Company Registration No. 00041495 (England and Wales)

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr I M Smith Mr P J Ravenscroft Ms J A Massa Mr K Hiyoshi Mr T P Bolas Mr N A L Shore Mr R J Mercer Mr Jukichi Kuboi
Secretary	Mr I M Smith
Company number	00041495
Registered office	European Technical Centre Hall Lane Lathom Nr Ormskirk Lancashire England L40 5UF
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP 2 St Peter's Square Manchester M2 3EY

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

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PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The company is part of the Nippon Sheet Glass (NSG) Group of companies. The principal activity of the company is to carry out the business of management service provider to other NSG Group companies.

Review of the business

The loss for the year on ordinary activities before taxation amounted to £264,325 k (2019 loss: £141,538 k), taxation thereon amounted to a charge of £88 k (2019 credit: £47 k), leaving a loss after taxation of £264,413 k (2019 loss: £141,491 k).

Revenues generated from charging services to fellow subsidiaries of the NSG Group were £81,257 k (2019: £76,213 k).

Income generated from dividends received from subsidiary companies decreased to £6,629 k (2019: £320,296 k)

During the year, the share capital of the company has been reorganised. See note 25 for further details.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The operations of the company expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, credit risks, liquidity and interest rates. The company complies with the appropriate risk management policies employed by the ultimate parent company and has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the effects on the financial performance of the company by using foreign currency financial instruments, including debt and other instruments to fix interest rates.

To manage the foreign exchange risks arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, the company uses forward contracts, transacted with the Group Treasury function.

The directors consider that the cash flow and liquidity risks that may face the company from time to time will be met either by the company's own resources or with the assistance of another company in the NSG Group if required.

Factors affecting the performance and financial position of the company

The company revalues its investments with movements in value being reported through other gains and losses in the income statement. This means that the income statement is subject to volatility depending on both the performance of its subsidiaries affecting their valuation, and the effect of exchange based on the underlying currency of the subsidiaries. The effect of exchange is mitigated to a degree by loans which hedge the underlying investments.

The directors recognise that the retained earnings reserve includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses and that any dividend payment is only payable from net realised gains.

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the business which will continue with its principal activity for the foreseeable future.

Other gains and losses includes a charge of £236,726 k from a reduction in the value of investments held at fair value through the income statement (2019: charge of £442,540 k)

COVID-19 Impact

The company expects the revenues and profits from its subsidiary undertakings to decline in FY2021 from FY2020 levels due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The company expects a gradual recovery of demand during FY2021, but it is not clear what the timing and extent of this recovery is likely to be. The company itself does not trade directly in the glass market, therefore the impact for the company in FY2021 will be related to the valuation of its subsidiary undertakings.

The current economic environment has led to a severe disruption of the NSG Group's normal business activity. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of demand for glass, the NSG Group has taken appropriate action to reduce production at various plants with the utmost priority on health and safety of its employees. The NSG Group is focused on saving cash costs in a variety of areas and is also actively seeking government assistance where such programs are available. The NSG Group will continue its programs of disposing of non-core assets and improving the efficiency of working capital. Additionally, the NSG Group and the company will prioritise capital expenditure to focus on strategically important and urgent projects, suspending expenditure on other projects where appropriate.

S172 Statement

Promoting long term success

The NSG Group's strategy for improved long-term success is based on making a shift to become a value-added Group. This will be achieved by focusing on areas where NSG Group technologies have a strategic advantage and then establishing growth drivers in multiple, promising products, and in high-growth areas. Descriptions of the Group's approach apply equally to all subsidiary companies.

The directors of the company are always mindful of the NSG Group's strategic priorities and values when setting the strategic direction of the company, as well as when undertaking the day to day management activities. The Group also has a series of detailed policies and procedures that are applied by all subsidiaries. Regular self-assessment is undertaken to ensure that the activities of the company comply with the Group's policies and also ensure compliance with the Group's detailed risk and control framework.

The board of directors consists of a mixture of executive and non-executive directors. The executive directors are employed by the company and are intimately involved in its day to day management. The non-executive directors are employed by other NSG Group companies. These directors represent the interest of the company's shareholders and may contribute specialist skills to the running of the company.

The directors meet regularly to discuss latest trading performance and to approve significant transactions such as capital expenditure proposals. Ad-hoc meetings are also held as required for specific purposes, such as the approval of annual accounts, or the approval of a dividend payment.

The NSG Group's legal function may also attend meetings of directors to ensure that the directors appropriately discharge their statutory responsibilities, and to ensure that all decisions are accurately reflected in formal minutes.

The directors aim to promote the long-term success of the company, and consider certain stakeholder Groups as noted below, as being fundamental to this objective.

Employees

In line with the wider NSG Group, the company believes that people are its most important asset and, as part of the Group's shift to becoming a value-added company, is committed to investment and development of talent. The company acknowledges inclusion and diversity as one of its priorities. Having an inclusive culture provides an equal opportunity for everyone to contribute to their full potential, while having a diverse workforce brings a valued range of perspectives. The directors encourage the company's employees to share best practices around the world with other employees within the NSG Group.

Customers

The company liaises with customers to ensure that all products meet both their design specifications and needs. The NSG Group's value-added strategy is focused on identifying products that drive profitability and growth, whilst working with customers to help promote and improve such products for mutual benefit. Global research and development within the Group is aimed to be optimised with a customer viewpoint, considering customer's future directions as well as likely global growth trends.

Suppliers

The company aims to build strong relationships with its suppliers and to mitigate supply risk. The NSG Group's supplier code of conduct compliance assurance program is designed to ensure that suppliers meet the Group's expectations in terms of behaviours, processes and procedures, as well as meeting legal requirements.

Environment

The NSG Group's value-added strategy underlines the contribution that the Group's products and services make to society and the environment. High-performance glass is a key component in energy-efficient cars and buildings, and also contributes to the renewable energy sector as an important component of solar panels. The products of the company and its subsidiaries play a key role in its overall environmental strategy. In addition, the company is committed to reducing its emissions of greenhouse gasses, in line with science-based targets set by the NSG Group's sustainability function. The Group's environmental policy, which contains further details, is available on the NSG Group website.

