent valuation specialists to assess fair values at least every 5 years.

(g) Impairment of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments. (i.e., by geography). In addition to the use of the provision matrix, Board of Directors will assess individual customers that may present impairment indicators based in a default event, external public information or internal information passed by the Sales department. In those instances, a specific impairment analysis will be performed on a case-by-case basis and the allowance determined individually. In such cases the outcome that resulted from provision matrix for such customers will not be considered.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The Group updates its assessment of impairment of inventories quarterly. Estimates of impairment of inventories are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Group's experience.

(h) Impairment of inventories

The Group updates its assessment of impairment of inventories quarterly. This includes assessments about obsolete items and net realizable value in inventory. Estimates of impairment of inventories are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Group's experience.

5. SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

SUBSIDIARY		HEAD OFFICE	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
BA Glass B.V		Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Parent	Parent
BA Glass I - Serviços de Gestão e Investimentos, S.A.		Avintes (Portugal)	100%	100%
BA Glass Portugal, S.A.		Avintes (Portugal)	100%	100%
BA Glass Spain, SAU		León (Spain)	100%	100%
BA Glass Poland Sp.Z.o.o.		Poznan (Poland)	100%	100%
BA Glass Germany Gmbh		Gardelegen (Germany)	100%	100%
Moldin, S.A.		Avintes (Portugal)	100%	100%
BA Vidrio Distribución Comerc.Envases, S.A.		Mérida (Spain)	100%	100%
Minas de Valdecastillo, SAU		León (Spain)	100%	100%
Barbosa & Almeida, SGPS, S.A:		Avintes (Portugal)	100%	100%
BA Vidro II Marinha Grande, SGPS, S.A.		Avintes (Portugal)	100%	100%
Artividro - Arte em Vidro, Lda.	(1)	Leiria (Portugal)	87,5%	87,5%
BA Glass Greece , S.A.		Athens (Greece)	100%	100%
Huta Szklana Holding Sp.Z.o.o	(1)	Sieraków (Poland)	82%	82%
Glasstank, B.V.		Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100%	100%
BA Glass Romania, S.A.		Bucurest (Romania)	100%	100%
BA Glass Bulgaria, S.A.		Sofia (Bulgaria)	100%	100%

(1) Companies were excluded from consolidation because they are dormant and totally immaterial.

These subsidiaries are fully consolidated.

Associate:

During 2021, the Group sold the participation of 25% it had in Anchor Glass Container Corporation. Refer to the disclosures in note 9.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and adjust in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital using a leverage ratio, which is 'net debt' divided by EBITDA. The Group's policy is to keep the leverage ratio below 4,0x. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

7. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

Acquisitions

No acquisitions took place in both periods.

8. MATERIAL PARTY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

There is no subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

In 2021, the Group has sold the stake of 25% interest in the company Anchor Glass, a company established in the USA. The participation was being accounted under the equity method and the sale has resulted in a net gain of EUR 6.8 million in that year. The company has considered, as cost of the transaction (and deducted from selling price), the cost related to a potential liability incurred still under the period when the participation was held, for a total of EUR 2 million, which is the maximum liability and for which final amount could yet not be determined as it is connected with the performance of Anchor Glass during the year 2022 which is not know yet and cannot be estimated with sufficient reliability.

10. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the financial position statement when the Group becomes a contractual party to the respective financial statements.

The financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in the categories presented in tables below, accordingly to IFRS 13, are considered as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, except what concerns the balance of EUR 180.709.285 (EUR 2.4M in 2021) included in other financial assets, related with energy price hedging instruments, that is considered as Level 2.

Financial Assets

	NOTE	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVPL	TOTAL
Trade receivables	17	292 116 224	-	-	292 116 224
Other current debtors	18	35 998 909	-	-	35 998 909
Other financial assets	15	7 965 140	-	-	7 965 140
Receivables from related parties	20	191 000 000			191 000 000
Derivative financial instruments	19	-	180 709 285		180 709 285
Cash and short term deposits	22	81 383 882	-	-	81 383 882
Total December 31, 2022		**608 464 155**	**-**	**-**	**789 173 440**
Trade receivables		153 676 300	-	-	153 676 300
Other current debtors		30 508 101	-	2 411 927	32 920 029
Other financial assets		7 517 584	-	-	7 517 584
Cash and short term deposits		128 297 669	-	-	128 297 699
Total December 31, 2021		**319 999 684**	**-**	**2 411 927**	**322 411 612**

Financial Liabilities

	NOTE	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FVOCI	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FVPL	TOTAL
Interest - bearing loans and borrowings	24	654 788 800	-	-	654 788 800
Trade payables	26	381 431 607	-	-	381 431 607
Other payables	27	61 967 115	-	-	64 526 746
Other financial liabilities	28	27 015 256	-	278 795	27 294 051
Total December 31, 2022		**1 125 202 778**	**-**	**278 795**	**1 128 041 204**
Interest - bearing loans and borrowings		517 787 593	-	-	517 787 593
Trade payables		269 424 793	-	-	269 424 793
Derivative financial instruments		-	17 292 429	-	17 292 429
Other payables		19 993 654	-	-	19 993 654
Other financial liabilities		18 457 930	-	6 776 795	25 234 725
Total December 31, 2021		**842 956 399**	**-**	**17 292 429**	**849 733 194**

For the financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost, in particular, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, the carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

11. GOODWILL

As at December 31st, 2022 and December 31st, 2021, Goodwill was made up as follows:

	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Cost		
Iberia	89 569 229	89 569 229
Poland	96 895 550	98 802 113
Germany	13 889 718	13 889 718
South East Europe	208 566 904	208 573 636
	408 921 401	**410 834 696**
Impairment		
Iberia	(8 345 363)	(8 345 363)
	(8 345 363)	**(8 345 363)**
Net book value	**400 576 038**	**402 489 333**

Changes in goodwill are shown as follows:

	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Opening balance	402 489 333	403 264 306
Foreign exchange differences	(1 913 295)	(774 973)
Closing balance	**400 576 038**	**402 489 333**

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill has been allocated to the distinguishable Cash Generating Units (CGUs) (Iberian plants, Polish plants, Germany plant and South East Europe plants), for impairment testing purposes.

The Group performed its annual impairment test as at December 31st, 2022 and December 31st, 2021.

The recoverable amount of each CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flows projections from budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period.

Assumptions with respect to gross margins, discount rates, raw materials price inflation, market share during the forecast period used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period are deemed to be conservative and in line with past performance of the Group. The growth rates are the same as the long- term average growth rate for the markets in which the Group operates.

The pre-tax discount rate considered for each CGU after the projection period are as follows:

BUSINESS UNIT	2022	2021
Iberia	7,9%	4,4%
Poland	10,7%	6,6%
Germany	7,2%	3,9%
South East Europe	10,6%	6,5%

The tests performed at year-end 2022 and 2021 show that recoverable amount for each CGU is higher than its carrying amount with sufficient headroom. A reasonable possible change in individual assumptions is therefore not resulting in impairment even with consideration of additional sensitivities at year-end 2021 and 2022.

Key assumptions

The calculation of the recoverable amount for the Group of CGUs referred previously was made with reference to:

+ The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest bearing loans the Group has;
+ The sales growth forecasts are linked to the expected evolution of costs for each region, used as a reference of forecast changes in selling prices, and the growth in sales volume is consistent with the forecasts for growth in demand and the estimated increase in production capacity of each plant based on investment figures.
+ Regarding the main components (raw materials and energy) that have significant impact on the glass business, the management considered a decrease in prices based on data available from the markets and the derivatives contracted; otherwise past actual raw material and energy price movements are used as an indicator of future price movements;
+ The capital expenditures plans used in impairment test of goodwill are in accordance with the projections approved by the Board.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The impairment tests performed were subjected to a sensitivity analysis, namely to the following Key assumptions: (i) discount rates; (ii) perpetuity growth rate.

A 2-percentage point increase in the discount rate and a 2-percentage point decrease in terminal growth rate would not reveal any indication of impairment.

ASSUMPTION	DISCOUNT RATE	PERPETUITY GROWTH RATE
Δ	+2%	-2%
Iberia	No impairment	No impairment
Poland	No impairment	No impairment
Germany	No impairment	No impairment
South East Europe	No impairment	No impairment

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in intangible assets and corresponding accumulated amortization and impairment losses were as follows:

The customer relationships were acquired as part of a business combination. They are recognized at their fair value at the date of acquisition and are subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives defined during the purchase price allocation process.

The CO_2 emission rights balance represents the emission rights purchased higher than emissions for the year. Licenses are predominantly related to computer software.