On behalf of the board

Mr I M Smith
Director
14 September 2020

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 15.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final ordinary dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final preference dividend.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr I M Smith
Mr P J Ravenscroft
Ms J A Massa
Mr K Hiyoshi
Mr T P Bolas
Mr N A L Shore
Mr R J Mercer
Mr Jukichi Kuboi

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions
The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in place as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Directors' insurance
The company maintains insurance policies on behalf of all the directors against liability arising from negligence, breach of duty and breach of trust in relation to the company.

Supplier payment policy
The company's policy in relation to the payments of its suppliers is to settle its terms of payment with each supplier when agreeing the terms of each business transaction. The supplier is made aware of the terms which are detailed on the company's purchase orders. It is company practice to abide by the agreed terms of payments.

Post reporting date events
No post balance sheet events which would require adjustment or disclosure in these accounts have been identified since the year end.

Auditor
The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
Each director in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern
The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report. The financial position of the company is also found within the annual accounts.

The directors have made enquiries of the directors of Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited (the ultimate parent company of the NSG group), in respect of banking arrangements and are satisfied that such support will be available from its cash flows and financial facilities for the foreseeable future. In addition the directors have received a letter of financial support from the intermediate parent company, NSG UK Enterprises Limited. The directors therefore have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern and have adopted the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

Stakeholder engagement statement
In-line with the strategic vision of the NSG Group, the company encourages regular communications with key stakeholders to foster long-lasting, open and honest business relationships.

Customers
The NSG Group has a culture of "the customer comes first" and places a particular emphasis on providing quality, innovative products to its customer base. As part of the Group's value-added strategy, all subsidiaries aim to enhance customer relations and create strategic alliances. By working closely with customers, the goal is to meet both their, and the market's changing expectations, with a focus on leading changes in glass technologies and engaging in R&D projects from a customer perspective.

Suppliers
The company purchases materials, goods and services from a significant number of suppliers both in the UK and overseas. Through its policies and procedures, the NSG Group works to mitigate risk in any subsidiary company's supply base. The company builds strong relationships with suppliers based on a framework of trust, co-operations and sustainability.

Through a supplier code of conduct compliance assurance program, the NSG Group outlines the behaviours, processes and procedures that are expected from key suppliers to NSG subsidiary companies. The code considers the NSG Group's values and principles with an emphasis on safety, ownership of actions, openness and co-operation.

The Group assesses key suppliers' practices to satisfy concerns on sustainable sourcing of raw materials, environmental impact and human rights. Through close collaboration with key leaders in specific technologies we enable implementation of optimum manufacturing solutions and engages in projects to reduce energy consumption in our production sites.

Environment
Consistent with the Group's "Our Vision" management principles, the NSG Group is actively implementing initiatives aimed at realistic sustainable growth. We have identified material issues and incorporated them into our sustainability goals. Decisions are based on the impact our Group activities have on the economy, environment and society as well as the options we receive from our stakeholders.

Employee engagement statement

The NSG Group has a long-established and well-recognised policy of encouraging employee involvement through communication and consultation on a wide range of issues, and this policy is implemented in each Group subsidiary company. Every opportunity is taken to invite employees to participate in multi-disciplinary quality and process improvement activities.

Informing employees

The company participates in a range of activities aimed at keeping employees well informed on matters both financial and non-financial. These include:

- Distribution of external presentations relating to actual results, forecasts and medium-term plans
- The NSG Group's intranet, that provides up-to-date information on company objectives, performance and worldwide activities
- The NSG Group's international magazine, MADO (Japanese for Window) which communicates results and news on the Group's businesses, manufacturing achievements, new products / contracts awarded, organisational changes and employee personal achievements

Consulting employees

NSG Group subsidiaries make wide use of employee surveys to gauge employees' opinions and views. Focused actions plans are subsequently developed and implemented to drive ongoing improvements in Employee Engagement.

The Group has also recently updated its appraisal system to allow employees more opportunities to communicate their aspirational goals and maximise their potential.

Encouraging employee involvement in company performance

The NSG Group encourages employees to engage and contribute to the company's performance via incentive schemes that are linked to both global and local parameters.

Best practice is also encouraged to be shared within the NSG Group through CEO awards that are linked to activities that promote the Group's value-added focus.

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting

	2020
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions:	MWh
All reported as MWh net calorific value	
Diesel fuel card	75
Diesel (company cars)	49
Petrol (company cars)	50
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1):	Tonnes
Reported as tonnes CO2e	
Gas	0
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1)	Tonnes
Reported as tonnes CO2e	
All star fuel cards	20
Diesel company car expenses	15
Petrol company car expenses	15
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee owned vehicles where compnay is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope 3)	Tonnes
Reported as tonnes CO2e	7
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, location-based):	Tonnes
Reported as tonnes CO2e	0
Total gross CO2 emissions	Tonnes
Reported as tonnes CO2e	57
	Tonnes/£M
Intensity ratio: Total gross CO2 emisions per £1,000,000 revenue	0.70

Methodologies used to calculate energy consumption and emissions:

Pilkington Group Limited is a holding company and does not carry out any manufacturing activities. Only corporate employee business travel is included in this report. Energy consumption and emission information for subsidiary UK companies is included in the relevant statutory accounts where appropriate.

Fuel card data was used to calculate the scope 1 fuel spend per year. Using £1.31 / litre, (obtained from aa.com *using an average price taken from 12 reports Apr 19 – March 20), this is assumed to be 7,252 litres of diesel.* A factor of 10.29 kWh /litre and a factor of 0.268kg CO2e/kWh was applied to this as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Company expense data was used to calculate scope 1 fuel emissions from company cars. CO2 emissions were based on UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of Passenger Vehicles. Factors were applied for small, medium and large cars.

55,257 miles diesel and 49,324 miles petrol were claimed for company cars.

23,504 miles were claimed for private car expenses with unknown fuel.

Occasional rental car fuel usage and taxi hire is not included this year due to a lack of data.

Energy Efficiency and Carbon Reduction:

The NSG Group remains committed to continual improvements in energy efficiency and carbon management. During FY20, efficiency measures including the recycling of cullet, replacing fluorescent lighting with modern LED technology and upgrading old plant equipment have streamlined our energy usage wherever possible. We have completed ESOS phase 2 audits, and the resulting opportunities identified are being evaluated, including waste heat, energy from waste and organic Rankine cycle projects.

Carbon management remains a high priority for all stakeholders at the NSG Group. In April 2019, 2.3MW of Solar PV generation came online at NSG's technical centre, Lathom, which complements our Renewable Energy Guaranteed Origin (REGO) electricity contract. Other carbon management projects including electrification of processes and fleet vehicles continue to be evaluated and implemented.