	CO_2 EMISSION RIGHTS	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP	LICENCES	OTHER	TOTAL AMOUNT
Cost					
Balance as at January 1 2022	3 537 551	32 084 211	2 260 357	1 072 311	38 954 430
Reclassification (gross up)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences		(14 125)	9 163	(20 649)	(25 611)
Additions	31 882 280	-	-		31 882 280
Disposals	-	-	-	(31 380)	(31 380)
Transfers/ Release to P&L	(26 740 272)	-	-		(26 740 272)
Balance as at December 31 2022	**8 679 559**	**32 070 086**	**2 269 520**	**1 020 282**	**44 039 447**
Amortization and impairment					
Balance as at January 1 2022	-	12 604 745	2 260 357	1 061 255	15 926 357
Reclassification (gross up)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	(74 968)	(2 932)	51 435	(227 240)
Amortisation charge of the year	-	2 420 538	12 095	-	2 432 632
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Release to P&L	-	-	-	(200 776)	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	**-**	**14 950 315**	**2 269 520**	**911 914**	**18 131 749**
Net book value as at December 31 2022	**8 679 559**	**17 119 772**	**0**	**108 368**	**25 907 699**

	CO_2 EMISSION RIGHTS	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP	LICENCES	OTHER	TOTAL AMOUNT
Cost					
Balance as at January 1 2021	1 479 678	32 300 135	2 261 727	1 068 733	37 110 273
Reclassification (gross up)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	(215 925)	(1 370)	3 578	(213 716)
Additions	14 970 988	-	-	-	14 970 988
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Release to P&L	(12 913 115)	-	-	-	(12 913 115)
Balance as at December 31 2021	**3 537 551**	**32 084 211**	**2 260 357**	**1 072 311**	**38 954 430**
Amortization and impairment					
Balance as at January 1 2021	-	10 193 204	2 261 727	1 054 035	13 508 965
Reclassification (gross up)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	(5 340)	(49 855)	(6 000)	(61 195)
Amortisation charge of the year	-	2 416 881	48 485	13 220	2 478 586
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2021	**-**	**12 604 745**	**2 260 357**	**1 061 255**	**15 926 357**
Net book value as at December 31 2021	**3 537 551**	**19 479 465**	**-**	**11 057**	**23 028 073**

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	LAND	BUILDINGS	EQUIPMENT	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT	OTHER FIXED ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	RIGHT OF USE	TOTAL AMOUNT FIXED ASSETS
Balance as at January 1 2022	**100 337 381**	**247 712 521**	**1 048 201 950**	**3 059 681**	**18 037 491**	**19 232 526**	**89 990 909**	**25 510 599**	**1 552 083 059**
Foreign exchange differences	(25 070)	(977 593)	(2 622 197)	(1 555)	(3)	(22 022)	-	(179 612)	(3 828 052)
Additions	929 818	17 015 807	56 053 016	73 019	192 938	223 848	48 087 556	4 576 339	127 152 341
Disposals/write off	(424 965)	(1 678 666)	(59 625 554)	(379 558)	-	(502 146)	-	(283 666)	(62 894 554)
Revaluation	-	-	-						-
Transfers/Other adjustments	(7 462)	10 402 712	81 421 475	-	(6 141 546)	120 779	(85 795 958)	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	**100 809 702**	**272 474 781**	**1 123 428 691**	**2 751 587**	**12 088 880**	**19 052 985**	**52 282 506**	**29 623 660**	**1 612 512 794**
Depreciation and impairment									
Balance as at January 1 2022	**-**	**128 985 244**	**780 905 001**	**2 647 904**	**10 385 128**	**17 953 135**	**-**	**12 435 515**	**953 311 927**
Foreign exchange differences	-	(351 880)	(1 828 857)	(1 061)	(2)	(16 110)	-	(92 154)	(2 290 064)
Depreciation charge of the year	-	7 623 611	78 605 393	133 179	391 046	486 210	-	4 611 326	91 850 766
Disposals/write off	-	(1 648 218)	(59 537 576)	(378 108)	-	(502 146)	-	(252 866)	(62 318 914)
Transfers/Other adjustments	-	377 339	(677 971)	-	(71 636)		-	372 268	-
Impairment Losses	-	-	1 965 814	-	-	-	-	-	1 965 814
Balance as at December 31 2022	**-**	**134 986 096**	**799 431 804**	**2 401 915**	**10 704 535**	**17 921 089**	**-**	**17 074 089**	**982 519 528**
Net book value as at December 31 2021	**100 337 381**	**118 727 277**	**267 296 949**	**411 777**	**7 652 363**	**1 279 391**	**89 990 909**	**13 075 084**	**598 771 132**
Net book value as at December 31 2022	**100 809 702**	**137 488 685**	**323 996 887**	**349 673**	**1 384 345**	**1 131 896**	**52 282 506**	**12 549 571**	**629 993 265**

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(CONT.)*

	LAND	BUILDINGS	EQUIPMENT	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT	OTHER FIXED ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	RIGHT OF USE	TOTAL AMOUNT FIXED ASSETS
Balance as at January 1 2021	**98 708 882**	**238 956 440**	**1 070 712 932**	**3 030 725**	**15 864 848**	**18 732 276**	**38 982 707**	**24 904 407**	**1 509 893 217**
Foreign exchange differences	(295 787)	(32 297)	1 887 468	(4 373)	(659)	(6 994)	14 052	(72 338)	1 489 072
Additions	2 025 332	9 283 495	29 214 393	68 091	2 187 367	595 469	54 539 969	3 034 517	100 948 633
Disposals/write off	(253 501)	(423 042)	(57 090 623)	(34 762)	(14 065)	(156 263)	-	(2 355 987)	(60 328 244)
Revaluation	80 380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 380
Transfers/Other adjustments	72 075	(72 075)	3 477 781	-	-	68 039	(3 545 820)	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2021	**100 337 381**	**247 712 521**	**1 048 201 950**	**3 059 681**	**18 037 491**	**19 232 526**	**89 990 909**	**25 510 599**	**1 552 083 059**
Depreciation and impairment									
Balance as at January 1 2021	**-**	**120 780 764**	**762 300 182**	**2 536 126**	**10 043 059**	**17 023 031**	**-**	**10 935 108**	**923 618 270**
Foreign exchange differences	-	722 173	(1 121 290)	(1 912)	(31 942)	460 478	-	(78 808)	(51 301)
Depreciation charge of the year	-	7 769 200	74 077 881	148 453	388 076	625 890	-	3 723 914	86 733 412
Disposals/write off	-	(286 892)	(54 351 773)	(34 762)	(14 065)	(156 263)	-	(2 144 699)	(56 988 454)
Transfers/Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2021	**-**	**128 985 244**	**780 905 001**	**2 647 904**	**10 385 128**	**17 953 135**	**-**	**12 435 515**	**953 311 927**
Net book value as at December 31 2021	**100 337 381**	**118 727 276**	**267 296 950**	**411 777**	**7 652 363**	**1 279 391**	**89 990 909**	**13 075 084**	**598 771 131**

During 2022 and 2021, there is no amount of borrowing costs capitalized.

Assets under construction included at 31 December 2022 amounts relate to investments to be done in furnaces in Romania and Bulgaria.

Revaluation of land

The Group did not perform in 2022 (last revaluation dated of 2019) a revaluation of land as the last revaluation assessment was made within the maximum period of 5 years and because no clear indications for a material revaluation were identified.

Right of Use

Changes in right of use assets and corresponding accumulated depreciation and impairment losses were as follows:

	LAND	BUILDINGS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	OTHER FIXED ASSETS	TOTAL
Gross Assets					
Balance as at 1 January 2022	**2 481 780**	**12 544 458**	**4 274 361**	**6 210 000**	**25 510 599**
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	(179 612)	(179 612)
Additions	-	130 260	1 262 635	3 183 443	4 576 339
Disposals/write off	-	(25 974)	-	(257 692)	(283 666)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Other adjustments	-	362 804	279 962	(642 766)	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	**2 481 780**	**13 011 548**	**5 816 958**	**8 313 373**	**29 623 659**
Depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1 January 2022	**-**	**6 623 249**	**2 808 839**	**3 003 427**	**12 435 515**
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	(92 154)	(92 154)
Depreciation charge of the year	-	1 710 535	1 168 094	1 732 697	4 611 326
Disposals/write off	-	(15 151)		(237 715)	(252 866)
Transfers/Other adjustments	-	478 087	35 900	(141 719)	372 268
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	**-**	**8 796 720**	**4 012 833**	**4 264 536**	**17 074 089**
Net book value as at December 31 2022	**2 481 780**	**4 214 828**	**1 804 125**	**4 048 837**	**12 549 571**

	LAND	BUILDINGS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	OTHER FIXED ASSETS	TOTAL
Gross Assets					
Balance as at 1 January 2021	**2 481 780**	**13 959 810**	**3 647 593**	**4 815 223**	**24 904 407**
Foreign exchange differences	-	(50 636)	(10 851)	(10 851)	(72 338)
Additions	-	136 802	843 173	2 054 542	3 034 517
Disposals/write off	-	(1 501 518)	(205 555)	(648 914)	(2 355 987)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	**2 481 780**	**12 544 458**	**4 274 361**	**6 210 000**	**25 510 599**
Depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1 January 2022	**-**	**6 934 595**	**1 883 990**	**2 116 523**	**10 935 108**
Foreign exchange differences	-	(55 166)	(11 821)	(11 821)	(78 808)
Depreciation charge of the year	-	1 196 972	1 096 304	1 430 639	3 723 914
Disposals/write off	-	(1 453 152)	(159 634)	(531 913)	(2 144 699)
Transfers/Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	**-**	**6 623 249**	**2 808 839**	**3 003 427**	**12 435 515**
Net book value as at December 31 2022	**2 481 780**	**5 921 209**	**1 465 522**	**3 206 573**	**13 075 084**

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
Gross Assets		
Balance 1 January	**1 842 343**	**1 842 343**
Increases	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Decreases	-	-
Balance 31 December	**1 842 343**	**1 842 343**
Depreciation		
Balance 1 January	**882 077**	**824 705**
Increases (Current Depreciation)	57 371	57 372
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Decreases	-	-
Balance 31 December	**939 448**	**882 077**
Net value as at 31 December	**902 895**	**960 266**

Investment properties consist of properties initially measured at cost which are held for renting in Portugal.

After initial recognition, investment properties are being depreciated through the estimated useful life of duration (20-50 years or any depreciation in case of lands). Rentals are earned and they are recognized in “other operating income” (note 29).

The Group has no restrictions on the recoverability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements. As of 31 December 2022, BA estimates that the fair value is higher than the book value.

15. OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Changes in other financial assets were as follows:

	DEC. 31, 2022	DEC. 31, 2021
At 1 January	**5 500 746**	**3 490 941**
Additions	2 004 734	2 000 000
Disposals	-	(2 791)
Gain/(loss) of Fair Value	459 774	12 413
Reclassification/Others	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	(113)	183
At 31 December	**7 965 140**	**5 500 746**

Additions for 2022 and 2021 are related to investments in funds which activity is connected to investment in companies engaged in R&D activities which may allow tax benefits.

16. INVENTORIES

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Raw materials and consumables	35 468 678	30 088 591
Finished good and work in progress	151 086 225	114 176 132
Goods for resale	690 211	771 179
	187 245 114	**145 035 903**
Impairment	(5 988 334)	(7 468 377)
	181 256 780	**137 567 525**

Quality of stock is reviewed periodically, and non-conforming stock is destroyed immediately. The increases / decreases of finished goods and work in progress, and the impairment, of the period are recognized in the caption “Change in stocks of finished goods”.

17. TRADE RECEIVABLES

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Trade receivables	300 243 093	157 958 038
Notes receivables	1 829 955	5 052 249
	302 073 048	**163 010 286**
Impairment	(9 956 824)	(9 333 986)
	292 116 224	**153 676 300**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

During the year, trade receivables increased in line the increase in sales.

The movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
At 1 January	**9 333 986**	**9 759 988**
Charges of the year	1 302 680	142 419
Unused amounts reversed	(670 863)	(561 075)
Foreign exchange differences	(8 978)	(7 346)
At 31 december	**9 956 824**	**9 333 986**

18. OTHER DEBTORS

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Current		
State and other state entities	25 675 511	25 744 603
Derivative financial instruments	-	2 411 928
Right of return - Arising from Return.Pack.	5 527 030	4 073 488
Other receivables/ prepayments	3 265 676	690 010
Others	1 530 692	-
	35 998 909	**32 920 029**

The carrying amount of “State and other state entities” includes EUR 25.6M (EUR 25.7M in 2021) related to VAT connected with the normal business operations of the group that was already claimed back from the different tax jurisdictions and is in the normal procedure of recovery.

The right of return asset arising from Returnable Packaging sold to customers represents the Group’s right to recover the pallets and plastic pads expected to be returned by customers (refer to note 28.3).

The caption “Other receivables/prepayments” mainly relates to the purchase of short-term securities issued by a related Portuguese entity to be used as an advanced deposit for an acquisition process.

Derivatives have been reclassified to a specific line in the statement of financial position - See note below.

19. DERIVATIVE ASSETS

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Assets ***Non Current***		
Derivative financial instruments	52 201 733	-
	52 201 733	**-**
Current		
Derivative financial instruments	128 507 552	-
	128 507 552	**-**
Liabilities ***Current***		
Derivative financial instruments	-	17 292 429
	-	**17 292 429**

BA Glass is exposed to changes in commodity prices, including the energy (mainly natural gas) that is used in its operating activities. The company limits its exposure to energy price fluctuations through the use of swaps to fix energy purchase prices.

As at 31 December 2022, the fair value of the amounts covered by energy swaps is positive at 180.7 million euros (2021: liabilities of 17 million) of which 128.5 million euros relate to contracts maturing in 2023, 49.0 million euros in 2024 and 3.2 million euros in 2025. BA Glass estimates that with these derivatives it has covered approximately 25% of its consumption.

The hedge relationship qualifies for the cash flow hedge accounting application. As at 31 December 2022, the fair value amount referred above is reflected in equity net of deferred tax impact under the caption “Other components of equity”, based on accounting policies disclosed under note 2p, with no ineffective portion being recorded in the income statement.

20. RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Current		
Related parties	191 000 000	-
	191 000 000	**-**

The caption "Related parties" relates to the purchase of commercial paper issued by BA Glass Packaging, SA, to be used as an advanced deposit for an acquisition process and it is remunerated at market's interest rate (Euribor for the issuance period plus spread of 160bps). The maximum amount of the commercial paper program is EUR 200 million and the repayment date for the issuance is June 20th 2023 with additional emissions allowed up to the maturity date of December 31st 2023.

Apart of this transaction and the interest accrued (0,3 million €) no additional transaction was performed during the year with this related entity.

21. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Accrued income	1 594 348	622 252
Deferred costs - insurances	774 871	1 337 541
Other	146 477	57 045
	2 515 696	**2 016 838**

22. CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Cash on Hand	49 212	51 908
Bank Balance	81 334 670	128 245 791
Total Cash on hand and Bank Balance	**81 383 882**	**128 297 699**
Not available for use	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**81 383 882**	**128 297 699**

The caption "Cash and short-term deposits" includes cash on hand, demand deposits, treasury applications and term deposits which mature is less than three months for which there is insignificant risk of change in value.

23. EQUITY

Issued capital

As at December 31st, 2022 and 2021, the Group's share capital, totaling EUR 36,000 was fully subscribed and paid up.

The following table details the Group's shareholding structure, as at December 31st, 2022 and December 31st, 2021:

	DEC.31, 2022		DEC.31, 2021	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Fim do Dia, SGPS, S.A.	17 064	47,4%	17 064	47,4%
Teak Capital, S.A.	9 468	26,3%	9 468	26,3%
Tangor Capital, S.A.	9 468	26,3%	9 468	26,3%
	36 000	**100,0%**	**36 000**	**100,0%**

Teak Capital and Tangor Capital have a directly participation in Fim do Dia SGPS of 33,616% and 40,059%, respectively.

Other capital reserves

Other capital reserves relate to revaluation of land (see section 4f for further details).

Other components of equity

In 2022 the increase of EUR 149.7 million mainly relates to cash flow hedges (EUR 148.7 million, net of deferred tax impact, see note 19). Other movements mainly related to remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans (EUR 1 million).

Foreign currency translation

The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation as mentioned in topic h) of the group accounting policies amount to a negative amount of EUR 20 million in December 31, 2022 (2021: negative amount of EUR 17 million).

Retained earnings

In 2022 a dividend of EUR 2.778 (2021: EUR 6.389) per share was paid.

In the last years (2019 and 2020), our shareholders decided to apply part of their dividends, in the amount of 14.8 million euros, to the development of technologies that will allow us to reduce do CO_2 we generate and mitigate its impact in the environment, through the support of R&D projects.

24. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Interest Bearing loans and Borrowings		
Non - current	552 226 208	435 338 254
Current	102 562 592	82 449 339
	654 788 800	**517 787 593**
Cash and Bank Loans		
Cash	49 212	51 908
Bank deposits	81 334 670	128 245 791
	81 383 882	128 297 699
Net Debt	**573 404 918**	**389 489 894**

The Group's bank loans bear interests at market rates. Most of the Group exposure to interest rate risk arises as it borrows funds mainly at floating interest rates.

The foreign currency bank loans were translated to Euro using the exchange rates in force at the statement of financial position date (PLN). The amount of interests-bearing and borrowings in foreign currency corresponds to 5,7% of total.