NSG Group is committed to a verified science-based target of 21% absolute CO2 reduction by 2030, from a 2018 baseline, as well as further reductions in the longer term. In the short-term this involves a target of 2% reduction per year in CO2 per unit of product and a target for 50% electricity from renewable sources by 2024.

On behalf of the board

Mr I M Smith
Director
14 September 2020

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pilkington Group Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement Of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 30 including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Effects of COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 1 of the Financial Statements, which describes the economic and social disruption the company is facing as a result of COVID-19 which is impacting supply chains, consumer demand, personnel available for work and being able to access offices. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 11, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Jamie Dixon (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester
Date: 14 September 2020

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Revenue	**4**	81,257	76,213
Cost of sales		(84,355)	(81,215)
Gross loss		(3,098)	(5,002)
Administrative expenses		(15,203)	(339)
Exceptional items	**5**	(314)	(9,809)
Operating loss	**6**	(18,615)	(15,150)
Other gains and losses	**12**	(246,389)	(439,332)
Income from shares in group undertakings	**10**	6,629	320,296
Other investment income	**10**	531	523
Interest payable to group undertakings	**11**	(12,030)	(13,329)
Other finance costs	**11**	5,549	5,454
Loss before taxation		(264,325)	(141,538)
Tax on loss	**13**	(88)	47
Loss for the financial year		(264,413)	(141,491)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loss for the year	(264,413)	(141,491)
Other comprehensive income/(expenditure):		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension schemes	52,764	(13,490)
Contributions to RBO from other participating employers	-	20,920
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	52,764	7,430
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
(Losses)/gains arising during the year	(2,427)	246
Cash flow hedges:		
Gains arising during the year	294	-
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(2,133)	246
Total other comprehensive income for the year	50,631	7,676
Total comprehensive expenditure for the year	(213,782)	(133,815)

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	**15**	1,880	2,063
Property, plant and equipment	**16**	710	435
Investments	**17**	2,170,850	2,253,864
Retirement benefit surplus	**24**	244,660	187,590
		2,418,100	2,443,952
Current assets			
Derivative financial instruments		294	-
Trade and other receivables	**20**	29,894	42,045
Cash at bank and in hand		25,771	24,282
		55,959	66,327
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Borrowings	**21**	386	394,614
Trade creditors and other payables	**22**	21,988	31,935
		22,374	426,549
Net current assets/(liabilities)		33,585	(360,222)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,451,685	2,083,730
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Borrowings	**21**	921,159	335,735
		921,159	335,735

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

Provisions for liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	**24**	30,500	32,185
Other provisions	**23**	2,449	4,451
		32,949	36,636
Net assets		1,497,577	1,711,359
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**25**	736,866	1,983,926
Share premium account		119,516	119,516
Fair value reserve		3,189	5,616
Capital reserve		12,971	12,971
Hedging reserve	**26**	294	-
Profit and loss account		624,741	(410,670)
Total equity		1,497,577	1,711,359

The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 September 2020

Signed on its behalf by:

Mr N A L Shore
Director

Company Registration No. 00041495

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium account	Fair value reserve	Hedging reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2018		1,983,926	119,516	5,370	-	11,593	(276,609)	1,843,796
Year ended 31 March 2019:								
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(141,491)	(141,491)
Other comprehensive income:								
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	-	-	(13,490)	(13,490)
Contributions to RBO from other participating employers		-	-	-	-	-	20,920	20,920
Adjustments to fair value of financial assets		-	-	246	-	-	-	246
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	246	-	-	(134,061)	(133,815)
Capital contribution		-	-	-	-	1,378	-	1,378
Balance at 31 March 2019		1,983,926	119,516	5,616	-	12,971	(410,670)	1,711,359

PILKINGTON GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Fair value reserve £000	Hedging reserve £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
Year ended 31 March 2020:								
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(264,413)	(264,413)
Other comprehensive income:								
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	-	-	52,764	52,764
Adjustments to fair value of financial assets		-	-	(2,427)	-	-	-	(2,427)
Cash flow hedges gains		-	-	-	294	-	-	294
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(2,427)	294	-	(211,649)	(213,782)
Reduction in share capital	**25**	(1,247,060)	-	-	-	-	1,247,060	-
Balance at 31 March 2020		736,866	119,516	3,189	294	12,971	624,741	1,497,577

The capital reserve relates to amounts invested in Pilkington Austria GmbH funded by a capital injection by NSG UK Enterprises Limited. The capital reserve forms part of distributable profits.

The directors consider the retained earnings reserve to include both realised and unrealised profits and losses.

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pilkington Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office is European Technical Centre, Hall Lane, Lathom, Nr Ormskirk, Lancashire, England, L40 5UF.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

In line with NSG Group policy, the company has early-adopted IFRS9 Financial Instruments since FY17.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of investments. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited in which the entity is consolidated;
- the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40 ,111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member ; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited. The group accounts of Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 30.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.2 Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report. The financial position of the company is also found within the annual accounts.

The directors have considered the financial position and future prospects of the company. In addition, the directors have made enquiries of Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited (the ultimate Parent company of the NSG group), in order to satisfy themselves that financial support would be available from this company should it be needed. In addition the directors have received a letter of financial support from the intermediate parent company, NSG UK Enterprises Limited. Based on their considerations and enquiries, the directors have concluded that the company continues as a going concern and have prepared these accounts on this basis.

COVID-19 Impact

The company expects the revenues and profits from its subsidiary undertakings to decline in FY2021 from FY2020 levels due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The company expects a gradual recovery of demand during FY2021, but it is not clear what the timing and extent of this recovery is likely to be. The company itself does not trade directly in the glass market, therefore the impact for the company in FY2021 will be related to the valuation of its subsidiary undertakings.