The net position of bank balances (hereinafter as "net debt") is as follows:

	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	TOTAL DEBT DEC.31, 2022	TOTAL DEBT DEC.31, 2021
Bank Loans	40 525 650	98 829 145	139 354 795	156 118 306
Bonds and commercial paper	32 652 318	445 200 000	477 852 318	341 500 000
Bank overdrafts	10 703 248	-	10 703 248	-
Other loans	14 199 134	54 857	14 253 991	6 759 041
Cash and Bank deposits	(81 383 882)	-	(81 383 882)	(128 297 699)
Lease liabilities	4 482 242	8 142 207	12 624 449	13 408 626
	21 178 709	**552 226 207**	**573 404 918**	**389 488 273**

There are some covenants attached to some loans negotiated with the banks. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call back loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

All Group debt is secured with Negative pledge (with certain carve-outs and thresholds available), cross default and Pari Passu clauses.

No mortgages or pledges are in place as guarantee for the accomplishment of the obligations in any financing contract.

Group uses Commercial Paper programs to have flexibility in the management of the available financing lines. A mix of short term and long term is used to adapt repayment schedule of the debt to the expected cash flow generated for debt repayment.

The Group has liquidity available to face possible negative movements in the finance markets. Debt is followed with strict control and some indicators are measured and controlled to guarantee a solid and safe financial structure. Main indicator considered as a key control to guarantee financial stability is net debt / EBITDA which the Board follows strictly to ensure it is not above 4.0x.

The group has finished the year with a net debt / EBITDA of 1.8, significantly below the levels where the Board of Directors has given indications the debt should be.

24.1 MATURITY OF DEBT

Maturity of Debt, except lease liabilities	
2023	98 080 350
2024-2025	352 387 968
> 2026	191 696 034

25. PROVISIONS

	RETIREMENT PENSIONS (NOTE 35)	ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES	OTHERS	TOTAL
Balance at January 1 2022	**3 624 906**	**193 238**	**56 550**	**3 874 694**
Foreign exchange difference	(4 982)	-	(183)	(5 165)
Utilization	(536 045)	-	(49 440)	(585 485)
Increase in the year	359 179	-	-	359 179
Actuarial results through OCI	(1 000 577)	-	-	(1 000 577)
Other	(42 801)	-		(42 801)
Balance at December 31 2022	**2 399 679**	**193 238**	**6 928**	**2 599 844**

	RETIREMENT PENSIONS (NOTE 35)	ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES	OTHERS	TOTAL
Balance at January 1 2021	**4 083 866**	**193 238**	**299 619**	**4 576 724**
Foreign exchange difference	(34)	-	64	31
Utilization	(310 008)	-	(243 133)	(553 141)
Increase in the year	515 153	-	-	515 153
Actuarial results through OCI	(664 582)	-	-	(664 582)
Other	511	-	-	511
Balance at December 31 2021	**3 624 906**	**193 238**	**56 550**	**3 874 694**

In 2021, Minas de Valdecastillo, SAU is liable for restoration of land allocated to its mining operations which are estimated to an amount of EUR 193 thousand (refer to Note 40.2).

26. TRADE PAYABLES

The caption “Trade payables” as at 31st December 2022 and 2021 is made up as follows:

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Trade payables - Suppliers	381 431 607	269 424 793
	381 431 607	**269 424 793**

This caption as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 corresponds to balances resulting from purchases in the normal course of the Group’s business.

The carrying amount of these liabilities (which are reported at their nominal value) constitutes a fair approximation of its amortized cost and fair value.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 to 90-day terms.

27. OTHER PAYABLES

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
State and other state entities	6 902 942	4 612 451
Fixed asset supliers	31 311 629	29 725 593
Advance payments received from costumers	20 136 126	-
Other	3 616 419	2 948 039
	61 967 115	**37 286 083**

The caption "State and other state entities" as at December 31st, 2022 comprises an amount of EUR 2,6 million (2021: EUR 2.7 million) related with social security contributions and personnel income taxes withheld amounting to EUR 1.2 (2021: 1.2 million) derived from December payroll, and VAT payable of EUR 5,5 million (2021: EUR 0.9 million).

The amount for fixed assets suppliers in 2022 and 2021 corresponds to balances resulting from investments in Iberia, Southeast and Central Europe plants.

Advances received from customers are related to orders from customers to secure volumes during 2023.

28. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Accrued costs		
Payroll expenses	8 619 670	7 775 573
Finance expenses	1 087 734	794 363
Bonus granted (rappel)	4 797 626	2 434 874
CO_2 licences	278 795	6 776 795
Other	6 495 210	2 480 445
	21 279 035	**20 262 050**
Refund liability - Arising from Return.Pack.	5 527 030	4 073 488
Other deferred revenue	487 986	899 187
	6 015 016	**4 972 675**
Other current liabilities	**27 294 051**	**25 234 725**

The Group accounts for the liability for commercial bonus (rappel) in accordance with the sales agreements in place.

The amount presented in CO_2 licenses is related with deficit of 2022 year. The Group has entered in the celebration of forward contracts to cover this deficit.

29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants have been received in connection with the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment.

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
At 1 January	**6 559 823**	**8 887 890**
Foreign exchange difference	(9 835)	(64 511)
Received during the year	7 351 598	31 361
Released to the statement of profit or loss	(5 226 351)	(2 384 686)
Other adjustments	-	89 769
At 31 December	**8 675 235**	**6 559 823**
Current	3 380 971	3 110 411
Non-current	5 294 264	3 449 412

There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to grants. Amounts released to the statement of profit or loss are recorded as Other operating income (see note 31).

30. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

30.1 DISAGGREGATED REVENUE INFORMATION

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

DESCRIPTION	IBERIA DIVISION	CENTRAL EUROPE DIVISION	SOUTH EAST EUROPE DIVISION	INTER-SEGMENT ELIMINATION	TOTAL
Glass Packaging	757 996 745	245 496 289	430 610 142	(2 734 962)	1 431 368 215
Total Dec.31,2022	**757 996 745**	**245 496 289**	**430 610 142**	**(2 734 962)**	**1 431 368 215**
Total Dec.31,2021	**548 094 366**	**183 295 273**	**285 779 669**	**(871 285)**	**1 016 298 023**

The total revenue from contract with customers presented in table above are recognised at a point in time.

There is no revenue recognised in 2022 (neither in 2021) that was related with performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods.

30.2 CONTRACT BALANCES

In 2022, there are advances received from customers in the amount of EUR 20.1 million related to orders from customers to secure volumes during 2023 (nill in 2021), see further note 27.

30.3 RIGHT OF RETURN ASSETS AND REFUND LIABILITIES

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Right of return assets - arising from Returnable Packaging	5 527 030	4 073 488
Refund Liabilities - arising from volume rebates	4 797 626	2 434 874
Refund Liabilities - arising from Returnable Packaging	5 527 030	4 073 488

Right of Return asset arising from Returnable Packaging sold to customers. This Right of return asset represents the Group's right to recover the pallets and plastic pads expected to be returned by customers.

Refund liabilities arising from retrospective volume rebates, in accordance with the sales agreement in place. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Group applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Refund liabilities also arising from the Returnable Packaging sold to customers and expected to be returned by them.

30.4 PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

Sale of Glass Packaging

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from delivery. Some contracts provide customers with a volume rebate which give rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

31. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Government Grants	5 226 351	2 384 686
Operating subsidies	1 155 137	-
Gain on disposal of assets	592 739	39 654
Indemnities	153 409	4 596 960
Rentals	90 419	90 151
Refunds Energy	169 192	557 679
Others	823 749	1 161 218
	8 210 996	**8 830 349**

32. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Taxes	2 540 899	2 842 809
Loss on disposal of assets	61 301	187 957
Exchange differences	250 714	188 632
Indemnities	1 110 530	1 719 728
Other	2 499 456	942 357
	6 462 901	**5 881 483**

Taxes include municipal property taxes, stamp duty, environmental taxes and other local legal fees and taxes.

33. IMPAIRMENT

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Trade receivables (Note 17)	631 817	142 419
Tangible assets (Note 13)	1 965 814	-
Other	(58 613)	(27 887)
	2 539 018	**114 532**

34. FINANCIAL RESULTS

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Interest on debts and borrowings	12 192 411	8 233 903
Discounts granted	1 239 549	1 167 079
Other finance costs	167 476	182 188
Foreign exchange losses on interest- bearing loans and borrowings	2 028 931	-
Finance costs	**15 628 366**	**9 583 170**
Interest income	227 932	164 339
Other financial income	482 625	280 560
Foreign exchange gains on interest- bearing loans and borrowings	-	1 044 031
Finance income	**710 557**	**1 488 930**
Financial results	**(14 917 809)**	**(8 094 240)**

35. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	32 174 475	23 587 021
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(957 633)	(963 666)
Deferred tax	3 462 210	1 931 016
	34 679 052	**24 554 371**

Income tax for the years ended 31st December 2022 and 2021 is made up as follows:

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	32 174 475	23 587 021
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(957 633)	(963 666)
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal temporary differences	3 462 210	1 931 016
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**34 679 052**	**24 554 371**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Remeasurement (gain)/loss on actuarial gains and losses	-	(103 143)
Net (gain)/loss on cash flow hedges	(49 349 352)	-
Deferred tax charged to OCI	**(49 349 352)**	**(103 143)**

Corporate income tax rates in the countries where the Group are as follows:

	2022		2021	
TAX JURISDICTION	NOMINAL TAX RATE	OTHER ADDITIONAL RATE	NOMINAL TAX RATE	OTHER ADDITIONAL RATE
Portugal	21,0%	1.5%-9%	**21,0%**	**1.5%-9%**
Spain	25,0%	-	**25,0%**	-
Poland	19,0%	-	**19,0%**	-
Germany	15,0%	14%-17%	**15,0%**	**14%-17%**
Greece	**24,0%**	-	**24,0%**	-
Bulgaria	10,0%	-	**10,0%**	-
Romania	16,0%	-	**16,0%**	-
Netherlands	15%-25%	-	**15%-25%**	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by BA Glass B.V. domestic tax rate for 2022 and 2021:

RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSE AND THE ACCOUNTING PROFIT:	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Profit before tax	211 039 102	158 097 997
Nominal tax rate for the period	25%	25%
At statutory income tax rate (nominal)	52 759 775	39 524 499
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(957 633)	(963 666)
Tax benefits	(3 084 090)	(5 461 169)
Share of results of an associate and a joint ventures	-	1 700 677
Effect tax rate different (subsidiaries)	(13 699 952)	(10 336 532)
Others	(339 048)	90 561
Income tax expense	**34 679 052**	**24 554 371**
Effective tax rate for the period	**16,43%**	**15,53%**

The nominal tax rate corresponds to the Dutch tax rate.

The main difference between the nominal tax rate and the effective tax rate are mainly related to tax benefits and the effect of lower tax rates in other geographies (mainly Poland, Bulgaria and Romania).

All the deferred tax assets related with carry forward of unused tax losses are recognized.

As at December 31st, 2022 and December 31st, 2021 the amount related with corporate income tax payable presented in balance sheet is EUR 4.7 million (2021: EUR 8.7 million).

As at December 31st, 2022, the amount related with corporate income tax recoverable includes EUR 4.8 million (2021: 4.8 million) related with two payments made in 2013 and 2016 in connection to an extraordinary settlement of tax litigation in Portugal.

Despite the payments, the Group considers it probable to recover the amounts paid also considering that during the year of 2019 an amount of EUR 0.8M was received based on a court case that the Group has won and in 2023 the group has already received EUR 0,6M from another court case that has also won.

Deferred tax

DESCRIPTION	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions for pensions	585 501	617 464
Allowance for bad debts	688 385	628 550
Tax depreciations	362 969	536 697
Goodwill	170 192	315 040
Tax revaluation of tangible fixed assets	1 754 030	2 964 178
Tax losses	1 630 430	3 399 666
Impaiment inventories	1 278 472	1 350 065
Derivatives	-	4 369 130
Others	1 738 342	428 289
	8 208 322	**14 609 078**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Uniform depreciation criteria (adjustment of useful lives)	3 738 238	3 661 895
Derivatives	44 980 222	-
Fair value adjustments - land	7 942 092	7 944 937
Fair value adjustments - intangible assets	2 502 692	2 955 760
Tax revaluation reserves of tangible assets	4 511 751	3 070 979
Others	3 561 852	3 192 471
	67 236 847	**20 826 041**
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	**(59 028 525)**	**(6 216 963)**

In 2016, the subsidiary BA Glass Portugal recognized for the first time a deferred tax asset in accordance with tax revaluation tangible fixed assets under a Portuguese specific legislation that entered in force during the year. The tax revaluation, is subject to a special taxation of 14%, paid in three equal installments, in 2016, 2017 and 2018. The increase in depreciation resulting from the revaluation can be considered for tax purposes as from the taxation period beginning in 2018 for the following 8 years. The deferred taxes are being used since 2018.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, changes in deferred tax (net) were made up as follows:

RECONCILIATION OF DEFFERED TAX, NET	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
As of 1 January	(6 216 963)	(8 472 741)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(3 462 210)	(2 216 491)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(49 349 452)	103 143
Others	-	-
As at 31 December	**(59 028 525)**	**(6 216 963)**

There are no income tax consequences attached to the payment of dividends in either 2022 or 2021 by the Group to its shareholders.

36. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations	176 360 049	133 543 626
Discontinued operations		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	**176 360 049**	**133 543 626**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**36 000**	**36 000**
Earnings per share		
Basic	4 898,89	3 709,55
Diluted	4 898,89	3 709,55

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

37. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Portugal	872 774	1 129 129
Greece	313 642	392 455
Bulgaria	1 057 497	1 820 338
Other companies	155 767	282 984
	2 399 679	**3 624 906**

The subsidiary BA Glass Portugal offers to actual pensioners' retirement pension plans which liabilities are annually calculated based on actuarial studies. The plans have been closed some years ago, therefore, no new entries have occurred.

The subsidiary BA Greece has a defined benefit retirement plan, incurring from is obligation accordingly with the law 2112/20, as amended by law 4093/12.

The subsidiary BA Bulgaria has a defined benefit retirement plan, incurring from its obligation according to the Bulgarian labor law and the Collective Labor Agreement to pay to its employees upon retirement from two to seven gross monthly salaries, depending on the years of service.

The components of the retirement employee benefits expense recognized in the profit and loss, and the liabilities recognized in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarized below:

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Current Service Cost	230 278	265 305
Interest cost on service obligation	13 765	13 351
Net benefit expense	**244 042**	**278 656**
Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligations:		
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January	3 624 906	4 083 866
Interest cost	13 765	13 351
Current service cost	230 278	265 305
Benefits paid	(536 045)	(310 008)
Settlement/Curtailment/ Termination loss/(gain)	115 137	236 497
Others	(42 801)	(468 833)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(14 270)	1 980
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(626 526)	(140 044)
Actuarial changes of experience adjustments	(359 782)	(57 685)
Exchange differences	(4 982)	477
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December	**2 399 680**	**3 624 906**
Pension Cost Charge to profit and loss	**244 042**	**278 656**
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) in OCI	**1 000 577**	**606 897**

A valuation methodology based on a "projected unit credit model" was determined by external parties and the following actuarial assumptions were used:

	2022			2021		
	PORTUGAL	GREECE	BULGARIA	PORTUGAL	GREECE	BULGARIA
Discount rate	4,03%	3,25%	0,60%	0,38%	0,50%	0,60%
Inflation rate	0,00%	2,75%	5,00%	0,00%	2,00%	5,00%
Pay increase	0,00%	2,75%	5,00%	0,00%	2,00%	5,00%

The Group does not have plan assets to pay or fund employee benefits.

38. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	DEC.31, 2022	DEC.31, 2021
Salaries, wages and similar	90 806 295	94 826 294
Other employee benefits	27 381 721	25 478 645
	118 188 016	**120 304 938**

The average of Full Time Employee number of employees during 2022 was 3.978 (3.995 during 2021).

The number of employees outside Netherlands was 3.974 (4 in Netherlands).

39. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Intercompany balances and transactions reported to the companies included in the consolidation perimeter, as referred to in Note 5, were eliminated for purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The key management personnel team comprises of 38 people who are based in different countries across Europe where the group has operations. Their compensation is limited to short-term benefits and include deferred compensation linked to the Group's performance in a three year-period. No other long-term employee benefits are earned by directors. The Group does not have any share-based payments schemes and during the period no termination benefits have been paid. Overall, compensation of key management is aligned with market and industry practices. Fixed compensation represents 50-60% of the total compensation.

During the year the group purchased commercial paper issued by a related party to be used as an advanced deposit for an acquisition process (see note 20).

40. ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

In the conduct of its business, the Group incurs a variety of expenses of an environmental management nature which, depending on their characteristics, are capitalized or recognized as an operating expense in its operating results for the reporting period.

40.1 CO_2 EMISSION RIGHTS

In 2021 the European Union started a new program of allocation of CO_2 emission rights that last until 2030. In accordance with the new allocation rules, the CO_2 emissions rights were reduced and will further result in a reduction every year till 2030.

The new rules defined by the European Commission will put in place more restrict rules for free allocations to companies under the European Trading Scheme and the group follows very closely all the developments to assess the impact in the future as well as the impact on the investment plan.

Several investments are being made in order to reduce the emissions of the group in line with the ESG goals of the group.

During 2022 and 2021 the Group accounted under other "Raw materials and consumables used" all the deficit of used versus free licenses. During the year the Group's total emissions amounted to 1.006,1k tons (2021: 1.002,7k tons).

40.2 ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION EXPENSES

Minas de Valdecastillo, SAU carries a legal and constructive liability to restore land allocated to its mining operations which is estimated to amount to EUR 193 thousand (2021: EUR 193 thousand).