The current economic environment has led to a severe disruption of the NSG Group's normal business activity. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of demand for glass, the NSG Group has taken appropriate action to reduce production at various plants with the utmost priority on health and safety of its employees. The NSG Group is focused on saving cash costs in a variety of areas and is also actively seeking government assistance where such programs are available. The NSG Group will continue its programs of disposing of non-core assets and improving the efficiency of working capital. Additionally, the NSG Group and the company will prioritise capital expenditure to focus on strategically important and urgent projects, suspending expenditure on other projects where appropriate.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Revenue

In accordance with IFRS 15, the Company's revenue is recognised based on the following five-step model:

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is recognised on the provision of services to other NSG Group entities under the terms of Support Cost Allocation Agreement contracts. These services include but are not limited to Information systems, procurement, finance and human resources. Under the terms of these contracts, services are invoiced in the year to which they relate, based on forecast costs plus a mark-up. When costs are finalised a true-up invoice or credit note is raised, in the year after that to which the costs relate. Revenue is recognised in line with the timing of invoicing.

Cost of sales are those costs incurred in providing services. Cost of sales includes costs which cannot be recharged, either because a contract does not exist with the recipient, or due to restrictions in the recipient jurisdiction.

1.4 Construction contracts

For construction contracts, where the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

For construction contracts, the "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

Bank interest accruing on capital borrowed to fund the production of long term contracts is carried forward within long term contract balances.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Revenue is recognised on the provision of services to other NSG Group entities under the terms of Support Cost Allocation Agreement contracts. These services include but are not limited to Information systems, procurement, finance and human resources. Under the terms of these contracts, services are invoiced in the year to which they relate, based on forecast costs plus a mark-up. When costs are finalised a true-up invoice or credit note is raised, in the year after that to which the costs relate. Revenue is recognised in line with the timing of invoicing.

Cost of sales are those costs incurred in providing services. Cost of sales includes costs which cannot be recharged, either because a contract does not exist with the recipient, or due to restrictions in the recipient jurisdiction.

1.5 Intangible assets other than goodwill

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (five to 10 years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, which are seen to generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives (not exceeding 10 years).

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold plant and equipment	Lower of lease term or remaining asset life
Vehicles	20% per annum

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

1.7 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The recoverable value of the asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not determine when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13. There was no impact on the company from the adoption of IFRS 13.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has adopted IFRS9 from FY17 onwards. The company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets and liabilities held at amortised cost, and financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. The evaluation considers the characteristics of the cash flows generated by the investments and the company's business model rationale for holding the investments.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (income statement)
This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets/liabilities in this category are classified as current assets/liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

The company has designated its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as fair value through profit or loss. The investments are revalued annually on an EBITDA multiple calculation or Net Assets basis where market values do not exist. Gains and losses arising due to fair value accounting are unrealised to the extent that they would not be permanently impaired using a cost less impairment valuation.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Assets within this category are included in the company's balance sheet as receivables. Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date and these are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

Liabilities in this category are included in the balance sheet either as financial liabilities – borrowings, or as trade and other payables. Financial liabilities - borrowings predominantly arise from the company's lending facilities arranged with its banks, classified either as current liabilities for maturities within 12 months, or non-current for maturities later than 12 months. Liabilities in this category have fixed or determinable payments to debt holders and are not quoted in an active market. Trade and other payables arise when the company receives goods and services from its suppliers and is similarly split into current and noncurrent liabilities dependent on the time period expected before settlement.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the asset or liability arises through the normal course of business with payments terms that indicate that the group is neither granting a financing arrangement to its suppliers or receiving one from its customers. Where no financing arrangement exists then the asset, classified as a receivable or payable, is held at amortised cost.

Borrowings consist of bonds payable, loans payable, lease obligations and non-controlling interests entitled to receive a fixed share dividend. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value then subsequently stated at amortised cost. Borrowing transaction costs are expensed in the income statement over the period to the maturity of the related financial liability. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Non-equity preference shares are classified as liabilities and are measured in the balance sheet at their most recent redemption price. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the income statement as interest expense. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

The company applies the expected credit loss method to receivables balances and also considers individual provisions for specific balances where appropriate. This involves considering likely credit losses for a portfolio of receivables using a range of forward looking scenarios. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established with respect to an individual receivable when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of trade. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The expected credit loss method applied to a portfolio of receivables can result in a provision being created even when on an individual basis, the company expects each receivable to be converted to cash with no loss arising. The movement in receivables provisions is recognised in the income statement.

Where trade receivables are sold to a financial institution through a securitisation program and where the company does not retain the significant risks and rewards of these receivables, or where the company retains an element of risk and reward but no longer controls the asset, the company derecognises the trade receivables.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Where an asset held at FVOCI is disposed of or determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends and interest earned on assets held at FVOCI are included in the investment income line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.11 Equity instruments

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

1.12 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are classified as current.

1.13 Taxation

Current tax

Current income taxes are measured based on the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, taxation authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method and without discounting, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted, or substantially enacted, by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.15 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.16 Retirement benefits

The company has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

Defined benefit schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations.

The net surplus recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Retirement benefit assets are recognised for schemes in surplus, when the company has an unconditional right to a refund of that surplus.

Current service costs, representing the additional liability accrued as a result of employee's services undertaken during the year, are charged to operating costs within the income statement.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Finance costs are calculated by applying territory specific discount rates to the net defined obligation in that region.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are taken through the statement of comprehensive income to equity in accordance with IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurement changes comprise actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability excluding amounts included in net interest. These are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information, and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

The company also provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain retired employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, and changes in actuarial assumptions, are charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 19. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.17 Leases

The company has adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' from the company's financial period commencing 1 April 2019. This new standard addresses the principles for the recognition and measurement of leases, and replaces IAS 17 'Leases' and IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Agreement contains a Lease'.
At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether the contract is, or contains a lease, with a focus on whether the fulfilment of the contract depends on the use of an identified asset. The assessment involves judgment of whether the company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and whether it has the right to direct the use of the asset. If the criteria are met, the company will recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its balance sheet on the commencement date.
The company has a wide range of different lease terms and conditions. Some leases contain extension and termination options, which provide the company with operational flexibility. Such options are taken into account when determining the lease term, if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and reasonably certain not to exercise a termination option.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the discounted value of future lease payments, adjusted by initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments and estimates of future dismantling or clean-up costs. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liabilities.
Right-of-use assets are presented as 'Property, plant and equipment' in the company's balance sheet. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or remaining estimated life of the asset.
In the event of impairment, an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy on impairment of tangible and intangible assets).

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of future lease payments at the reporting date, using the practical expedient to apply consistent discount rates to portfolios of leases with similar characteristics.
The discount rate used for the measurement of a lease liability is the interest rate implicit in the lease, equating the future lease payments with the present value of the leased asset. Where this cannot be readily determined the company will use its incremental borrowing rate, as adjusted to take account of factors such as the term and currency of the lease, the financial position of the company, and the security inherently provided to the lessor in a lease arrangement.
Lease liabilities are presented as 'Borrowings' in the company's consolidated balance sheet. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured based on the effective interest method, and interest expenses will be charged to the income statement.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Short-term leases and low value leases
The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases with terms within 12 months, and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. In such cases, the Group will recognise the payments associated with those leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The company policy in the previous year
Prior to 1 April 2019, the company applied IAS 17 'Leases'.
When entering into a contract that commits the company to a series of regular cash flows in return for a right to use an asset, the Group considers whether the arrangement contains a lease. In the event that the arrangement represents in substance payment for a service, the company does not consider the arrangement to be a lease. In other cases, the company considers the arrangement to be a finance or operating lease as appropriate and accounts for all cash flows on this basis without separating non-lease components.
Assets held under finance leases (in which a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the company) are included in property, plant and equipment or intangible assets at cost and are depreciated/amortised over the shorter of the lease term or their useful economic life. Obligations under finance leases, net of finance charges in respect of future periods, are included as appropriate under borrowings due within or after one year. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the lease term to reflect a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the obligations.
Where a lease is identified as an operating lease (a lease other than a finance lease), any payments made thereunder (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.
Where a sale and lease-back transaction results in the creation of a finance lease, the company does not recognise a disposal of the asset sold nor any resulting gain or loss. Similarly the company accounts for the finance lease created as a secured borrowing.

1.18 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

IFRS 16 'Leases'
The company has adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' from the company's financial period commencing 1 April 2019. This new standard addresses the principles for the recognition and measurement of leases, and replaces IAS 17 'Leases' and IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Agreement contains a Lease'. The company has adopted this new standard retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initial application recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 April 2019. The values for the comparative period are based on IAS 17 rules and are presented as previously reported.

Leases that were previously classified as operating leases in accordance with IAS 17 are recognised to conform with IFRS 16 rules using the recognition and measurement requirements and exemptions as set out below:

Right-of-use asset
Right-of-use assets recognised by the company as a lessee at 1 April 2019 are measured at cost, generally corresponding with the discounted remaining lease payments due as at that date.
Subsequent acquisitions of right-of-use assets will be measured at the discounted value of future lease payments as adjusted by initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, and estimates of future dismantling or clean-up costs.
Right-of-use assets are presented as 'Property, plant and equipment' in the company's consolidated balance sheet. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or remaining estimated life of the asset.

Lease liability
Lease liabilities recognised by the company as a lessee at 1 April 2019 are measured at the present value of future lease payments at that date, using the practical expedient to apply consistent discount rates to portfolios of leases with similar characteristics.
For leases contracted after 1 April 2019, the discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease, equating the future lease payments with the present value of the leased asset. Where this cannot be readily determined the company will use its incremental borrowing rate, as adjusted to take account of factors such as the term and currency of the lease, the financial position of the company, and the security inherently provided to the lessor in a lease arrangement.
Lease liabilities are presented as 'Borrowings' in the company's consolidated balance sheet. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured based on the effective interest method, and interest expenses will be charged to the income statement.

Practical expedients used upon initial application of IFRS 16
The company has used the following practical expedients as permitted upon initial application of IFRS 16, at 1 April 2019:

- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised for leases where the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
- Hindsight is used in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The company has applied IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases when applying IAS 17 without reassessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 April 2019. The Company has not applied this standard to contracts that were not identified as containing a lease when applying IAS 17.
The company has also elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases with terms within 12 months, and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. In such cases, the company will recognise the payments associated with those leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies (Continued)

At the date of initial application of IFRS 16, the Company recognised right-of-use assets of £292 k and lease liabilities of £292 k.
The ongoing income statement impact is likely to be relatively immaterial and will involve operating lease rental costs being replaced with a depreciation charge on right-of-use assets and a finance charge on lease liabilities.
Repayments of capitalised lease balances will now be considered as financing cash flows, whereas previously these were shown as operating cash flows.

Standards which are in issue but not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019, once endorsed by the EU, and are considered to be relevant and potentially material to the company's primary financial statements.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Provisions

Provisions are evaluated using either the company's experience of previous provisions or, where appropriate, using the advice of professional consultants. Claims and litigation provisions are calculated based on discussions with claimants and the NSG Group's legal advisors. Bonus provisions are estimated based on the NSG Group's current and expected future performance evaluated against the terms of specific bonus schemes. Redundancy and restructuring provisions are estimated using the expected costs of restructuring programs that have been announced prior to the balance sheet date.

Post-Retirement Benefits

The company uses a variety of assumptions in the calculation of the defined benefit scheme assets and liabilities. These assumptions, set out in note 24, are subject to a degree of uncertainty and the Group takes advice from professional actuaries before approving such assumptions.

Valuation of Investments

The company revalues its investments using an EBITDA multiple approach as the market values of its unlisted subsidiaries are not readily available (or net asset value, if the asset is not income generating). The multiple used is subjective and the directors review this for reasonableness on an annual basis.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

Leases
As outlined in Note 2 the company has adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' as of 1 April 2019. Ahead of, and subsequent to adoption of IFRS 16, the company assessed all contracts that may contain a lease. Judgement was applied in determining whether the company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits arising from the use of an asset, and whether it has the right to direct the use of the asset. Balance sheet right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were then recognised in line with the revised leasing policy.

4 Revenue

An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Operating Revenue analysed by class of business		
Support services provided to other group companies	81,257	76,213

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Operating Revenue analysed by geographical market		
UK	12,217	11,175
Rest of Europe	36,657	36,521
North America	9,893	8,308
Japan	19,069	17,353
Rest of World	3,421	2,856
	81,257	76,213

		2020	2019
	Note	£000	£000
Other income			
Interest income	10	74	70
Dividends received	10	6,629	320,296
Interest income from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	457	453

5 Exceptional items

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Redundancy and restructuring	(22)	(384)
Write off of JSPY receivables	(284)	-
COVID-19 impact	(8)	-
Retirement benefit obligations – past service cost	-	(9,425)
	(314)	(9,809)

6 Operating loss

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(318)	(186)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	158	28
Amortisation of intangible assets	246	96

7 Auditors' remuneration

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	112	164
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	130	127
	242	291

8 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
United Kingdom	233	231

8 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Wages and salaries	13,841	14,602
Social security costs	1,429	1,840
Pension costs (including amounts charged to exceptional items)	4,842	14,533
	20,112	30,975

Redundancy payments in the year amount to £- k (2019 - £384 k).