40.3 LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES

The Group's subsidiaries which operate in Portugal have contractual reserves under equity to comply with the provisions of Decree-Law no. 147/2008.

During the year the subsidiary Minas de Valdecastillo was charged with an environmental fee (EUR 983.998) related to the contamination of waters during an accident at its sand mine. Additional controls and measures have been put in place to reduce the risk of such events happening in the future.

41. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

41.1 BANK GUARANTEES

As at December 31st, 2022, in connection to Group Loans, the Group provided bank guarantees totaling EUR 32,3 million (2021: EUR 42,4 million), which balance includes a bank guarantee provided to the European Investment Bank ("EIB") as security for finance in the amount of EUR 31,5 million (2021: EUR 41,6 million). This loan is part of the debt of the group.

41.2 CONTINGENCIES

The Group has several open tax matters/tax inspections with Portuguese and Spanish Tax Authorities, as a result of additional tax settlements. No provision was booked in the financial statements due to the fact that the Management Board believes that it is not more likely than not that cash out flow will be needed to settle the open tax matters.
The Group has filed an objection to those tax adjustments in the courts.

The Group has EUR 5.3 million (31 December 2021: EUR 5.3 million) booked in "Income tax" in current assets related with an exceptional regularization of tax debts. This regularization regime applies to debts which are being challenged by the Group in Court and the Group believes that it is not more likely than not that there will be an unfavorable settlement. In spite of the Group has paid this amount, it does not mean that the Group will not have a favorable assessment in what concerns the debts aforementioned.

These payments in advance were performed by the companies BA Glass Portugal S.A. and BA Glass I - Serviços de Gestão e Investimentos, S.A..

As of the date of the financial statements there is a tax inspection open in the Spanish subsidiary for the periods 2018-2021.

42. FINANCIAL RISK

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The Group has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to financial risk such as interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

The financial risk is the risk of the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument varying and of obtaining results other than those expected, whether these are positive or negative, changing the Group's net worth.

When carrying out its current activities the Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks liable to change its net worth which, depending on their nature, can be grouped into the following categories:

+ Market risk
    + Interest rate risk
    + Exchange rate risk
    + Commodity price risks
+ Credit risk
+ Liquidity risk
+ Other risks

The management of the above-mentioned risks - risks which arise largely from the unpredictability of the financial markets - requires the careful application of a series of rules and methodologies approved by Management, whose ultimate objective is the reducing of their potential negative impact on the Group's net worth and performance.

With this objective in mind, all risk management is geared towards two essential concerns:

+ To reduce, whenever possible, fluctuations in the results and cash-flows subject to situations of risk;
+ To limit any deviations from the forecasted results by way of strict financial planning based on multiannual budgets.

As a rule, the Group does not assume speculative positions meaning that, generally speaking, the operations carried out in the context of financial risk management are aimed at controlling already existing risks to which the Group is exposed.

Management defines principles for risk management as a whole and policies which cover specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and the use of derivative or non-derivative financial instruments and the investment of excess liquidity.

The management of financial risks, including their identification and evaluation, is carried out by the finance department in accordance with policies approved by Management.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument varying due to changes to market interest rates, changing the Group's net worth.

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the existence of assets and liabilities negotiated with fixed or floating interest rates. In the first case, the Group faces a risk of fluctuation in the "fair value" of the assets or liabilities, due to the fact that any change in the interest market rates involves an "opportunity cost" (positive or negative). In the second case, such change has a direct impact on the amount of interest received/paid, causing cash variances.

The Group has financing in Euros and Polish Zloty all with variable interest rates. The Group considers that changes in the interest estimations has no material impact in its financial position.

Interest rate sensitivity:

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected.

With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on float rate borrowings, as follows:

AMOUNTS IN EUR THOUSAND	INCREASE / DECREASE IN BASIS POINTS	IMPACT IN PROFIT BEFORE TAXES
EUR	100	6 389
PLN	100	281
EUR	-100	-6 389
PLN	-100	-281

Finance in EUR is indexed to Euribor for the different tenure/maturity and it is expected an increase during 2023 before reaching the maximum values. Indexes have had a significant increase during 2022 with the intervention of central banks to control the rising inflation.

Exchange rate risk

The exchange rate risk is the risk of the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument varying as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The internationalization of the Group forces it to be exposed to the exchange rate risk of the currencies of various countries. The group is exposed, through the investments in subsidiaries, to the following currencies, - PLN, RON and Bulgarian Lev.

To quantify the sensitivity to currency risk, taking 2022 data, an average depreciation by PLN and RON currencies of 5% in a full year, ceteris paribus, would have no impact in the group's consolidated profit.

Commodity price risk

The Group's glass container operations require a continuous supply of significant amounts of energy, mostly natural gas and electrical power. Adequate supplies of energy are generally available at all of the Group's manufacturing locations. Energy costs typically account for 20-30% of the Group's total manufacturing costs, depending mainly on the energy price can be very volatile as they depend on several uncontrolled factors like, oil and exchange rate fluctuations, inventories and weather conditions among other. The changes in the prices of energy can have a significant impact in the cash flow of the company and in its operating results.

In each country the Group has agreements with the suppliers to guarantee the continuous supply of energy.

The Group follows closely and actively the energy markets to access its evolution and take decisions on how to be processed, the Group has revised its policy and started to hedge part of its energy consumptions due to the high volatility and impact of the energy prices.

In 2021, the Group has entered in the celebration of nine contracts of forwards to cover CO_2 deficit of the year and future emissions obligations. The agreements are in place as of 31st December 2022. In 2022, the Group has any contract of forwards to cover CO_2 deficit of the present year. Refer to note 18.

Credit risk

The credit risk is the risk of a third party failing to meet its obligations under the terms of a financial instrument, causing a loss.

The Group is subject to risk in credit with regards to its operating activity, namely with customers, suppliers and other accounts receivable and payable.

The management of credit risk with regard to customers and other accounts receivable is carried out as follows:

- The compliance with policies, procedures and controls established by the Group;
- The credit limits are established for all customers based on defined internal evaluation criteria;
- The credit quality of each customer is evaluated based on credit risk information received by specialized external companies;
- The outstanding debts are monitored on a regular basis and supplies to the most important customers are usually covered by guarantees.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The requirement for impairment is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients.

Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous Groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actually incurred historical data.

The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclose in Note 10.

Factoring

The credits ceded to factoring institutions without recourse, i.e., the risk of default is assumed by the factoring institution, are derecognized from the balance sheet when the cash advances are received.

The credits ceded to factoring institutions with recourse, i.e., the risk of default is assumed by the Company, are not derecognized from the balance sheet and the risk of default is taken into consideration when determining impairment losses. In this case, the cash advances received are recognized as bank loans.

Reverse Factoring

The Group has "reverse factoring" agreements with financial institutions. These agreements are not used to manage liquidity of the Group, as it remains the payment on the due date of the invoices (on that date the advances are paid to the financial institution by the Group). These agreements did not generate any financial expenses for the group. For these reasons, the amounts of invoices advanced to the suppliers, are kept in Liabilities, as "trade payables".

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group could not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. Due to the existence of liquidity risk, management of liquidity is performed with the objective of maximize liquidity gains and minimize opportunity costs of retaining liquidity on a safe and efficient way.

The Group manages liquidity risk with the following objectives:

- Liquidity - ensure permanent and efficient access to funds to fulfill commitments;
- Safety - minimize the probability of not being able to fulfill its commitments; and
- Financial efficiency - minimize the opportunity cost of retaining excess of liquidity in the short-term.

The Group manages liquidity risk by ensuring the contract of financial instruments and different borrowings facilities with appropriate amounts to the funding needs of each business and subsidiary, ensuring comfortable levels of liquidity.

43. STRUCTURE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors is composed of 4 members:

- Rita Mestre Mira da Silva Domingues
- Luis Manuel Pinheiro Mendes
- Deni Tomasevic (replaced Techla Magdalena Anna Kamphuijs during 2022)
- Intertrust (Netherlands) B.V.

44. FEES PAID TO THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

Audit fees are as follows:

AUDIT SERVICES	2022 AMOUNT	2021 AMOUNT
Statutory audit services		
Iberia	124 361	101 525
Netherlands	46 000	40 000
Central Europe	54 500	60 350
South East	152 793	132 500
Total	**377 654**	**334 375**

The amounts disclosed are the amounts agreed for the audit during the reporting period.

During the year the costs of the Group for the external auditor and the audit organization and the entire network to which the audit organization belongs for non-audit services were EUR 76.710. (2021: non-audit services were EUR 116.721 including tax advisory fees of EUR 93.216) were provided by EY network.

45. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary.