9 Directors' remuneration

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Remuneration for qualifying services	1,450	1,640
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	-	382
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	4
Service costs in relation to defined benefit schemes	-	64
	1,450	2,090

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 0 (2019 - 1).
The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined benefit schemes amounted to 0 (2019 - 1).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	280	330
Long term incentive schemes	-	94

The emoluments of Messrs Hiyoshi and Kuboi are paid by the parent undertaking Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion an amount to their services as directors of this company and therefore their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to services to the parent company.

10 Investment income

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Other interest income	74	70
Interest income from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	457	453
Other interest receivable and similar income	531	523
Dividend income from investments in group undertakings	6,629	320,296
Total income	7,160	320,819

Investment income earned on financial assets, analysed by category of asset, is as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income	457	453
Financial assets fair value to income statement	6,629	320,296
	7,086	320,749

11 Finance costs

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest payable to group undertakings	12,030	13,329
Interest on other loans	707	1,811
	12,737	15,140
Other finance costs:		
Unwinding of discount on net retirement benefit surplus	(6,256)	(7,265)
Total finance costs	6,481	7,875

12 Other gains and losses

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Gain on disposal of associate	-	100
Exchange (losses)/gains on foreign currency loans	(9,663)	3,108
Amounts written off investments held at fair value through profit or loss	(236,726)	(442,540)
	(246,389)	(439,332)

13 Income tax expense

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	68	(84)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	20	37
Total UK current tax	88	(47)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income statement as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loss before taxation	(264,325)	(141,538)
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	(50,222)	(26,892)
Income not taxable	(1,614)	(61,156)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	3,022	2,750
Adjustment in respect of prior years	20	37
Group relief	2,327	377
Effect of revaluations of investments	44,978	84,083
Other permanent differences	1,456	531
Effect of overseas tax rates	121	223
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	88	(47)

No deferred tax has been recognised in respect of tax losses of £29,182k on the basis that sufficient taxable profits for the company are not forecasted against which these losses may be utilised.

14 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
In respect of:		
Property, plant and equipment	8	-
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	(236,727)	(442,540)
Recognised in:		
Administrative expenses	8	-
Other gains and losses	(236,727)	(442,540)

15 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £000
Cost	
At 31 March 2019	4,638
Additions - purchased	63
At 31 March 2020	4,701
Amortisation and impairment	
At 31 March 2019	2,575
Charge for the year	246
At 31 March 2020	2,821
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,880
At 31 March 2019	2,063

16 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Leasehold plant and equipment	Total
	£000	**£000**	**£000**
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	2,015	-	2,015
IFRS 16 opening balance	-	292	292
Additions	-	149	149
At 31 March 2020	2,015	441	2,456
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019	1,580	-	1,580
Charge for the year	28	130	158
Impairment loss (profit or loss)	-	8	8
At 31 March 2020	1,608	138	1,746
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	407	303	710
At 31 March 2019	435	-	435

More information on impairment movements in the year is given in note 14.

Opening balance sheet adjustment reflects adoption of IFRS 16 in the period.

17 Investments

	Current		Non-current	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Fair value through other comprehensive income				
Assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	41,924	28,351
Fair value through income statement				
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	2,127,241	2,224,110
Investments in associates	-	-	1,685	1,403
Other investments	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,170,850	2,253,864

17 Investments **(Continued)**

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares
	£000
Valuation	
At 1 April 2019	2,253,864
Additions	156,140
Valuation changes	(236,727)
Valuation changes to OCI	(2,427)
At 31 March 2020	2,170,850

Additions in the year represent capital injections into the following companies; Vidrieria Argentina SA (£45,882 k), Pilkington Automotive Argentina SA (£6,238 k) and Pilkington Automotive Ltd (£90,942 k).

Inversions Float Chile Limitada made a capital reduction of £2,922 k

The Company invested (£16,000 k) in gilts as assets fair valued through other comprehensive income.

18 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Ownership interest (%)	Voting power held (%)	Nature of business
Pilkington Automotive Limited	UK	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass manufacture
Pilkington China Holdings Company Limited	Hong Kong	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Pilkington Floatglas AB	Sweden	100.00	100.00	Glass distribution and processing
Pilkington Holywell Limited	UK	100.00	100.00	Holding company
Pilkington Italia SpA	Italy	100.00	100.00	Glass manufacturing
Pilkington Technology Management Limited	UK	100.00	100.00	Technology management
Glass Master de CV	Mexico	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass distribution
Pilkington United Kingdom Limited	UK	100.00	100.00	Glass manufacturing and processing
Pilkington Holding GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Vidrieria Argentina SA	Argentina	51.00	51.00	Glass manufacturing
Pilkington Automotive Argentina SA	Argentina	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass manufacture
Pilkington AGR Austria GmbH	Austria	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass distribution
LOF Canada Holdings Limited	Canada	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Clapola Limited	Cyprus	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Pilkington AGR Czech spol.S.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass distribution
Pilkington Holdings SA	France	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Nippon Sheet Glass Ireland Limited	Ireland	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass distribution
Pilkington AGR Hungary Kft	Hungary	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass distribution
Pilkington Benelux AGR BV	Netherlands	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass distribution
Pilkington Chile Holdings Limitada	Chile	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Inversiones Float Chile Limitada	Chile	51.00	51.00	Investment holding
Pilkington Automotive Poland Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass manufacture
Pilkington IGP Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	100.00	100.00	Glass manufacturing and processing
Pilkington Polska Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	100.00	100.00	Glass manufacturing
Pilkington Austria GmbH	Austria	99.00	99.00	Glass processing
Pilkington Danmark A/S	Denmark	100.00	100.00	Automotive glass processing and distribution
Pilkington Brasil Limitada	Brazil	100.00	100.00	Glass manufacturing

18 Subsidiaries (Continued)

The ownership and voting power percentages includes both direct and indirect shareholdings.

19 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Redistered office	Ownership interest (%)	Voting power held (%)	Nature of business
Lochaline Quartz Sand Limited	UK	49.00	49.00	Trading company

20 Trade and other receivables

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade receivables	65	-
Corporation tax receivables	53	313
Other receivables	3,109	1,395
Amounts owed by related parties	22,470	36,583
Prepayments	4,197	3,754
	29,894	42,045

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair value.

21 Borrowings

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Unsecured borrowings at amortised cost		
Bank overdrafts	-	18
Loans from related parties	921,237	730,331
Lease liabilities	308	-
	921,545	730,349

21 Borrowings **(Continued)**

Analysis of borrowings

Borrowings are classified based on the amounts that fall due within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current liabilities	386	394,614
Non-current liabilities	921,159	335,735
	921,545	730,349

Maturity profile of lease liability	2020 £000
Within one year	127
One to two years	102
Two to three years	54
Three to four years	25
	308

21 Borrowings (Continued)

A facility for £235 k is repayable on or before 31 July 2020. The specified interest rate is set as a margin of 0.25 per annum below the London Inter Bank Offer Rate for the relevant currency. There is a further facility for £25 k which is repayable on or before 31 October 2020. The specified interest rate is set as a margin of 0.25 per annum below the base rate. The directors of the company expect to renegotiate the terms of any outstanding borrowing as appropriate before the maturity date.

Non-current liabilities include multi-currency loans and deposits to other Group companies with a maturity date of more than 12 months from the reporting date. The substantial part of the outstanding borrowings (£461,094 k) is covered by a multi-currency facility agreement which is repayable on or before 21 March 2023. The specified interest rate is set at a margin of 2.35% per annum above the London Inter Bank Offer Rate for the relevant currency. There is a further deposit arrangement with a Group company with a balance of £395,000 k, which is due to mature on 31 March 2023. The specified interest rate is a fixed rate of 0.1% per annum. Directors of the company are expected to renegotiate the terms of any outstanding borrowings as appropriate before the maturity date, therefore it is not expected that these loans will be repaid on maturity.

22 Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Trade payables	-	59
Amounts owed to related parties	10,070	29,085
Accruals	1,972	2,025
Other payables	9,946	766
	21,988	31,935

23 Provisions for liabilities

Analysis of provisions

Provisions are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Current liabilities	2,449	3,986
Non-current liabilities	-	465
	2,449	4,451

23 Provisions for liabilities (Continued)

	Redundancy and restructuring	Claims and litigation	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2019	322	1,599	2,530	4,451
Additional provisions in the year	22	-	885	907
Reversal of provision	-	-	(262)	(262)
Utilisation of provision	(344)	(377)	(1,926)	(2,647)
At 31 March 2020	-	1,222	1,227	2,449

Other provisions include onerous lease provision £373 k (2019: £373 k), cumulative leave provision of £108 k (2019: £115 k), bonus provision of £ nil (2019: £1,660 k), employee benefits accruing under long term incentive plans of £ nil (2019: £382 k) and £746 k immaterial pensions (previously accounted for within retirement benefit obligations).

24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The total costs charged to the income statement in respect of defined contribution plans is £1,249 k (2019 - £696 k).

Defined benefit scheme

The company operates defined benefit pension arrangements, together with related arrangements, which are required to be disclosed as post-employment or other long-term benefits under IAS 19.

The largest pension scheme is the Pilkington Superannuation Scheme (PSS) which covers 574 employees, 2,449 deferred members and 9,529 pensioners as at 31 March 2020. This scheme was closed to new members with effect from 30 September 2008. This scheme is subject to applicable UK employment laws and is governed by a Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of seven member-nominated trustees and seven employer-nominated trustees. Of the employer-nominated trustees, two are independent and five are current or former employees of the NSG Group. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall governance of the scheme and the management of its assets.

Prior to 1 January 2009, employer contributions under the PSS's governing trust deed were fixed at 10.5 percent of pensionable salary for active members. However, with effect from that date, employer contributions are now levied at 16 percent of pensionable salary for active members accruing on a 1/60th basis, and 12.5 percent for active members accruing on a 1/80th basis.

From 30 April 2013, the definition of pensionable salary in the PSS has been 'frozen' so that benefits no longer increase in line with salary increases.

24 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

Valuation

A formal funding valuation of the scheme's liabilities is carried out using a prudent basis, as agreed between the Trustee and the company, every three years. If the funding valuation reveals a deficit, the Trustee agrees with the company a plan for recovering that deficit. Following the actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2014, the company has agreed a funding plan which requires annual deficit contributions of £25 million payable up to and including 2018. For the financial years FY2020 to FY2022 the company has agreed with the Trustee to set up and contribute to an escrow account in favour of the scheme. This will provide further security to the scheme should it be required in the future in order to meet the scheme's funding targets or in the unlikely event of a company insolvency. The contributions to the escrow account will be not more than £12 million per year.

Under previously extant UK GAAP, the company enacted the multi-employer exemption and accounted for the PSS as if a defined contribution scheme. Under FRS101, such exemptions have been removed and therefore as the lead employer of the PSS, Pilkington Group Limited now recognises the asset on its balance sheet. The company has an unconditional right to a refund of surplus, as defined under IFRIC 14, and considers that the possibility that a surplus could be reduced or extinguished by discretionary actions by the Trustee does not affect the existence of the asset at the end of the reporting period.

The investment objectives and asset allocation policy adopted by the Trustee are defined in the scheme's Statement of Investment Principles and associated documentation. The Company and Trustee continue to investigate jointly any potential opportunities to de-risk the PSS including but not limited to the composition of the investment portfolio and further use of buy-in policies when this becomes financially attractive.

The company also operates post-retirement healthcare benefits for retirees. The method of accounting, assumptions and the frequency of actuarial valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

24 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

Risks

Through its defined benefit pension schemes, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility The liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields; if assets under perform this yield, this will create a deficit. All funded schemes hold a significant proportion of growth assets, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term while providing volatility and risk in the short-term. The allocation to growth assets is monitored regularly to ensure it remains appropriate and in line with the group's long term strategy to manage the schemes.

Changes in bond yields A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the scheme liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the schemes' bond holdings.

Inflation risk Much of the UK schemes' benefit obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, in most cases, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect against extreme inflation). The Pilkington Superannuation Scheme (PSS) hedges 85% of liability movements against interest and inflation rate volatility.