The Group is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

46. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

After the balance sheet date, there was a decision on the subsidiary BA Glass I - Serviços de Gestão e Investimentos, SA to distribute dividends to the company in the total amount of EUR 100.000.000.

There are any additional events after the balance sheet date with impact on the operations of the company.

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP
Cross Towers, Antonio Vivaldistraat 150
1083 HP Amsterdam, Netherlands
Postbus 7883
1008 AB Amsterdam, Netherlands

Tel: +31 88 407 10 00
Fax: +31 88 407 10 05
ey.com

Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of BA Glass B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2022 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 of BA Glass B.V. based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of BA Glass B.V. as at 31 December 2022 and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated and standalone statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022
- The following statements for 2022: the consolidated and standalone statement of profit and loss
- The consolidated and standalone statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows
- The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of BA Glass B.V. (the company) in accordance with the "Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties" (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the "Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants" (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion and any findings were addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in order to design audit procedures responsive to those risks and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our focus on fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

Our responsibility

Although we are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance and we cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations, it is our responsibility to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Our audit response related to fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and management's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the board of directors exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes.
We refer to section Business Risks of the annual management report for management's (risk assessment after consideration of potential fraud risks).

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct, whistle blower procedures and incident registration. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness, of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.

As in all of our audits, we addressed the risks related to management override of controls. For these risks we have performed procedures among others to evaluate key accounting estimates for management bias that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud, in particular relating to important judgment areas and significant accounting estimates as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.
We have also used data analysis to identify and address high-risk journal entries and evaluated the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of significant extraordinary transactions, including those with related parties.
When identifying and assessing fraud risks we presumed that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. We considered among others the company's revenue targets and their realization.
We designed and performed our audit procedures relating to revenue recognition responsive to this presumed fraud risk.
These risks did however not require significant auditor's attention during our audit.

We considered available information and made enquiries of relevant executives, directors, legal, compliance, human resources and regional directors.

The fraud risks we identified, enquiries and other available information did not lead to specific indications for fraud or suspected fraud potentially materially impacting the view of the financial statements.

Our audit response related to risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations
We performed appropriate audit procedures regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Furthermore, we assessed factors related to the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general industry experience, through discussions with the management board, reading minutes, inspection of compliance reports, and performing substantive tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.

We also inspected lawyers' letters and correspondence with regulatory authorities and remained alert to any indication of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit. Finally we obtained written representations that all known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Our audit response related to going concern

As disclosed in section ''Going concern'' in Note 2.1 to the financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. When preparing the financial statements, management made a specific assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

We discussed and evaluated the specific assessment with management exercising professional judgment and maintaining professional skepticism.
We considered whether management's going concern assessment, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, contains all relevant events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
Based on our procedures performed, we did not identify material uncertainties about going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Report on other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:
- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the annual management report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. The 'Information in support of our opinion' section above includes an informative summary of our responsibilities and the work performed as the basis for our opinion. Our audit further included among others:

- Performing audit procedures responsive to the risks identified, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

Communication

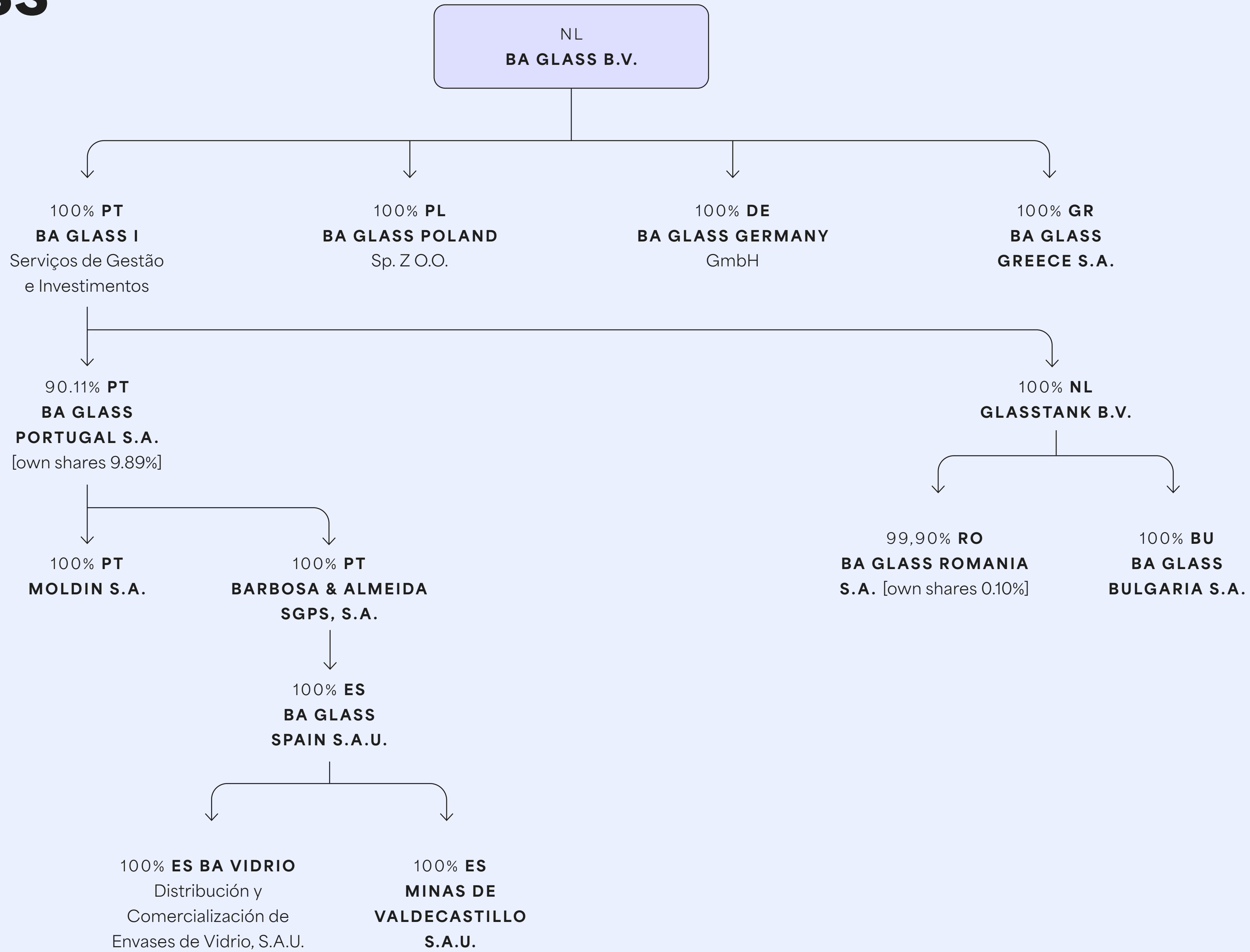
We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 6 March 2023

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

J. Lodewijks

BA Glass Group



BA Group Macro-Structure

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Market & Planning	Finance & Consolidation
Investments	Performance Management
Innovation & Development	Quality and H&S
People Development	Information Technologies
Legal	Strategic Procurement

IBERIAN DIVISION

CENTRAL EUROPE DIVISION

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE DIVISION

PLANTS

IBERIAN DIVISION	CENTRAL EUROPE DIVISION	SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE DIVISION
Avintes	Jedlice	Athens
León	Sieraków	Bucharest
Marinha Grande	Gardelegen	Plovdiv
Venda Nova		Sofia
Villafranca		

Shareholders Structure

BA GLASS B.V. SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES	% SHARE CAPITAL AND VOTING RIGHTS
Fim do Dia, SGPS, S.A. Company indirectly majority-owned by the Moreira da Silva family and by the Silva Domingues family	17,064	47.40%
Teak Capital, S.A. Company owned by the Moreira da Silva family	9,468	26.30%
Tangor Capital, S.A. Company owned by the Silva Domingues family	9,468	26.30%
TOTAL	36,000	100%

Adresses & Geographical Location

WWW.BAGLASS.COM

BA Glass B.V.
Prins Bernhardplein 200
1097 JB, Amsterdam
– The Netherlands
babv@baglass.com

BA GLASS PORTUGAL, S.A.