Life expectancy The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member (or deceased member's spouse, where applicable), so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the liabilities. Some of the longevity risk in the main UK plan is hedged with a longevity swap which was put in place in 2012. In August 2016 NSG entered into an agreement with the Pension Insurance Corporation (PIC) to insure pensions in payment for a group of current pensioners in the UK main plan. The plan now holds annuity contracts to cover these thereby removing all risks in respect of these pensions.

Key assumptions

	2020	2019
	%	%
Discount rate	2.4	2.4
Pension growth rate	1.1	1.1
Consumer price inflation	2.0	2.1

24 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

Mortality assumptions

The mortality assumptions used at 31 March 2020 are based on the 'SAPS' standard UK mortality tables, with an adjustment to reflect actual mortality experience of members of that scheme based on recent experience investigations carried out by the scheme's Trustees. Future improvements in mortality have been allowed for in line with the CMI 2017 Core Projections with a long-term rate of mortality improvements of 1.25 percent per annum.

The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 60 are:

	2020	**2019**
	Years	**Years**
Retiring today		
- Males	26.2	26.5
- Females	28.1	28.3
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	27.8	28.0
- Females	29.7	29.9

Amounts recognised in the income statement:

	2020	**2019**
	£000	**£000**
Current service cost	7,829	8,210
Net interest on defined benefit liability/(asset)	(6,256)	(7,290)
Other finance costs	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Other gains and losses	-	-
The effect of any curtailment or settlement	400	10,263
	1,973	11,183

Of the total expenses for the year, £8,229 k is included in administration expenses and £6,256 k credit in finance expenses.

24 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

(Gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(28,684)	49,820
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	164	338
Actuarial changes related to plan assets	(54,974)	(46,678)
Exchange differences	-	-
Contributions from other participating employers	-	(20,920)
Past service costs not yet recognised	-	-
Movement on tax on surplus	30,730	10,010
Liability for minimum funding requirement	-	-
	(52,764)	(7,430)

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	1,484,025	1,570,725
Fair value of plan assets	(1,835,000)	(1,833,100)
Surplus in scheme	(350,975)	(262,375)
Taxes relating to refund of pension fund surplus	136,815	106,085
Net surplus in the statement of financial position after tax on surplus	(214,160)	(156,290)
Included in non-current assets	(244,660)	(187,590)
Included in retirement benefit obligations	30,500	31,300
Past service costs not yet recognised	-	-
Asset not recognised due to asset ceiling	-	-
Liability for minimum funding requirement	-	-
Retirement healthcare asset or liability balance	-	885
Deferred taxation balance relating to pension schemes	-	-
Net surplus recognised in statement of financial position	(214,160)	(155,405)

24 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations

	2020 £000	2019 £000
At 1 April 2019	1,570,725	1,578,999
Current service cost	7,829	8,210
Past service cost	-	-
Curtailments	-	-
Settlements	-	-
Benefits paid	(102,976)	(117,699)
Contributions from scheme members	80	158
Actuarial gains and losses	(28,529)	50,203
Interest cost	36,496	40,590
Exchange differences	-	-
Other*	400	10,264
At 31 March 2020	1,484,025	1,570,725

* Other includes a past service cost related to Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (see note 5)

The defined benefit obligations arise from plans funded as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Wholly unfunded obligations	30,500	31,300
Wholly or partly funded obligations	1,453,525	1,539,425
	1,484,025	1,570,725

24 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

Movements in the fair value of plan assets:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
At 1 April 2019	1,833,100	1,822,999
Interest income	42,752	47,880
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	54,974	46,678
Settlements	-	-
Benefits paid	(102,976)	(117,699)
Contributions by the employer*	7,070	33,083
Contributions by scheme members	80	159
Exchange differences	-	-
At 31 March 2020	1,835,000	1,833,100

* Contributions by the employer includes contributions from all participating employers.

The actual return on plan assets was £97,726 k (2019 - £94,558 k).

24 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The principal assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligation (DBO) are the discount rate, the inflation rate, and the mortality basis. These sensitivity of the DBO to changes in each of these assumptions is set out below:

	Increase in assumption	**Decrease in assumption**
0.5% change in discount rate	-6.7%	7.4%
0.5% change in inflation rate	3.9%	-3.2%
Increase life expectancy by 1 year	4.2%	

The fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end was as follows:

	Quoted 2020 £000	**Unquoted 2020 £000**	**Quoted 2019 £000**	**Unquoted 2019 £000**
Equity instruments	26,900	273,800	282,400	39,800
Debt instruments	1,343,500	-	1,315,500	-
Property	-	42,400	-	9,400
Cash	-	3,000	-	21,600
Longevity Swap	(42,100)	-	-	(31,100)
Asset Buy-in	187,500	-	-	195,500
	1,515,800	319,200	1,597,900	235,200

25 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
736,866,074 Ordinary Shares of £1.00 each (2019: 14,646,014,765 of £0.04618847 each)	736,866	676,477
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
Nil Non-redeemable preference shares (2019: 1,307,448,804 of £1 each)	-	1,307,449

During the year Pilkington International Holdings BV, the owner of the company's opening preference share capital, and NSG UK Enterprises Ltd, the owner of the company's opening ordinary share capital, were merged with NSG UK Enterprises Ltd being the surviving entity. Consequently NSG UK Enterprises Ltd became the sole shareholder of all classes of share capital issued by the company.

Following this merger the following steps were completed to reorganise the Company's share capital.

- A capital reduction of the Company was carried out, whereby the preference shares of £1 each were converted into 1,307,448,804 ordinary shares of £0.04618847 each
- One additional ordinary share with a nominal value of £0.55 was issued
- The share capital was then consolidated into 736,866,074 ordinary shares of £1 each

26 Hedging reserve

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Gains and losses on cash flow hedges	294	-
At the end of the year	294	-

27 Other Reserves

The analysis of movements in reserves is now included within the Statement of Changes in Equity.

28 Leases

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Lease under IFRS 16	**2020**
	£000
Interest on lease liabilities	10

Lease under IAS 17	**2019**
	£000
Lease expense	391

Amounts recognised through cash flow

	2020
	£000
Total cash outflow for leases	135

29 Events after the reporting date

No post balance sheet events which would require adjustment or disclosure in these accounts have been identified since the year end.

30 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is NSG UK Enterprises Limited, registered in England and Wales. This company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as the directors regard the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited, a company registered in Japan. Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited has prepared consolidated financial statements for the year to 31 March 2020, a copy of which can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited, West Wing, 5-27, Mita 3-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-6321, Japan.