Headquarters/Avintes Plant [1]
Avenida Vasco da Gama, 8001
4434-508 Avintes – Portugal
T. +351 227860500
F. +351 227860501
baglass@baglass.com

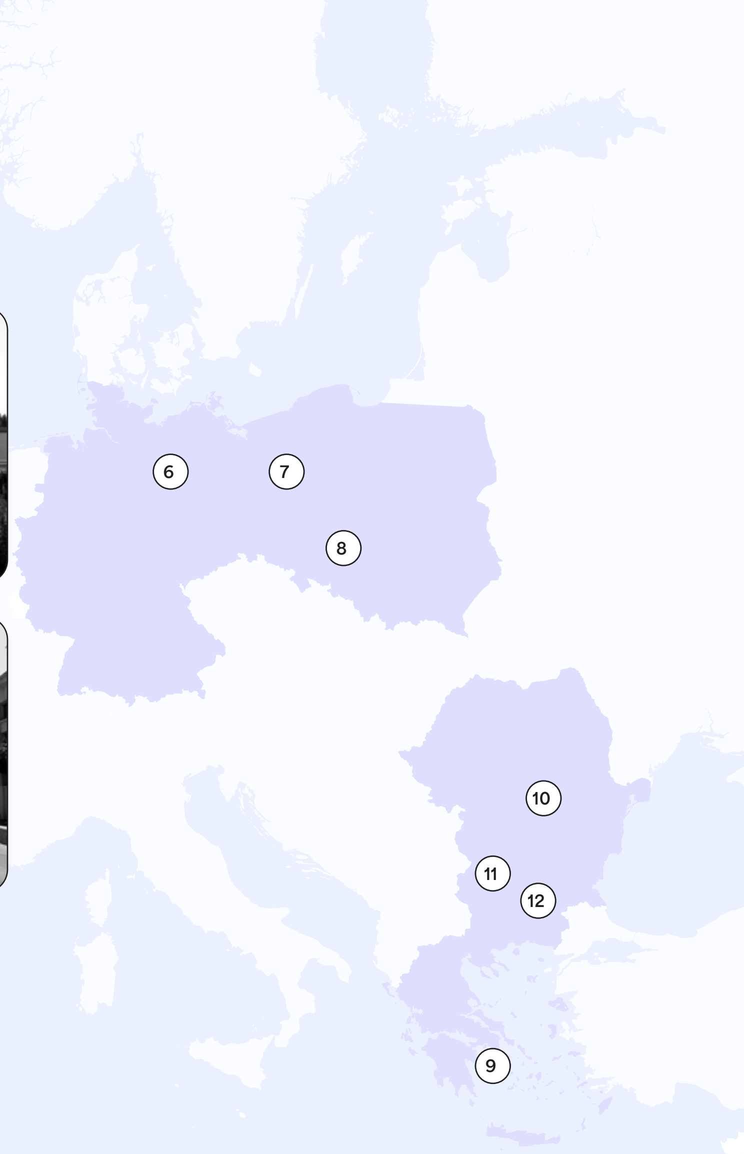
Marinha Grande Plant [2]
Travessa da Liberdade
2430-229 Marinha Grande – Portugal
T. +351 244575200

Venda Nova Plant [3]
Rua Vice-Almirante Azevedo Coutinho, 1, Venda Nova
2700-843 Amadora – Portugal
T. +351 214967500

BA GLASS SPAIN, S.A.U.

Villafranca Plant [4]
Polígono Industrial 'Los Varales', s/n
06220 Villafranca de Los Barros (Badajoz) – Spain
T. +34 924527812

León Plant [5]
Carretera de Zamora, km 6
Apartado 368, 24080
Léon – Spain
T. +34 987218270



BA GLASS
GERMANY, GMBH

Gardelegen Plant [6]
Dr.-Kurt-Becker-Str. 1,
39638 Gardelegen –
Germany
T. +49 3907775780
info_ga@baglass.com

BA GLASS
POLAND, SP. Z O.O.

Headquarters
Ulica Ostroroga, 8/1
60-349 Poznan – Poland
T. +48 515867443

Sieraków Plant [7]
Ul Poznanska 35
64-410 Sieraków – Poland

Jedlice Plant [8]
Jedlice
46-040 Ozimek – Poland

BA GLASS
GREECE, S.A.

Athens Plant [9]
5 Orizomilon St.
122 44 Egaleo (Athens) –
Greece

BA GLASS
ROMANIA, S.A.

Bucharest Plant [10]
45 Theodor Pallady Blvd.,
3rd District
032258, Bucharest –
Romania
T. +40 212018500
F. +40 213451023
baglass_bu@baglass.com

BA GLASS
BULGARIA, S.A.

Sofia Plant [11]
Ulica Prof. Ivan Georgov, 1
1220 Sofia – Bulgaria
T. +359 29216551
F. +359 29311247
baglass_so@baglass.com

Plovdiv Plant [12]
Ulica Georgi Benev 15
4003 Plovdiv – Bulgaria
T. +359 32908500
F. +359 32964172
baglass_pv@baglass.com

Commercial Offices

MADRID

Calle Alberto Alcocer, 46-B
Planta 8 – Oficina C
28016 Madrid – Spain
T. +34 914583680
comercial@baglass.com

ANDALUZIA

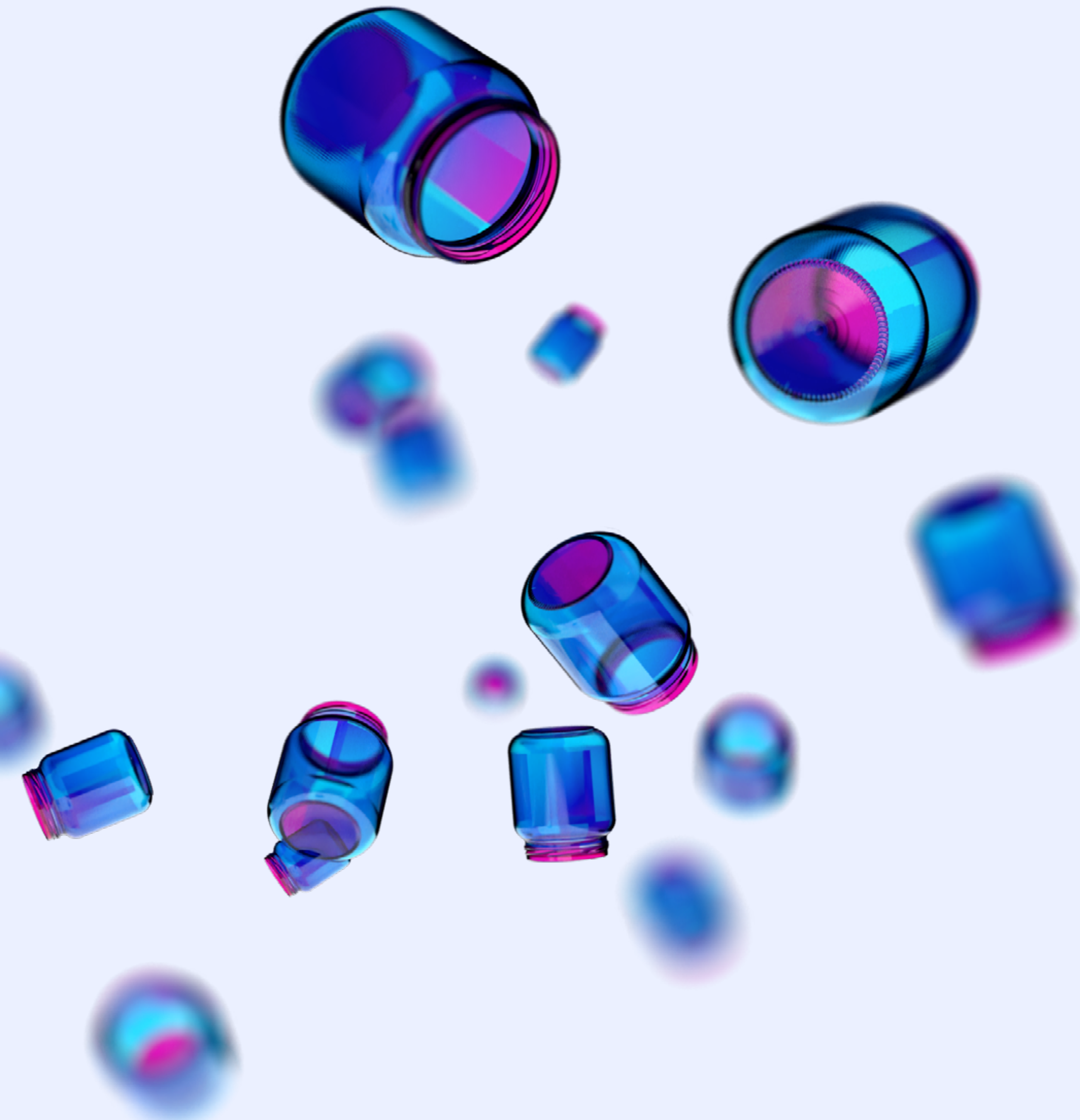
Ctra. de la Esclusa, 11
Edificio Galia Puerto, Planta 1ª, oficina 11 –
Centro de negocios
41011 Sevilla – Spain
T. +34 954996109
F. +34 955658239
jcaballero@baglass.com

BARCELONA

C/ Josep Vicenç Foix, 1 Baixos A
08720 Vilafranca del Penedès
Barcelona – Spain
T. +34 938175286
F. +34 938910978
sventura@baglass.com

CONCEPT
DESIGN
ILLUSTRATIONS

www.pedigree.design



BA 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

JUNE 2023